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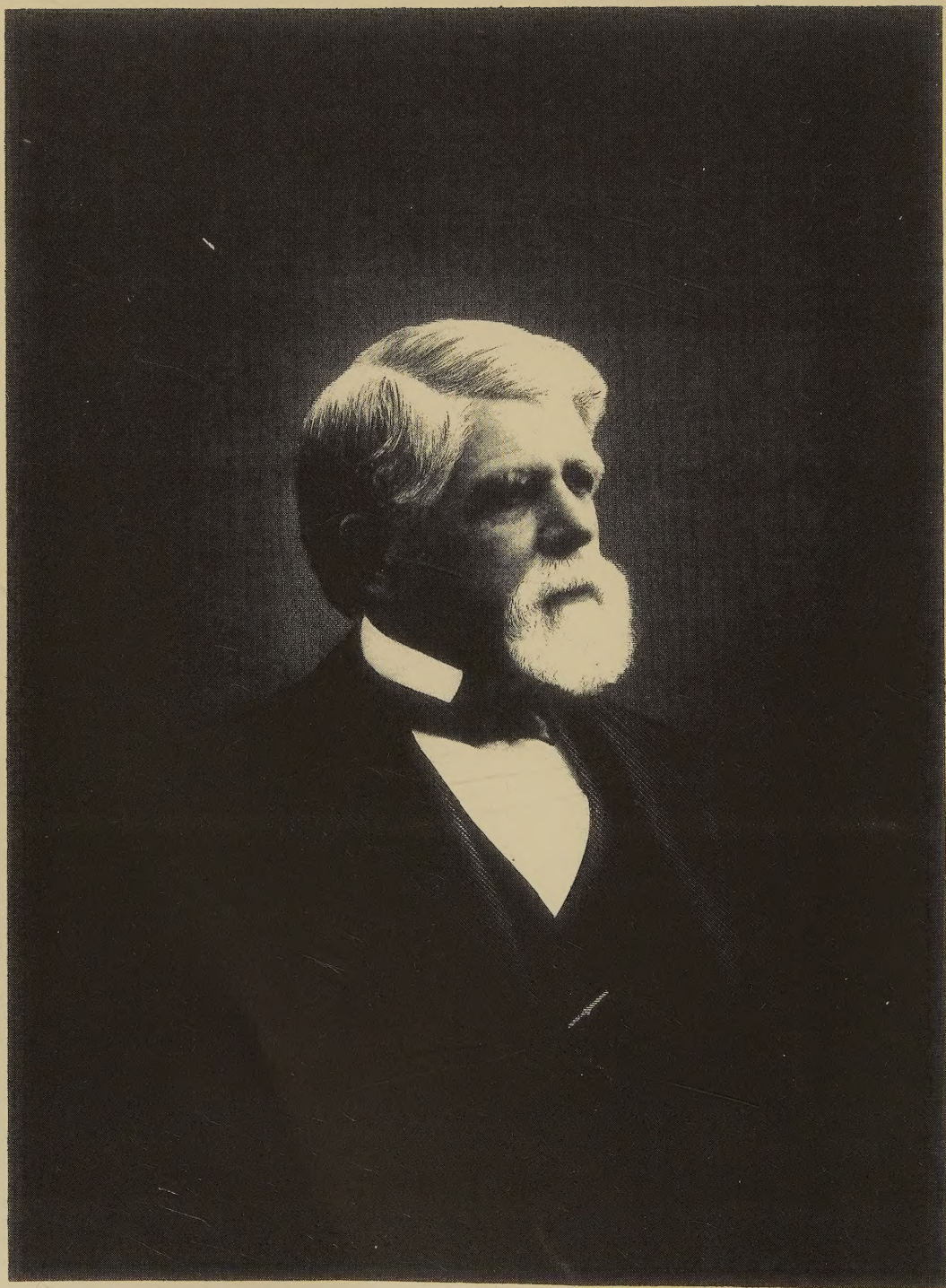

C. N. Scribner,

MEMOIRS

OF

LUCAS COUNTY

AND THE

CITY OF TOLEDO

FROM THE EARLIEST HISTORICAL TIMES DOWN TO THE PRESENT, INCLUDING A GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

HARVEY SCRIBNER
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

ILLUSTRATED

Volume I

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PREFACE

It has been the aim in the preparation of these volumes to give a faithful account of the early settlements in Lucas county, to note the progress that attended the noble efforts of the pioneer citizens and their worthy descendants, and also to make the reader acquainted, by biographical mention, with many of those to whom we of the present day are indebted in no small measure for the excellent advantages we enjoy. Records of pioneer times are interesting, and they are not without their lessons of instruction. In Toledo and Lucas county only a very few of the early settlers are now living, and those who still survive are the lingering bonds between us and by gone days, transmitting the traditions of early times to the inquiring minds of the present generation.

The pioneer fathers laid a foundation upon which they and their successors have erected a magnificent structure; the marts of trade and traffic and the workshops of the artisans are thronged; the press is established, whence floods of light may emanate for the instruction and benefit of all; electricity and gas now illumine the dark places, where once the torch and the tallow candle were the only lighting agencies; railroads have been built which bring the products of every clime and the people from afar to the confines of Lucas county, and the telegraph and the telephone, "upon the lightning's wing," carry messages far and near. As some one has said, "Let the records of the pioneers be preserved; in after years our children and our children's children will look over them with pleasure and profit."

In issuing the "Memoirs of Lucas County and the City of Toledo," the publishers take the preface as a means of acknowledging obligation to many who have so cordially co-operated in their preparation. Whatever of excellence is attained by these volumes may be attributed primarily to Harvey Scribner, whose intelligent direction and courteous suggestions have been unfailing. He has

personally prepared the chapter on the "Bench and Bar," and that department of the work will be of inestimable value to the members of the legal profession and also to laymen, as Mr. Scribner has given to this chapter much thought and research. C. Locke Curtis, who has edited the chapter on "The Press of the County," is a highly esteemed resident of Toledo and has devoted much of his time to journalistic work. Rollin H. Scribner, the genial treasurer of The Security Savings Bank & Trust Company, has revised and edited the chapter on "Banking and Finance," and he gave the work the same careful and intelligent consideration that characterizes his efforts in all matters claiming his attention. The chapter entitled "Agriculture and Allied Interests" has been edited by Henry J. Philipps, Jr., than whom there is none more competent, and he has given to this chapter much thought and research. Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, than whom no braver soldier responded to his country's call in the "days that tried men's souls," has carefully revised and edited the chapter on "Military History," and last, but by no means least, the chapter on "Industries" has been under the supervision of Edwin C. Law.

Acknowledgments are also due to Willis F. Sewall, librarian of the public library, and his efficient assistants, for their unfailing courtesy; and to many others are we indebted for numerous acts of kindness.

That the "Memoirs of Lucas County and the City of Toledo" may prove satisfactory to our patrons is the hope of

THE PUBLISHERS.

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CHAPTER I.

PREHISTORIC.

THE MOUND BUILDERS—THEIR RELICS—WHO WERE THEY—OPINIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGISTS CONCERNING THEM.

The archæology of any country forms one of the most interesting chapters in its history. Long before the proud Caucasian even knew of the fertile valleys and plains of Ohio, the region was inhabited by a peculiar race of people; though who these ancient inhabitants were, what lives they led, what they accomplished, are all now largely matters of conjecture. The only key to their lives and deeds is found in the relics they have left, chiefly mounds and earthworks, from which archæologists have been led to bestow upon the extinct, aboriginal race the name of "Mound-Builders," the only name that seems appropriate to their peculiar mode of life.

Brinton says the appellation "is applied to constructors of an extensive series of ancient remains, of uncertain date, scattered over the upper Mississippi and Ohio river valleys. These remains vary greatly in size and character, and evidently were erected by different peoples widely apart in time, but approximating each other in the general level of their culture. The mounds or tumuli are of earth, or earth mingled with stones, and are of two general classes, the one with a circular base and conical in shape, the other with a rectangular base and a superstructure in the form of a truncated and terraced pyramid. The former are generally found to contain human remains, and are therefore held to have been barrows or sepulchral monuments raised over the distinguished dead, or, in some instances, serving as the communal place of interment for a genus or clan. The truncated pyramids, with their flat surfaces, were evidently the sites for buildings, such as temples or council houses, which being constructed of perishable material have disappeared."

While this description is good as far as it goes, it says nothing of the effigy mounds found in various parts of the country, such as the Great Serpent mound in Adams county, Ohio; the Eagle mound in Putnam county, Georgia; several mounds of this class in the State of Wisconsin, etc. Nor does Brinton's description say anything of mounds surrounded by circumvallations or lines of fortifications—a feature to be found in a number of tumuli in Ohio, as well as elsewhere. The mounds themselves range in height from three to fifty feet, and in a

few cases as high as seventy or seventy-five feet. The areas inclosed within the circumvallations are usually of some symmetrical figure, most frequently a circle or ellipse, and vary from five to forty acres, or even more, one in Arkansas being said to embrace a square mile. Much speculation has been indulged in as to whether these ancient structures were intended as places of worship or as works of defense. The trend of opinion, however, is that they were of a military character, as in many of them have been found the ruins of cisterns, doubtless intended for storing water in time of siege.

As stated by Brinton, these works are found most frequently in the upper Mississippi and Ohio river valleys, though as a matter of fact they extend from the Allegheny to the Rocky mountains and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Archæologists have no difficulty in locating the places which were most densely populated, by reason of the irregular distribution of the works, and it is interesting to note that in the selection of sites for these earthworks the Mound-Builders were evidently influenced by the same motives that actuated their European successors, as it is a well established fact that nearly every town of importance on the Ohio and upper Mississippi rivers and their tributaries is located on or near the ruins left by this ancient people. The sites selected by the Mound-Builders for their most pretentious works were on the river terraces or bottoms, where the streams afforded a natural highway and opportunities for fishing, while the soil in such localities is generally fertile and easily tilled.

Francis C. Sessions, the second president of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, in writing to the *Ohio State Journal* in 1887, says: "Ohio is richer in archæological and prehistoric remains than any other State, and thus far has done absolutely nothing to protect the many ancient mounds, earthworks, burial places and village sites. It is not very flattering to one's State pride that some Boston women were applied to by Professor Putnam of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., to buy the famous Serpent Mound in Adams county. If he had not taken an interest in its preservation it is evident it would soon be a thing of the past. Is it not to be deplored that the public-spirited citizens of Ohio do not take a deeper interest in the preservation of these wonderful remains of a prehistoric race? It is to be hoped that the governor will call the attention of the legislature in his message to the importance of their preservation, and that a small appropriation may be made toward securing from destruction some of the more important and ancient monuments of our State. There are many others as important as the 'Serpent' which need attention at once to preserve them."

Through the efforts of the Boston women referred to by Mr. Sessions, the Serpent Mound was purchased and placed under the control of the trustees of the Peabody Museum, thus insuring its protection against vandals and indiscriminate relic hunters. Among the other notable Mound-Builders' works in Ohio are the Adena Mound near Chillicothe, on the farm sold a few years ago by the heirs of Governor Worthington to Joseph Froelich; the earthworks near Newark; the Baum prehistoric village site in Ross county, from which many interest-

ing relics have been taken, including broken pottery and bone fish-hooks; and old "Fort Ancient" on the left bank of the Little Miami in Warren county. The Adena Mound, originally 445 feet in circumference at the base and twenty-six feet high, was almost entirely removed a few years ago, the earth being used in the construction of a railroad. Archæologists were present during the removal and reported the finding of a large number of relics, human skeletons, etc. In 1894 the Ohio legislature passed an act for the purchase of Fort Ancient, which is one of the most interesting earthworks yet discovered. The total length of the embankment is 18,712 feet, or over three and a half miles. This embankment is forty-three feet wide at the base, four feet wide at the top, and has an average height of thirteen feet. The inclosure is divided into three parts, known as the Old, New and Middle Forts, and in the wall are seventy-four well defined gateways or entrances.

Warren K. Moorehead, curator of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, in his report of field work for 1899, enumerates 2,275 earth mounds; 56 stone mounds; 253 village sites; 140 enclosures, such as forts, earthworks, etc.; four stone fortifications and 143 groups of stone graves. Gerard Fowke, in his "Notes on Ohio Archæology," says: "The total number of mounds in Ohio has been estimated at 10,000. This is probably under the correct figure, for while they are almost totally absent in the northwestern counties forming the 'Black Swamp' district, and are comparatively scarce in the rugged hill lands of some of the southern and southeastern counties, there is scarcely a township in any other portion of the State in which they are not found."

While it is true that no important works of this bygone race have been found in Lucas county, there is abundant evidence that this section of the State was inhabited by the Mound-Builders. Of the remains enumerated in the report of Mr. Moorehead, fifteen are in Lucas county, embracing seven earth mounds, one glacial kame burial and three village sites in Oregon township; two earth mounds in Adams township; one inclosure in Springfield township, and one group of stone graves in Providence township. It appears, however, that no scientific exploration of any of these ancient structures in the county has ever been made, and most of them have been almost, if not completely, obliterated by the plow of the husbandman. In the *Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly* for January, 1902, S. S. Knabenshue has an interesting description of an earthwork or aboriginal fort within the city limits of Toledo. Says he: "The site of this ancient work is on the East Side, a little above the end of Fassett street bridge, and directly back of the C. H. & D. elevator. The greater part is unfenced common, directly north of the present residence of Mrs. Charles A. Crane, to whom the site belongs. After the ground was cleared of trees, it was cultivated, and the plow soon reduced the works to a uniform level. The only reminder of the work is the name of Fort street—a short thoroughfare running east from the Ohio Central tracks to Crescent street. If extended westward to the river it would cut the center of the site. When it was laid out, the work was still in existence, and the name given in consequence."

Old settlers can recall when this old fort was covered with large maple trees, and Col. Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, includes it in his description of eight ancient earthworks of Northern Ohio, it being the most westerly of the eight. He says: "Of the works bordering on the shore of Lake Erie, there were none but may have been intended for defense; although in some of them the design is not perfectly manifest. They form a line from Conneaut to Toledo, at a distance of from three to five miles from the lake; and all stand upon or near the principal rivers. The most natural inference with respect to the northern cordon of works is, that they formed a well-occupied line, constructed either to protect the advance of a nation landing from the lake and moving southward for conquest; or, a line of resistance for people inhabiting these shores and pressed upon by their southern neighbors. The scarcity of mounds, the absence of pyramids of earth which are so common on the Ohio, the want of rectangular or any other regular works, at the north—all these differences tend to the conclusion that the northern part of Ohio was occupied by a distinct people."

It is possible that some readers may find but little interest in the peculiarities and distinctive features of these various relics of this singular aboriginal people. But the mere fact of their existence is a sufficient incentive to the ethnologist, the archæologist and the historian to endeavor to solve the mystery of this ancient race and their works. The great number and variety of relics found in Ohio, if not immediately in Lucas county, indicate that this section was a favorite locality of the Mound-Builders, and this fact adds a local interest to what might otherwise be a dry subject.

Who were the Mound-Builders? So far the question has baffled the skill, the research and the learning of the most noted scientists of two continents for more than a century. As early as 1772 Rev. David Jones noted the existence of the mounds, and he was perhaps the first civilized man to advance a theory concerning them. The first survey of a scientific nature was that made by Caleb Atwater, of Circleville, Ohio, in 1819, under the auspices of the Archæological Society of Worcester, Mass. About 1836 Col. Charles Whittlesey and Dr Edwin Hamilton Davis, of Chillicothe, Ohio, became associated in the explorations and surveys of the Newark antiquities. Dr. Davis became very much interested in the line of work and in connection with Ephraim G. Squier, of New York, continued his investigations. Davis and Squier made a large collection of relics, which is now in the Blackmore Museum of Salisbury, England, and they were also the collaborators in the preparation of a work on the subject. Recognizing the merit of this work, the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., assumed a sort of protectorate over it, and in 1848 published it, together with some plans and notes furnished by others, under the title of "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley." This publication constituted the first systematic work with descriptions and illustrations of the numerous remains left by the Mound-Builders, and for a time it stood at the head of the archæological literature of North America. From that day to the present, the Smithsonian Institution has continued to publish books and monographs relating to this subject. Stim-

ulated by this national recognition, and in view of the absorbing interest of the subject, many individual investigators have published at private expense manuscripts and books, some of which are very elaborate and complete.

It is a noticeable feature of all the early publications in this department of archæology that they ascribe great antiquity to the Mound-Builders. It is also noticeable that the theories regarding the chronology of the aborigines differ widely. Some aver that thousands of years have elapsed since the building of these ancient structures, and all agree that they are very old. Growth rings of large trees growing on aboriginal earthworks have been cited as evidence of their age, but Fowke points out that this evidence is unreliable, as it is not unusual for two or three rings to form in one year. Had the Mound-Builders possessed a written language and left inscriptions capable of even an approximate translation, the solution of the mystery would have been simplified. But no Rosetta stone has been discovered to throw light on the subject, the earthworks and relics of rude art being all that remain to tell a meager story of their creators, and the present century dawned in almost as great ignorance of the prehistoric race as did the century preceding it. Eminent authorities are as widely at variance regarding the age of the mounds as they are concerning their origin and purpose. Recent writers, however, incline to the hypothesis that the Mound-Builders were the immediate predecessors of the Indians found here upon the advent of the white man, and that their antiquity is not so great as early writers supposed. Says Brinton:

"The period when the Mound-Builders flourished has been differently estimated; but there is a growing tendency to reject the assumption of a very great antiquity. There is no good reason for assigning any of the remains in the Ohio valley to an age antecedent to the Christian era; and the final destruction of their towns may well have been but a few generations before the discovery of the continent by Columbus. Faint traditions of this event were still retained by tribes who occupied the region at the advent of the whites. Indeed, some plausible attempts have been made to identify their descendants with certain existing tribes. It is now fully recognized that the culture of these ancient peoples was strictly 'Indian' in character; and in a number of prominent traits it bore a striking likeness to that discovered by De Soto and the early French explorers on the lower Mississippi and in the area of the Gulf States. Not only did modern tribes resident there erect mounds of similar size and character to those in the Ohio valley, but many minor details of art and ornament are identical. There is therefore no occasion to go beyond the ancestors or relatives of these southern tribes to explain the mystery of the Mound-Builders."

The Marquis de Naidallac, in his admirable work on "Prehistoric America," published in 1895, sums up a voluminous discussion as follows: "What, it may be asked, are we to believe was the character of the race to which, for purpose of clearness, we have for the time being applied the term 'Mound-Builders?' The answer must be, they were no more nor less than the immediate predecessors, in blood and culture, of the Indians described by De Soto's chroniclers and other explorers,

the Indians who inhabited the region of the mounds at the time of their discovery by civilized men."

Lucien Carr, curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology, in an exhaustive review of the subject, says: "In view of the fact that these same Indians are the only people, except the whites, who, so far as we know, have ever held the region over which these works are scattered, it is believed that we are fully justified in claiming that the mounds and enclosures of Ohio, like those of New York and the Gulf States, were the work of the red Indians of historic times, or of their immediate ancestors. To deny this conclusion, and to accept its alternative, ascribing these remains to a mythical people of a different civilization, is to reject a simple and satisfactory explanation of a fact in favor of one that is far-fetched and incomplete, and this is neither science nor logic."

Gen. Gates P. Thruston, an archæologist of Nashville, Tenn., and author of a work on "The Antiquities of Tennessee," concurs in this view when he says: "The stone-grave race and the builders of the ancient mounds and earthworks in Tennessee and probably in the Mississippi valley were Indians, North American Indians, probably the ancestors of the southern red or copper-colored Indians found by the whites in this general section, a race formerly living under conditions of life somewhat different from that of the more nomadic hunting tribes of Indians, but not different from them in the essential characteristics of the Indian race."

In view of the volumes that have been written and published regarding the Mound-Builders, it is clear that these quotations might be multiplied indefinitely; but enough has been said to show the general trend of opinion among the more modern investigators. There are some who still cling to the idea that the Mound-Builders were a distinct race, and that their antiquity is very great. It is not the purpose of this work to decide controverted questions, but to present both sides and allow the reader to draw his own conclusions. All the published information virtually agrees that the Mound-Builders were a race, or tribes, of people somewhat nomadic in their habits, yet more centralized in habitation than the Indians of historic times. They gave some attention to agriculture, probably more to hunting and fishing, and were schooled in the arts of primitive warfare. That they had some knowledge of trade, or at least a rude system of barter, and that this crude commerce did not extend in any one direction, is evidenced by the relics composed of materials that could only have come from a distance, as shells from the seacoast, mica from the old mines of North Carolina, copper from the Lake Superior country, and obsidian from what is now the Yellowstone Park. The pottery found in the mounds in the Mississippi Valley is inferior to that of Mexico, indicating that the march of progress was from south to north. After all, opinions can be but deductions from the relics they have left—silent mementos which have withstood the ravages of time and the forces of nature—and no matter how carefully these imperfect records may be studied, much will doubtless always remain shrouded in dense obscurity.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS.

THREE GREAT FAMILIES—ALGONQUINS—IROQUOIS—MOBILIANS—REGION INHABITED BY EACH—OHIO TRIBES—ERIES—WYANDOTS—MIAMIS—OTTAWAS — DELAWARES—SHAWANEES—COGNATE TRIBES — INDIAN TREATIES AND LAND CESSIONS—THE WHITE MAN IN POSSESSION.

About the close of the Fifteenth century, at the time the continent of America was discovered by Columbus, that part of North America extending from Labrador south to the Gulf of Mexico and west to the Mississippi river was inhabited by three great races or families of Indians—Algonquins, Iroquois and Mobilians—each different from the others in language and physical characteristics. The Mobilians occupied sections of the country south of the Tennessee and east of the Mississippi river, extending eastward to the Atlantic coast. The leading tribes of this family were the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles. They wielded little or no influence on the history and affairs of the region now included within the boundaries of the State of Ohio.

The Algonquin family covered by far the largest expanse of territory of any of the North American linguistic stocks, embracing the Atlantic coast from Labrador to the Pamlico Sound, extending westward beyond the Mississippi, and northwest into Canada. The principal tribes in the east were the Narragansetts, the Pequods, the Mohegans and the Catawbas; those of the west were the Shawanees, the Miamis, the Ottawas, the Illinois, the Kickapoos, the Pottowatomies, the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux. It was the Algonquin race who first encountered the white man in the settlement of the United States, and before the close of the French and Indian war they had been forced back beyond the Alleghany mountains.

The Iroquois occupied the eastern part of the Great Lake basin, their country extending from Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river on the north to the Pennsylvania highlands on the south, and eastward to the vicinity of Lake Champlain and the Green mountains. According to Hewitt, the earliest history of this family is that it consisted of a number of independent tribes, but before the middle of the Seventeenth century five of these tribes—the Mohawks, Oneidas,

Onondagas, Senecas and Cayugas—formed a league or alliance for defense, to which the English settlers gave the name of "Five Nations." About 1712 the Tuscaroras were admitted to the confederacy, which then took the name of the "Six Nations." The Iroquois called themselves Hodenosaunee, "the People of the Long House." The French gave them the name of Iroquois; they were known to the Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam as "Maquas;" the Delawares called them "Mengwe," which the Pennsylvanians corrupted into "Mingoes," a name by which the Senecas in Ohio afterward became known.

The Wyandots—also called Wendats and Hurons—were first encountered by the white men at Montreal. They consisted of five confederated tribes of the Iroquois family, and about the middle of the Seventeenth century were located along the western side of the peninsula formed by Lakes Huron and Ontario. Between the Wyandots and Iroquois at that time were the Neutrals or Neuters; about the headwaters of the Alleghany river was a tribe called the Andastes, and along the southern shore of Lake Erie were the Eries, or Cat tribe, which Du Gendron says was "so named on account of the abundance of wild cats found there, larger than the foxes of France." The same authority states that the Eries had no permanent towns, but cultivated the soil, and spoke the same language as the Wyandots.

The Iroquois present a striking example of the truth of the adage, "In union there is strength." Surrounded as they were at the beginning of the Seventeenth century by the Algonquins, with whom some of the tribes were always at war, their destruction seemed to be inevitable. But after the formation of the Five Nations they quickly learned their power, placed the New England tribes under tribute, and then turned their attention to those of the west. In 1649 or 1650 they almost completely destroyed the Wyandots, assimilating some of those who were left, while others fled to the Chippewas in the Lake Superior country, and still others found a refuge among the Eries. In 1654 the Wyandots among the Eries incited that tribe to make war on the Iroquois. The Jesuit Relations for that year says the Eries had "two thousand men, good warriors, though without fire-arms; but they fight like the French, enduring the first discharge of the Iroquois, who have fire-arms, and then pouring upon them a hail of poisoned arrows, which they can shoot off six or eight times before the others can reload their muskets."

In 1655 the Five Nations sent a deputation to Quebec to solicit the aid of the French in their war with the Eries. The following year occurred an incident which terminated the conflict. The Eries sent thirty of their head men to confirm a treaty with the Senecas, and during the deliberations an Erie injudiciously killed a Seneca. The result was that twenty-five of the thirty ambassadors were put to death by the Senecas, who then joined in the war against the Eries and the tribe was nearly annihilated. Some of the Eries were adopted by the Five Nations and the remainder retired farther into the interior, where they were absorbed by other tribes. It was evidently the intention of the Iroquois to exterminate, subdue or assimilate all the tribes in the Ohio Valley, the Andastes being vanquished in 1672, and they might

have succeeded in their purpose had it not been for the aggression of the white men.

Gen. Manning F. Force, in a paper read before the Historical and Philosophical Society in 1879, says: "In the latter half of the Seventeenth century, after the destruction of the Eries by the Five Nations, in 1656, what is now the state of Ohio was uninhabited. The Miami confederacy, inhabiting the southern shore of Lake Michigan, extended southeasterly to the Wabash. The Illinois confederacy extended down the eastern shore of the Mississippi to within about eighty miles of the mouth of the Ohio. Hunting parties of Chickasaws roamed up the eastern shore of the Mississippi to about where Memphis now stands. The Cherokees occupied the slopes and valleys of the mountains about the borders of what are now East Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. The great basin, bounded on the north by Lake Erie, the Miamis and the Illinois, west by the Mississippi, east by the Alleghanies, and south by the headwaters of the streams that flow into the Gulf of Mexico, seems to have been uninhabited except by bands of Shawanees, and scarcely visited except by war parties of the Five Nations."

The first half of the Eighteenth century witnessed a change. Various tribes, retiring gradually before the advance of a superior race, came into Ohio. The Wyandots or Hurons who sought shelter with the Chippewas in 1650, placed themselves, in 1670, under the protection of the French at Michilimackinac. As they gained strength they moved southeastwardly toward Detroit, and early in the Eighteenth century into Northwestern Ohio, where they found a permanent home until removed by treaty. Here they increased in numbers until in the War of 1812 they were able to furnish 400 warriors to the British.

About the same time that the Wyandots came into Ohio the Miamis pushed into the western part; the Senecas and some other detachments of the Six Nations found a habitat along the eastern and northern borders; the Delawares located in the Muskingum valley; the Ottawas, upon being driven from the valley of the river of the same name, settled on the western shore of Lake Huron and the islands along the coast, and later in the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky rivers; and the Shawanees came into the Scioto valley some time after the year 1750, subsequently extending their claims as far west as the Little Miami.

The Miamis were a powerful tribe, occupying the territory drained by the Miami and Maumee rivers. They consisted of three sub-tribes—the Miamis or Twigwees, the Piankeshaws and the Weas—and had a tradition that at some time in the past they had been even greater. Little Turtle, the chief and orator of the Miamis, is reported as saying: "My forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from there he extended his lines to the headwaters of the Scioto; thence to its mouth; thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; and thence to Chicago and over Lake Michigan. These are the boundaries within which the prints of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen."

In Ohio the Ottawas never occupied more than a secondary position. They are entitled to a place in history, however, chiefly because the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, in the fall of 1762, conceived the design of

uniting all the tribes between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi river in one confederacy for the purpose of attacking simultaneously all the English forts and settlements, an undertaking in which he might have been successful had it not been for the failure of the tribes, through rivalries and old enmities, to act in concert when the critical moment arrived.

The Indian name of the Delawares was Lenni Lenape, signifying "men." Before coming to Ohio they had lived along the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers in New York and Pennsylvania. They were among the first tribes to form friendly relations with the whites, and traded with the Dutch of New Amsterdam (now New York). They took part in the Pontiac conspiracy; were scattered at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774; acted as allies of the British in the Revolution, and fought against St. Clair in 1791, but in the War of 1812 were loyal to the United States. The Iroquois called the Delawares "squaw men," the origin of which is told in a legend of the Delawares. According to this tradition the Lenape were the parent stock of many tribes and became known as the "grandfather of nations," among whom the Mengwe or Iroquois was a favored grandchild. But as he grew strong he also grew ungrateful and treacherous, and raised his hand against the Lenape, who finally marched against the Mengwe and their towns, winning victory after victory. In this crisis Thannawage, a wise Mohawk chief, advised unity, and his advice led to the establishment of the Five Nations as a means of defense. Then came the "Big Knives" or white men into Canada, which placed the Iroquois between two fires. Finding themselves unable to conquer the Lenape by force of arms, they resorted to cunning. A deputation of the principal Iroquois warriors, bearing the sacred calumet and belt of peace, was sent to the Lenape. The ambassadors succeeded in winning to their side the Lenape women, who persuaded the warriors of their tribe to bury the hatchet.

"In a luckless hour," runs the legend, "the Delawares gave their consent and agreed to become women. Then the Iroquois appointed a great feast, and invited the Delaware nation to it. They came at the bidding of their treacherous foes, and were declared by them, in the following words, to be no longer men and warriors, but women and peacemakers. 'We dress you,' said the Iroquois orator, 'in a woman's long habit, reaching down to your feet, and we adorn your ears with rings. We hang a calabash, filled with oil and medicines, upon your arm. With the oil you shall cleanse the ears of other nations, that they may attend to good and not to bad words; and with the medicines you shall heal those who are walking in foolish ways, that they may return to their senses, and incline their hearts to peace. And we deliver into your hands a plant of Indian corn and a hoe, which shall be the emblem of your future calling and pursuits.' So the great peace-belt, the chain of friendship, was laid upon the shoulders of the new mediator, who became a woman, buried the tomahawk, planted the corn, and forgot the glories which Areskoui confers upon the successful and dauntless warrior."

The Shawanees, who have been not inaptly termed the "American

Arabs," belonging to the Algonquin family. A tribal tradition asserts that they once lived immediately south of the Iroquois, with whom they were always in trouble. The Iroquois ultimately gathered together all their warriors, invaded the Shawanee country and expelled the inhabitants. The tribe then moved to the southeast, and when Cumberland Gap was reached a council was held to decide what course to pursue. A difference of opinion arose and the tribe divided, one faction going on to the Savannah river and the other attempted to locate in the hunting grounds between the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, but were driven out by the Cherokees and Chickasaws. It was probably this portion of the tribe that located in the Scioto valley. Tecumseh, the celebrated Shawanee chief, was born near Springfield, Ohio. At various periods bands of Shawanees inhabited different sections of the country from Lake Erie to Florida, and some lived west of the Mississippi, in what is now the State of Missouri, on lands obtained from the Spaniards. General Force says: "Their eccentric wanderings, their sudden appearances and disappearances, perplex the antiquary and defy research." The Shawanees fought against Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, and in the War of 1812 a portion of the tribe, led by Tecumseh, was allied with the British.

In addition to the foregoing, there were several allied or cognate tribes, including the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Chippewas, Munsees, Kaskaskias, Eel River Indians, and a few others, none of whom had a fixed residence within the limits of Ohio, but who, because of their kinship to the tribes living there, joined in the treaties that extinguished the title of the Indians to the lands. The first important treaty of this nature, after the goverment of the United States was established, was that concluded at Greenville, Aug. 3, 1795, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Piankeshaws, Kickapoos and Kaskaskias. The cession included nearly two-thirds of the present State of Ohio, embracing that portion east of the Cuyahoga river and south of a line drawn from Fort Laurens, near the present town of Bolivar in the northern part of Tuscarawas county, to Loramie's store, and thence to Fort Recovery. Several small tracts at various points in the Indian country were also ceded, to wit: 1. A tract six miles square at Loramie's store. 2. Two miles square at the head of navigation on the St. Mary's river. 3. Six miles square at the head of navigation on the Auglaize river. 4. Six miles square at the confluence of the Auglaize and Miami (Maumee) rivers, at Fort Defiance. 5. Six miles square at the junction of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, where the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., now stands. 6. Two miles square on the Wabash river, at the end of the portage from the Miami of the Lake (Maumee), about eight miles west from Fort Wayne. 7. Six miles square at the Ouatanon or old Wea towns on the Wabash. 8. Twelve miles square at the British Fort on the Maumee, at the foot of the rapids. 9. Six miles square at the mouth of the Maumee, where it empties into Lake Erie. 10. Six miles square on Sandusky lake, where a fort formerly stood. 11. Two miles square at the lower rapids of the Sandusky river. 12. The Post of Detroit and "all land to the north-

west and south of it to which the Indian title had been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French and English governments, and so much more land to be annexed to the District of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the River Rosine on the south, Lake St. Clair on the north, and a line, the general course whereof shall be six miles distant from the west end of Lake Erie and the Detroit river." 13. The Post of Michilimackinac, "all the island on which the post stands, and the mainland adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments," and also a piece of the mainland north of the island. 14. Six miles square at the mouth of the Chikago river. 15. Twelve miles square at the mouth of the Illinois river. Of these smaller tracts, eight were located in Ohio, and two wholly or in part within the present confines of Lucas county. The tract twelve miles square at the foot of the Maumee rapids was surveyed in December, 1805, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1805, and it was subdivided and sold under the provisions of the act of Congress of April 27, 1816. The tract six miles square at the mouth of the Maumee was surveyed in 1806, under the act of March 3, 1805.

The United States reserved the Post of Vincennes on the Wabash, Fort Massac on the Ohio river, and certain lands held by white settlers, but relinquished claim to all other Indian lands north of the Ohio, east of the Mississippi, and south and west of the Great Lakes, according to the provisions of the treaty of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain, except a tract of 150,000 acres near the rapids of the Ohio, which land was assigned to Gen. George Rogers Clark and his soldiers. On the other hand, the Indians agreed to give the whites "a free passage by water and land through the Indian country along the chain of posts from Loramie's store via the St. Mary's to Fort Wayne, and down the Miami (Maumee) to Lake Erie; also from Loramie's store down the Auglaize to Fort Defiance; also from Loramie's store to the Sandusky river and down the same to Sandusky bay; also from Sandusky to the foot of the Miami (Maumee) rapids, and thence to Detroit; also from the mouth of the Chikago to the Illinois river and down the same to the Mississippi; also from Fort Wayne to the Wabash and down the Wabash to Ohio."

By a treaty concluded on July 4, 1805, at Fort Industry, where Toledo now stands, the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas, Munsees, Ottawas and Pottawatomies ceded to the United States all that part of Ohio lying north of the forty-first parallel of north latitude between the Cuyahoga river and a north and south line 120 miles west of the western boundary of Pennsylvania. The western boundary of this cession now forms the eastern line of Sandusky and Seneca counties.

At Detroit, on Nov. 17, 1807, a treaty was concluded with the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots and Pottawatomies, by which those tribes relinquished their title to a tract of land bounded as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Miami river of the Lake (Maumee) and running up the middle thereof to the mouth of the great Auglaize river; thence due north until it intersects a parallell of latitude to be drawn from the outlet of Lake Huron which forms the river Sinclair;

thence running northeast the course that may be found will lead in a direct line to White Rock in Lake Huron; thence due east until it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada in said lake; thence southwardly following the said boundary line, down said lake through the river Sinclair, Lake St. Clair and the river Detroit into Lake Erie, to a point due east of the aforesaid Miami (Maumee) river, thence west to the place of beginning." This cession included all that part of Lucas county lying north and west of the Maumee river. Eight reservations were granted the Indians within the above described boundaries, three of these reservations being in Ohio, as follows: "Six miles square on the Maumee above Roche de Bœuf, to include the village where Tondagamie (or the Dog) now lives;" three miles square "on the Miami of Lake Erie (above the twelve miles square ceded to the United States by the treaty of Greenville), to include what is called Presque Isle; " four miles square "on the Miami bay, including the village where Meshkemau and Waugau live."

The first of these reservations was ceded to the United States by a treaty made on the shores of Miami bay on Aug. 30, 1831. The second, which was located at Wolf Rapids, Presque Isle being within the limits of the twelve-mile-square tract ceded by the Greenville treaty, was also ceded at the same time and place, and the third was ceded by the treaty of Maumee, Feb. 18, 1833.

On Nov. 25, 1808, at Brownstown, Mich., the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots and Shawanees joined in a treaty ceding to the United States a tract for a road 120 feet wide from the foot of the Maumee rapids to the western line of the Connecticut Reserve, and all the land on each side of the road for a distance of one mile for the purpose of settlement. This road ran from Fort Meigs through Fremont and struck the western line of the Reserve about fifteen miles due west of Norwalk.

That portion of Lucas county lying south and east of the Maumee was acquired by the United States by the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, which was concluded at the foot of the Maumee rapids with the chiefs and headmen of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanee, Pottowatomi, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes. The entire cession made by this treaty embraced a large tract of land in Ohio and Indiana, that part in Ohio lying south and west of the cession of Nov. 17, 1807, and extending south to the line of the Greenville treaty, except a tract in what is now Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize and Mercer counties, which tract was ceded by the treaty of St. Mary's, Oct. 6, 1818. The treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, contained a provision that, "The United States agree to grant by patent to the chiefs of the Ottawa tribe for the use of said tribe a tract of land to contain thirty-four square miles, to be laid out as nearly in the form of a square as practicable, not interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville in 1795, on the south side of the Miami river of Lake Erie, and to include Tushquegan or McCarty's village, which tract thus granted shall be held by the said tribe upon the usual conditions of Indian reservations as though no patent were issued."

By the treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, the tenure by which this tract was held was changed from a grant by patent to that of reservation, until such time as the Indians might cede it to the United States, which was done by the treaty of Maumee, Feb. 18, 1833.

The treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1818, was the last important treaty with the Indians of the state. All the land that remained in the hands of the red men after that time consisted of small tracts reserved in former treaties, and these were gradually relinquished as the tribes found homes upon reservations west of the Mississippi. The white man, after years of strife, was in undisputed possession.

Says Dodge: "The Indians of Ohio were noble specimens of their race. Guardians of a region of unsurpassed natural beauty, a country of fruits and flowers, alive with deer, the bison, and all manner of edible birds, it is no mystery that they fought long and desperately for its occupancy; and when the white man came, with the ominous and invincible bearing of manifest superiority, that their strong right arms were nerved and their wills roused to deeds of blood, such as the vindictive fury of savage hate has rarely realized. To a people whose pleasures were few and simple, and regarded alike as the perfection of present good and the greatest glory of the long hereafter, their abridgement was to be resisted with all the energies of death-defying bravery and undegenerate manhood."

CHAPTER III.

TERRITORIAL ERA.

THE FIRST WHITE MEN—CONFLICTING CLAIMS—EARLY TRADING POSTS—THE OHIO COMPANY—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—TREATY OF PARIS—MILITARY EXPEDITIONS—OHIO PART OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—LORD DUNMORE'S WAR—THE REVOLUTION—CLARK'S CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST — TREATY OF 1783 — ANOTHER OHIO COMPANY—CESSIONS OF WESTERN LANDS BY THE STATES — ORDINANCE OF 1787 — THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY — CAMPAIGNS OF HARMAR, ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE—OHIO ADMITTED AS A STATE—WAR OF 1812.

The English colony of Virginia, under the charter of 1609, claimed all lands, countries and territories for a distance of 200 miles south from Point Comfort and as far north, "and up into the mainland throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest." Notwithstanding this claim, France was the first nation to explore and claim by right of discovery the region embracing the present State of Ohio. In July, 1669, Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, with four canoes and fourteen men, left Montreal, ascended the St. Lawrence river to Lake Ontario, and under the guidance of a Shawanee Indian, reached the headwaters of the Alleghany river, from which point he descended the Ohio as far as the rapids, where the city of Louisville, Ky., now stands. Four years later Marquette and Joliet went by way of the Great Lakes and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi, which they descended to the mouth of the Arkansas, and in 1682 La Salle succeeded in reaching the mouth of the great river, where, on April 9, he proclaimed all the country drained by it and its tributaries as belonging to France, under the name of Louisiana.

Two years before this an expedition sent out by Frontenac, governor of Canada, built Fort Miami on the left bank of the Maumee river, fifteen miles from the mouth, which was the first post of the kind built by white men within the limits of what is now the State of Ohio. Fort Miami was intended as a trading post, but it was occupied for only a short time, the French trade being moved farther into the Indian country. During the next forty years a number of French forts were erected on the Mississippi, the Illinois, the Maumee, and the shores of the Great Lakes. For some time communication between the western

forts and Canada was kept up by way of Lake Michigan, but before the middle of the Eighteenth century a post was established near the mouth of the Wabash and a line of communication opened by way of that river and the Maumee. Attempts were made during this period by the English to open trading posts in the Ohio country, but the Indians remained firm in their attachments to the French, and the English trade made but little headway. One of the most conspicuous of these early English traders was George Croghan, who came to Pennsylvania from Ireland in 1743, and within three years was trading with the Indians as far west as the Maumee valley. His policy won the friendship of the red men, and in 1748 he set up a trading house at the mouth of the Beaver river, near the southwest corner of the present county of Lucas. The French and English traders were thus brought into competition in the purchase of furs from the Indians.

Virginia was by no means inclined to yield or modify her claim under her charter, and in 1748 a number of the leading men of that colony organized the Ohio Company, with a view to the immediate occupation of the disputed territory. Among the principal members of the company were Governor Dinwiddie, Lawrence and Augustine Washington, and Thomas Lee, president of the Virginia council. In March, 1749, George II of England granted to this company 500,000 acres, "to be located between the Kanawha and Monongahela, or on the northern bank of the Ohio," and before the close of the year a trading post was located at a place called Pickawillany, later known as Loramie's store, on the Great Miami river. In 1750-51 the company sent Christopher Gist to examine the western lands, but before plans for colonization could be perfected and carried out the French governor of Canada sent an expedition under Captain Celoron to assert the claims of France and expel the English trespassers. About the close of the year 1751, four Englishmen were arrested as spies and sent to Montreal. After a preliminary examination they were sent to Paris for trial, but the British minister there demanded their release, claiming that their arrest was illegal. The prisoners were liberated, but the main questions at issue were not settled. Several of the English posts northwest of the Ohio were abandoned upon Celoron's approach, and that at Pickawillany was destroyed in 1752.

The French now determined upon the construction of a line of forts back of the English settlements, in order to maintain their hold upon the Ohio country, and early in 1753 Du Quesne, governor of Canada, sent a force of 1,500 men under command of Sieur Marin to begin the work. Marin landed at Presque Isle (now Erie, Pa.), where he built his first fort. He then pushed on toward the Ohio, built Fort Le Bœuf on French creek and Fort Venango on the Alleghany river, after which he went into winter quarters, intending to press on to the Ohio as soon as spring opened, but his death occurred before that time came and the command devolved on St. Pierre. Strange as it may seem, these warlike preparations were unnoticed, and in fact almost unknown, in both France and England. But the people of the English colonies, especially Virginia, were greatly excited, many of them clamoring for war against the French. Governor Dinwiddie, however,

decided to try diplomacy before resorting to extreme measures, and a statement of the English claims to the Ohio valley, as well as a warning to the French against further encroachments, was drawn up and carried by George Washington to Fort Le Bœuf, where it was delivered to St. Pierre.

Washington's mission failed, and the next step was an appeal to arms. Early in 1754 a company of 100 English volunteers under Capt. William Brent began the erection of a fort at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, but before it was finished Trent and his men were driven off by the French, who then completed the fortification and named it Fort Du Quesne. Then followed seven years of conflict known in American history as the French and Indian war, the details of which are not pertinent to this history. Suffice it to say that the fall of Fort Du Quesne in 1758 terminated French dominion on the Ohio, and that the war was concluded by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, by which Canada and all that portion of Louisiana east of the Mississippi, except the Isle of Orleans, were ceded to Great Britain. Three months after the conclusion of the treaty came the Pontiac uprising, in which a number of British posts were destroyed and the English were thus prevented from taking peaceable possession of the ceded territory.

On Oct. 7, 1763, the English king issued a proclamation or order in council, dividing the newly acquired territory into three provinces and an Indian reservation. Canada was to become the province of Quebec; south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude and the St. Mary's river of Florida were the provinces of East and West Florida; the colonies along the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida were restricted in their western boundaries to the sources of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic; and all the interior, bounded by the Great Lakes, the Floridas, the Mississippi and the Alleghany mountains was set apart as Indian territory. Had the Indians accepted this reservation and made peace, it is possible that the settlement of Ohio might have been delayed for years. But in the spring of 1764 they commenced committing depredations upon the western settlements, and two expeditions were sent into the Indian country. One of these, under Col. John Bradstreet, advanced in boats along the shore of Lake Erie, and the other, commanded by Col. Henry Bouquet, marched from Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) into the interior of Ohio. Both Bradstreet and Bouquet made treaties of peace with the Indians, who delivered their prisoners, and in April, 1765, representatives of several tribes met Sir William Johnson at a place called German Flats, in the interior of New York, and agreed to compensate the traders for their losses by granting them land; but the boundary between the white settlements and the Indian territory was not settled until the treaty of Fort Stanwix, Nov. 5, 1768.

During he decade following the French and Indian war, various schemes were proposed looking to the settlement of the Ohio valley. The old Ohio company sought the consummation of its grant; the Virginia volunteers of 1754, who had been promised liberal bounties of land, grew persistent in their demands; individual grants were urged;

Sir William Johnson was ambitious to become the governor of a colony south of the Ohio; and the Walpole company, which was first organized in 1763, was revived. The only settlements established in Ohio during this period were those planted by the Moravian missionaries in the Muskingum valley. The American colonists who fought in the French and Indian war naturally expected, in case the British arms were successful, that they would be permitted to occupy the conquered territory. The king's proclamation of 1763 caused much disappointment and dissatisfaction, which was heightened by the "Quebec Act," passed by the British Parliament on June 22, 1774. This act annexed Ohio to the province of Quebec, and granted certain rights and privileges to the French Catholics of Canada. It was one of the acts complained of in the Declaration of Independence two years later.

To appease the discontent of the Virginians the royal authority awarded them a grant of land on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, "for services in the French and Indian war," and in the spring of 1774 Col. Angus McDonald was sent to survey the tract preparatory to opening it for settlement. McDonald was driven off by the Indians, and about the same time the wanton murder of several Indians by Capt. Michael Cresap's company and a gang of rough characters led by one Daniel Greathouse stirred the natives to hostility. James Murray, Earl of Dunmore, was at that time governor of Virginia. Although a Tory, he was true to the interests of his colony, and while acknowledging his allegiance to the crown, he was "eager on all occasions to champion the cause of Virginia." As the Quebec Act nullified Virginia's claim to the western lands, it was not favored by the governor. Acting under Dunmore's authority, McDonald raised a regiment and marched into the Muskingum valley, where he destroyed the Indian town of Wapatomica, near the present city of Zanesville, and the cornfields of the Shawanees, after which he returned to Wheeling. Later in the year two expeditions moved against the Indians, the northern one commanded by Dunmore in person and the southern under Gen. Andrew Lewis. The latter won a decisive victory over the Indians at the battle of Point Pleasant on Oct. 10, crossed the Ohio on the 18th, and pushed on to join Dunmore at Pickaway Plains, between the Scioto river and Sippo creek, near the headwaters of which Dunmore was encamped. Before reaching his destination, he was met by a messenger from Dunmore with the information that a treaty was under way, and orders to return to Point Pleasant. Lewis and his men, being eager for revenge, were not disposed to obey the order to return, and continued the march until met near the mouth of Sippo creek by Dunmore himself, who persuaded Lewis to turn back. A few days later Dunmore concluded his treaty, by which the Indians gave up all claims to lands south of the Ohio, and agreed not to molest the canoes of the white traders on that river.

This affair is known as Lord Dunmore's war, the most significant feature of which was the resolutions adopted on Nov. 5, 1774, when the expedition had reached the Ohio river on the homeward march. The resolutions declared the respect of the soldiers for Lord Dunmore and their allegiance to the king, and contained the fol-

lowing expressive avowal: "But as the love of liberty and attachment to the real interests and just rights of America outweigh every other consideration, we resolve that we will exert every power within us for the defense of American liberty, and for the support of her just rights and privileges; not in any precipitate, riotous, or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen."

Here was an exhibition of that spirit which brought on the Revolution and in less than two years found expression in the Declaration of Independence. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, Great Britain, regarding the country northwest of the Ohio as an Indian reservation, attached to the province of Quebec, managed to secure the allegiance of most of the Indian tribes in that section, and they remained loyal to the English cause throughout the contest. It was to offset this condition of affairs that Gen. George Rogers Clark conceived the idea of invading the Northwest. Clark was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, Nov. 19, 1752. He was with Dunmore in the campaign of 1774, and the next year removed to Kentucky, where he soon became a leader. Kentucky was then a part of Fincastle county, Virginia, and in June, 1776, Clark and John G. Jones were elected to the legislature. The distance from Harrodsburg to Williamsburg, at that time the capital of Virginia, was 700 miles, and Clark and Jones did not reach the latter place until after the legislature had adjourned. While at Williamsburg Clark first heard of the Declaration of Independence, and immediately sought a conference with Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, to whom he outlined his plan. When the legislature met again, Clark and Jones were not admitted, but they were heard on the Kentucky situation. Meantime the British were active in the Northwest during the winter of 1776-77 in stirring up the Indians, Lieut-Gov. Henry Hamilton even offering premiums for every American or "white rebel" scalp the Indians would bring to Detroit, which led the Americans to give him the name of the "Hair Buyer General." Hamilton's brutal course was sustained by his superiors, and Clark aimed at the overthrow of this power in the Northwest. In the fall of 1777 he again visited Williamsburg, and this time laid before Governor Henry the details of his plan, which was to collect a force and march against Detroit, destroying the British posts on his way. Governor Henry called into consultation Thomas Jefferson, George Wythe and George Mason, all of whom saw the advantages to be derived from Clark's project if he succeeded in carrying it out. They had full confidence in Clark, and through their influence the legislature authorized the governor "to organize an expedition to march against and attack any of our western enemies, and to give the necessary orders for such expedition."

Armed with this authority, Henry commissioned Clark a colonel and directed him to raise seven companies of fifty men each, to act and receive pay as militia, but they were to be recruited in the counties west of the Blue Ridge, in order not to weaken the Continental forces in the East. Henry gave Clark about $6,000 and an order on the authorities at Pittsburg for boats to transport his men and supplies

down the Ohio. On May 12, 1778, three companies—less than 150 men—commanded by Captains Joseph Bowman, Leonard Helm and William Harrod, left Pittsburg and dropped down the Ohio to Corn Island, opposite the present city of Louisville, where Clark was joined by Capt. John Montgomery's company, in which was Simon Kenton. On June 24 the expedition left Corn Island and proceeded down the river in flatboats to the mouth of the Tennessee river, where Clark was joined by several hunters, one of whom, John Saunders, offered to guide the force to Kaskaskia, 120 miles distant. Moving "in light marching order," Kaskaskia was reached on July 4, and captured without firing a gun. Captain Bowman, with thirty mounted men, left Kaskaskia immediately after the capture and in quick succession captured Prairie du Rocher, St. Philip's and Cahokia, the inhabitants of these places taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Clark's next objective point was Vincennes, "a town about the size of Williamsburg." Father Gibault, a French priest at Kaskaskia, informed Clark that Edward Abbott, the commander at Vincennes, was absent, and asked permission to try to win over the French people there without an appeal to arms. Permission was granted, and Father Gibault, accompanied by Dr. Jean Lefaut and a few others, set out for Vincennes, bearing an order from Clark to the settlers to garrison their own town, showing that he had faith in their loyalty. Upon reaching the post, Father Gibault called the French together at the church, where all took the oath of allegiance, elected an officer and made preparations to garrison the place. So far Clark's campaign had been a success, but on Aug. 8 a French missionary reached Detroit and informed Hamilton of the fall of the posts in the West. Hamilton sent the news to Governor Carleton at Quebec, and early in October started for Vincennes with about 200 men and fifteen boats loaded with supplies and presents for the Indians. His route lay up the Maumee to Fort Wayne, then across the portage to the Wabash and down that stream to Vincennes, a difficult voyage of some 600 miles.

News of Hamilton's movements reached Clark at Kaskaskia early in 1779. Leaving Captain Bowman with a few men at Cahokia, and Captain Williams with a small force at Kaskaskia, Clark left Kaskaskia on Feb. 5, with 170 men, for one of the most trying marches in history. At the same time Captain Willing was sent around by water with forty-six men. The streams were swollen, the country was wet, so that Clark's little army was over two weeks in covering the 240 miles that lay between Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Although Clark was outnumbered nearly four to one, he determined to present a bold front, and began by sending to the people of the town a proclamation warning "all true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men; . . . for every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat as an enemy."

He then paraded his little army in such a way as to make it appear much larger than it really was, and on the 23d made his first attack on the British garrison at Fort Sackville. Some of his men entered the

town, where they were joined by the friendly inhabitants, and on the morning of the 24th Clark demanded a surrender of the fort. Hamilton refused, and the Americans began firing on the fort, keeping themselves under cover. After a short time Hamilton consented to a conference, and while in parley a party of Indians friendly to the British was captured by Clark's men, tomahawked within full view of the garrison, and their bodies thrown into the river. The English soldiers were terrified by this and urged a surrender, to which Hamilton finally consented. Two days later Captain Willing arrived with his galley. Captain Helm went up the Wabash and captured seven boats loaded with supplies worth some $50,000, the capture being effected without firing a gun. No doubt Detroit could have been added to the list of Clark's victories had he been in a position to move at once against that place after the capture of Vincennes. But a portion of his force had been left at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, and the men at Vincennes being worn out by their long and arduous march through the wilderness, he abandoned the idea of proceeding against that post. He was complimented by the Virginia legislature, which, on March 10, 1779, organized the Illinois country into the county of Illinois, and ordered 500 men to be sent to hold the territory.

Some historians have not given Clark's conquest of the Northwest the prominence it deserves. Through his efforts the British plan to attack the American colonies from the rear was thwarted, the country to the northwest of the Ohio was secured to the American colonists, and by the treaty of Sept. 3, 1783, which concluded the Revolutionary war, the western boundary of the United States was fixed at the Mississippi river, whereas it might otherwise have been fixed at the Ohio, and the territory northwest of that river remained a British possession.

As the war of the Revolution drew to a close, Congress appealed to the States having western claims to sacrifice those claims for the common good, and in October, 1780, adopted the first declaration concerning the future of Ohio and the Northwest. This was in the nature of "a pledge on the part of Congress that the lands ceded in pursuance of its recommendations should be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States; be settled and formed into distinct States, with a suitable extent of territory; and become members of the Federal Union, with the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence, as the other States: that the expenses incurred by any State in subduing British posts, and in the acquisition and defense of the territory, should be reimbursed; and that the lands ceded should be granted and settled agreeably to regulations to be afterward agreed upon in Congress."

New York, claiming title through the Iroquois cession, was the first to comply with the request of Congress, and relinquished her claim on March 1, 1781. Virginia, after some delay and dickering, ceded her claim on March 1, 1784, with the understanding that 150,000 acres at the falls of the Ohio should be reserved for General Clark and his men as a compensation for their services in conquering the Northwest. This tract is known as the "Virginia Military District." Massachusetts followed on April 19, 1785, and on Sept. 14, 1786, Connecticut yielded

her claims to all western territory, except a tract bounded on the north by Lake Erie, east by Pennsylvania, south by the forty-first parallel of north latitude, and west by a north and south line, parallel to and 120 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania. The district within these lines constituted what is known as the "Western Reserve." During the Revolution several Connecticut towns, notably New London, Fairfield and Norwalk, were almost completely burned by British expeditions sent out for the destruction of American stores. The people of these towns petitioned the legislature of the State for indemnification, and in May, 1792, that body set off 500,000 acres across the west end of the Western Reserve as "fire lands," to be parceled out among the sufferers in proportion to the losses each sustained. On May 30, 1800, the State relinquished all claim to the Western Reserve, which became part of the State of Ohio, subject to the same laws, etc., as the rest of the territory.

On May 20, 1785, Congress passed an ordinance "for surveying and disposing of the public lands west of the Ohio river," and Gen. Rufus Putnam was appointed one of the surveyors to lay off the seven ranges immediately west of Pennsylvania, but as he was engaged elsewhere, Gen. Benjamin Tupper was appointed in his place. The survey was interrupted by the Indians, and Tupper returned to Massachusetts, where he met General Putnam, to whom he gave a full account of the country. The result was a meeting of the veterans of the Revolution at Boston on March 1, 1786, when the "Ohio Company of Associates" was formed for the purchase and settlement of western lands. The capital stock of the company was fixed at $1,000,000, in shares of $1,000 each; General Putnam, Gen. Samuel H. Parsons and Rev. Manasseh Cutler were chosen directors, and they selected for the company lands on both sides of the Muskingum, immediately west of the seven ranges. The grant to the company was voted by Congress and the contract was formally signed on Oct. 27, 1787. Under this agreement the company was to purchase between the seventh and seventeenth ranges, back from the Ohio river far enough to include 1,500,000 acres, "besides the donation of two sections in each township for the support of schools and the ministry, and two townships for a university, and three sections in each township retained under control of Congress." The company paid down $500,000 in final settlement certificates, and was authorized to take possession of 750,000 acres in the eastern part of the grant, but the United States withheld a deed until such time as the surveys should be completed and the remainder of the purchase price paid. In the winter of 1787-88 the company sent two companies of people to make settlements. They came down the Ohio in a vessel called the "Mayflower," and on April 7, 1788, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum, where they laid the foundations of the city of Marietta, the first authorized settlement in the State of Ohio by English-speaking colonists.

On July 13, 1787, three months before the contract with the Ohio Company was closed, Congress passed the "Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio." It consisted of two parts: first, provisions for government as

a district exclusively by Congress, and later by a legislature subject to Congressional supervision; and second, six articles of general and fundamental law, "to be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, except by common consent." King, in his History of Ohio, says: "The Ordinance was a masterpiece of statesmanship in reconciling and vindicating every principle for which the Thirteen Colonies appealed to arms, and it remains today the model upon which the Territorial governments of the United States are constructed." In October, 1787, Congress completed the Territorial government by the appointment of Gen. Arthur St. Clair as governor; Winthrop Sargent, secretary; Gen. Samuel H. Parsons, John Armstrong and James M. Varnum, judges. The governor landed at Marietta on July 9, 1788, and on the 15th was passed the first law of the territory, providing for militia service of the male population and weekly drills. The Northwest Territory was now fully established.

Although the United States, by the treaty of 1783, acquired title to all the territory between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the Indians showed a disposition to resent the location of white settlements upon what they regarded as their lands. Attempts were made to pacify them in the treaties made at Fort McIntosh, Jan. 21, 1785, and at Fort Harmar, opposite Marietta, Jan. 9, 1789, but they continued their hostile demonstrations, and in 1790 two expeditions into the Indian country were projected. One, which was to move from Vincennes up the Wabash, was abandoned for want of sufficient force, but the other, commanded by Gen. Josiah Harmar, left Port Washington (now Cincinnati) on Sept. 26, and marched north, the objective point being the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee river. Harmar's force consisted of 1,453 men and six pieces of artillery, 320 of the troops being regulars and the remainder militia from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The Indians retired before Harmar's advance, and the villages at the head of the Maumee were reached and destroyed. King says: "This was all General Knox had ordered, and according to Indian warfare was a success. But the militia colonels were bent upon a fight, and Harmar unwisely yielded. They were defeated, and lost so heavily in two ambuscades that, though he brought his little army back in good order, the disaster and the discords which broke out between the officers of the regulars and the insubordinate militia inflicted a stigma upon Harmar's reputation, especially in Kentucky, which was fatal to him, though highly unjust."

Another campaign was ordered; Congress added a regiment of regulars and authorized a draft for 1,500 militia for six months' service, and Governor St. Clair was ordered to take command of the expedition. The plan was for St. Clair to march from Fort Washington on July 10, 1791, and proceed to the head of the Maumee, where he was to establish a strong military post, with a chain of forts between that point and Fort Washington. But so much delay was encountered in recruiting the troops and collecting supplies that the army did not leave Fort Washington until Sept. 17. A month was spent in building Fort Hamilton, where the city of Hamilton now stands, and Fort Jefferson,

forty-four miles farther north, after which St. Clair continued his march northward. Late in October some of the militia, claiming that their six months had expired, deserted and started back to Fort Washington. Colonel Hamtramck, with the First regulars, St. Clair's best troops, was sent to bring them back, while the rest of the army moved slowly forward. Little Turtle, the Miami chief, who had been closely watching St. Clair's movements, was prompt to take advantage of this opportunity. On the evening of Nov. 3 St. Clair encamped in the woods on a small tributary of the Wabash, in what is now Mercer county. During the night more than a thousand warriors quietly surrounded his camp, and at the break of day the work of carnage was begun. After a desperate fight of four hours, the whites broke and fled in confusion, having lost over 800 men. It was a bloodier defeat than Braddock's. It is said that when President Washington received St. Clair's despatch announcing his defeat, "he threw it down and paced the floor in anger, using language that is not considered appropriate for even a state occasion."

But the man and the hour were near at hand to settle for all time the question of white supremacy. St. Clair resigned from the army and Washington appointed Gen. Anthony Wayne, who accepted on condition that he should not be required to move against the Indians until his army was thoroughly organized and equipped. Congress increased the regular army to 5,000 men, and in June, 1792, Wayne began the work of organization at Pittsburg. In April, 1793, he dropped down the Ohio to Cincinnati, where he went into camp at a place called "Hobson's Choice," and spent some time in drilling his men while the commissioners—Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering—who had been appointed in March, 1793, were trying to effect a peaceful settlement. They announced their failure in July, and Wayne hurried forward the preparations for his campaign. Before the close of the year he built Fort Greenville, six miles north of Fort Jefferson, and Fort Recovery, on the scene of St. Clair's defeat. Here on June 30, 1794, he defeated 2,000 Indians under Little Turtle, after which he commenced his advance. In July he built Fort Adams on the St. Mary's river; Fort Defiance, at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee, was erected early in August, and Fort Deposit, a depot for supplies on the left bank of the Maumee, was completed on the 18th of the same month.

In the meantime the British had rebuilt Fort Miami, the old French fort at the Maumee rapids, and garrisoned it with three companies of infantry under Maj. William Campbell. Near this fort the main body of the Indians was collected. Immediately after building Fort Deposit, Wayne advanced and on the 20th met the Indians in battle array about a mile from the British fort. The wily foe had taken up a strong position behind a piece of woods, in which a large number of trees had been prostrated by a tornado, hence the engagement that followed is known as the battle of "Fallen Timbers." The fallen timber rendered the cavalry useless, and Wayne ordered the infantry to advance with trailed arms, fire only at close range, and then use the bayonet. The movement was a success. The Indians

were driven to open ground, where the mounted men fell upon them with the saber, and in a short time they were completely routed. The chief, Turkey Foot, tried in vain to rally his warriors, but they were thoroughly panic-stricken and fled in dismay toward the British fort, whither they were pursued by Wayne's victorious troops. Major Campbell sent an inquiry to Wayne to know "in what light he was to view this near approach of an American force to his garrison." Wayne, who was equally ready at fighting Indians or rebuking a British officer, promptly sent the following reply: "I think I may, without breach of decorum, observe to you that, were you entitled to an answer, the most full and satisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my small arms yesterday morning, in the action against the horde of savages in the vicinity of your post, which terminated gloriously to the American arms; but had it continued until the Indians, etc., were driven under the influence of the post and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progress of the victorious army under my command, as no such post was established at the commencement of the present war between the Indians and the United States."

Some further acrimonious correspondence passed between the two officers, Wayne demanding the withdrawal of the British troops from United States territory, but he did not attack the fort. Averill says:* "Not feeling authorized, at this juncture, to open a war with Great Britain, General Wayne marched his troops past the fort, out of range of the guns, and, halting at the mouth of Swan creek, seven miles below, built Fort Industry, and garrisoned it with a small force under Lieutenant Rhea," etc. Toward the latter part of the month of August Wayne started on his return to the head of the Maumee, laying waste the Indian cornfields on both sides of the Maumee as far as Fort Defiance. At the head of the Maumee he built Fort Wayne and garrisoned it with a strong force under Major Hamtramck. A strong garrison was also placed at Fort Defiance, other posts were established in the Indian country, and in August, 1795, peace was secured by the treaty of Greenville, an account of which is given in the preceding chapter.

The battle of Fallen Timbers was fought within the limits of the present Lucas county. Wayne's loss in the engagement was 33 killed and 100 wounded. This action and the treaty of Greenville opened the land for settlement, although more than a year elapsed before the white people could believe the peace was real. Then a flood of settlers began pouring into Ohio. By the act of Congress, approved May 7, 1800, the Territory of Indiana was set off west of the Greenville treaty line from the Ohio river to Fort Recovery, and "thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada," all east of this line continuing to be the Northwest Territory. After considerable discussion regarding this portion of the original "Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," Congress, on April 30, 1802, passed an act authorizing the people living therein to adopt a constitution and form a state government. The constitutional convention assembled at Chillicothe on Nov. 1, 1802, the organic law

*Condensed History of the Most Important Military Posts in the Northwest.

was adopted on the 29th, and Ohio took her place in the sisterhood of States.

In the War of 1812 the Maumee valley again became a battlefield. Although war was not formally declared until June 18, Governor Meigs of Ohio, acting under orders from the war department, called for volunteers in April, and in May three Ohio regiments were organized at Dayton. These regiments, with some other troops, under command of Gen. William Hull, then governor of Michigan Territory, moved to Detroit, where they arrived on July 5, and on Aug. 16 Hull surrendered Detroit to General Brock, just at a time when over 3,000 men under Col. R. M. Johnson and General Payne were marching to his assistance and were within a short distance of the post. Gen. William H. Harrison, who had won the decisive battle of Tippecanoe the preceding autumn, was appointed commander-in-chief of the Northwestern army on Sept. 17. His plan was to collect troops at Wooster, Urbana, St. Mary's and Fort Defiance, concentrate them at the foot of the Maumee rapids, and then undertake the recapture of Detroit. A force of 3,000 men had assembled at St. Mary's, when Harrison learned that a large force of British and Indians was marching up the Maumee to attack General Winchester at Fort Wayne. Fearing that Winchester's force was not large enough to withstand the attack, Harrison made a forced march to Fort Defiance early in October, his object being to intercept the enemy. In the meantime Winchester also marched to Fort Defiance, and the British commander, learning of these movements, beat a hasty retreat.

A few slight engagements occurred in the early part of the winter, and on Jan. 10, 1813, Winchester, in command of the left wing of the army, arrived at the foot of the rapids. Here he received word that the inhabitants of Frenchtown (now Monroe), Mich., were liable to be attacked, and on the 17th he sent 550 men under Colonel Lewis and 110 under Colonel Allen to their assistance. On the 20th Winchester himself arrived at Frenchtown with 260 men, and at daybreak on the 22nd the whole force was surprised by a large body of British and Indians under Proctor. After a desultory fight of an hour or so, Winchester surrendered under the promise of protection—a promise which was not kept, as many of the prisoners were wantonly massacred, and of the entire force only thirty-three men escaped.

Harrison arrived at the rapids on Jan. 20, with troops from Sandusky, and found a portion of Winchester's command there. Upon learning of the affair at Frenchtown, he took position on the Portage river until joined by reinforcements, when he returned to the rapids, and on Feb. 2 began the construction of Fort Meigs, on the right bank of the river, a little above the present town of Perrysburg, at the same time issuing the order for all troops to rendezvous there as soon as possible. His idea was to collect as large a force as he could and attack the British at Malden, but as soon as the ice broke up in Lake Erie Proctor advanced up the Maumee to lay siege to Fort Meigs. On the afternoon of April 26 two men were seen on the opposite side of the river, calmly reconnoitering the fort. These men were Proctor and the Shawanee chief, Tecumseh. A cannon shot from the fort plowed up

the dirt near them and they departed with more haste than ceremony. Within a few hours the fort was placed in a position to undergo a siege. Traverses were constructed, tents folded, and excavations made under the embankments for lodging places. The next day three guns and a mortar battery were planted opposite the fort, and the siege commenced. That evening the main body of Indians, about 1,500 in number, was sent across the river under Tecumseh and the fort was surrounded. In the night of May 3 Proctor succeeded in planting a battery on the right bank of the river, 400 yards from the fort, and on the 4th he sent Major Chambers to demand a surrender. To this Harrison replied as follows: "Assure the General that he will never have this post surrendered to him upon any terms. Should it fall into his hands, it will be in a manner calculated to do him more honor, and to give him larger claims upon the gratitude of his government, than any capitulation could possibly do."

That night Capt. William Oliver, an intrepid scout, found his way into the fort with the information that Gen. Green Clay was up the river, within two hours of the fort, with 1,200 Kentuckians in flatboats, but had halted there to await orders. Captain Hamilton was sent up the river in a pirogue with instructions for Clay to land 800 men on the left bank, a mile and a half above the fort, march to the British batteries, spike the guns, cut down the carriages, then return to their boats and cross over to the fort. The remainder of Clay's force was to land on the right bank and cut its way into the fort. Hamilton stationed men to indicate the places where the landings were to be made. Colonel Dudley was placed in command of the detachment to surprise the British batteries, and all went well until he was almost upon the guns. Then some Indians discovered the presence of the Americans and fired their muskets. Dudley's men, thinking that silence was no longer essential, raised a cheer and rushed upon the batteries. The guns were spiked, but nearly all were captured and taken down to Fort Miami as prisoners. Those on the right bank met with better success. Col. John Miller made a brilliant charge on the battery on that side of the river, killed several of the British soldiers, captured forty-five prisoners, and entered the fort with only a slight loss.

Proctor raised the siege on May 9, after which Harrison repaired the damages done, and then leaving Clay in command left for the interior to push forward the work of recruiting. On July 20 Proctor began his second siege. Clay sent Captain McCune to notify Harrison, who promised reinforcements. It is probable that knowledge of this led Proctor to adopt a ruse which, if it had proved successful, would have given him possession of the fort. On July 26 a force of British infantry was secreted in the ravine below the fort to cut off any who might leave it, and then a sham battle was begun on the side of the fort from which the reinforcements would be likely to arrive. The hope was that a party would sally out of the fort to the relief of their supposed friends, when it would be cut off by the infantry concealed in the ravine, and the garrison thus reduced would be forced to surrender. But the ruse failed, though it is said that the American officers had hard work to make the men believe it was merely a trick, and on July 28 Proctor

withdrew. After the war Fort Meigs was garrisoned by forty men until May, 1815, when it was abandoned as a military post.

Article V of the Ordinance of 1787 provides that, "There shall be formed in the said Territory not less than three nor more than five States," and fixes the boundaries of these States as follows: "The western State, in the said Territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Wabash rivers; a direct line from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line. Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." The conflict between the language of this provision and that of the Ohio Constitution led to an acrimonious dispute in 1835 over the northern boundary. Lucas county was called into being during this dispute, a full account of which will be found in the next chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTION—THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY—MITCHELL & BRADLEY'S MAP—EXCEPTION CLAUSE IN OHIO STATE CONSTITUTION—THE HARRIS LINE—THE FULTON LINE—ATTACK UPON SURVEYING PARTY—MAJOR STICKNEY AND HIS CONNECTION WITH THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE—ACTIVITY OF GOVERNORS LUCAS AND MASON—DISPUTE FINALLY SETTLED BY CONGRESS—LEGAL PHASES OF THE QUESTION.

The history of the trouble which arose over the matter of establishing a permanent boundary line between the present States of Ohio and Michigan should be of special interest to the people of Lucas county, because of the fact that upon the decision and adjustment of the difficulty depended the question, whether the territory now embraced in the townships of Richfield, Sylvania, Washington, Oregon, and Jerusalem, and the northern parts of Spencer, Springfield, and Adams, together with nearly the entire limits of the city of Toledo, should be a part and parcel of the Buckeye State, or the inhabitants thereof should be numbered among the Wolverines. At one time the trouble threatened to assume the magnitude of civil war between the sovereign State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan, supported, as the latter would unquestionably have been, by the military arm of the United States. The interest manifested was not confined to this locality, by any means, for leading members of Congress—notably John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts—took a hand in the fray, and it formed a subject for heated debate between giants of the political arena. Years have passed since the amicable settlement of this dispute, but time should not efface the record of historical events. Reasoning thus, and believing (with no desire to be invidious) that many people are not familiar with the history of the difficulty, the writer has consulted various authorities and decided to devote a chapter in this work to what is sometimes called "The Toledo War."

The question of boundary between Michigan and Ohio antedated the admission of the latter into the Union, and had its birth in the Congress that framed and adopted the "Ordinance of 1787"—an instrument providing for the civil government of the Northwest Territory, then lately ceded to the United States. And it would be within the bounds of truth to say that this controversy, which for a time seri-

ously threatened the peace of the country, was conceived through a blunder committed by a well-meaning though misguided Herodotus, prior to the action of the legislative body that convened under the Articles of Confederation. By the "Ordinance of 1787," Congress divided the Northwest Territory into three parts, the western to include all the present States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and a portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; the middle to include the present State of Indiana, and north to the British line; the eastern to include the territory bounded by Indiana, Canada, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio river; "Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three [prospective] States shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan."

The latest map in use at that time, which purported to give a representation of this portion of the earth's surface, was one published by Mitchell & Bradley in 1780, and, being decidedly inaccurate, it showed the southern extremity of the lake to be thirty miles north of where it really is. Congress, however, with only that map as a guide, thought that the "east and west line" would intersect the Detroit river, and hence really intended that the future State of Ohio should extend a considerable distance further north than it does. In fact, it was plainly the purpose of the framers of the "Ordinance" that the northern boundary should be near the forty-second parallel of north latitude. Judge Burnet, in his "Notes on the Northwest Territory," thus explains the origin of the difficulty:

"The question of boundary, though not expressly referred to the Convention, was one of greater importance than would appear at first view. It is generally known to those who have consulted the maps of the western country extant at the time the Ordinance of 1787 was passed, that Lake Michigan was represented as being very far north of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. On a map in the Department of State, which was before the Committee of Congress who framed the Ordinance for the Government of the Territory, the southern boundary of that lake was laid down as being near the forty-second degree of north latitude, and there was a pencil line passing through the southern bend of the lake to the Canada line, which intersected the strait between the river Raisin and the town of Detroit. That line was manifestly intended by the committee and by Congress to be the northern boundary of this State, and, on the principles on which courts of chancery construe contracts, accompanied with plats, that map, and the line marked on it, should have been taken as conclusive evidence of the boundary, without reference to the actual position of the southern extreme of the lake."

But Judge Burnet argues from the standpoint of equity, while the champions of the Michigan side of the controversy hold strictly to the legal phase of the question. They maintain that the provision in the Ordinance of 1787 was an article of "compact between the original States and the people and the States in said territory," and

by the express terms of the Ordinance was to "forever remain unalterable unless by common consent," and it never by common consent had been abrogated or changed. To quote the words of Judge Cooley, in his "Michigan": "The people of Michigan had, therefore, two rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the Ordinance, neither of which could be taken from them without their consent. These were first to have a line drawn due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan for their southern boundary, and, second, to be admitted into the Union as a State on reaching a population of 60,000."

When the act was passed, enabling Ohio to take the necessary steps toward statehood, Congress, under the same misapprehension, bounded the future State on the north "by an east and west line drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, running east until it shall intersect Lake Erie on the Territorial [British] line, and thence on the same through to the Pennsylvania line." Again it is clearly proven that Congress intended the boundary line to be further north, for the Fulton line, so called (the boundary claimed by Michigan), if extended east, would not intersect the British line at any point whatever. When the convention that framed the Ohio State constitution was in session, in 1802, it was still the prevailing understanding that the old maps were correct, and that the line, as defined in the Ordinance and enabling act, would terminate at some point on the Detroit river, far above the Maumee bay. But, while that subject was under discussion, a strolling hunter, who had for many years plied his vocation in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, and was well acquainted with its position, happened to be in Chillicothe, and, in conversation with some of the members, mentioned to them that the lake extended much farther south than was generally supposed, and that a map which he had seen placed its southern bend many miles north of its true position. His statement produced some apprehension and excitement on the subject, and induced the convention to change the line prescribed in the act of Congress so far as to provide that, "if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect the said Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Miami River of the lake [Maumee], then and in that case, with the assent of the Congress of the United States, the northern boundary of this State shall be established by, and extended to, a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami [Maumee] bay," etc. The object of this proviso was to save the State of Ohio the valuable port and harbors on the Maumee river and bay, as was clearly intended by Congress, and which were the prizes contended for in the threatened resort to arms. Congress accepted this constitution, but without expressly giving assent to the alternate boundary, and as the assent was not expressly given it was claimed by the adherents of Michigan that in the face of the compact of 1787 such assent could not be implied. In 1805 Michigan Territory was created with the southern boundary as originally specified—the old erroneous map being used as a guide —and without any reference to the Ohio amendment.

Upon this technicality arose the boundary difficulties, and the location of the line was considered very uncertain, even by the Ohio legislature, for at different sessions, in 1807, 1809, and 1811, resolutions were passed requesting that commissioners be appointed to establish definite boundaries on the north and west. Soon after the admission of Ohio into the Union an attempt was made to secure the assent of Congress to Ohio's boundary, but on Dec. 6, 1803, this provision was stricken out in the Senate, and from that time until the close of the War of 1812, the question seems not to have been again raised in Congress.

In the meantime, however, not only had Michigan's claim to the southern boundary existed *de jure,* but the asserted right had been exercised *de facto,* and had been recognized repeatedly and constantly by both the United States and the Territorial government. The United States government had attached the lands north of the falls of the Maumee to the Monroe (Michigan) land district; it had recognized the boundary of Michigan as at the Rapids of the Maumee in the survey and building of the Ohio-Michigan road from the Connecticut Reserve to the lower falls of the Miami of Lake Erie; it had located the Michigan University lands on the Maumee river; it had recognized the same boundary in the building of the road from the Rapids of the Miami to Detroit. On the other hand, the Territorial government of Michigan had, without let or hindrance, exercised all the usual acts of jurisdiction to the line running due east from the southern bend of Lake Michigan. It had organized counties, townships and districts to that line; had extended the jurisdiction of its courts and its judicial process to the same boundary; in short, in every way that the case admitted, it was fixed as the boundary between Ohio and Michigan.

But by assuming authority in the Maumee country the Michigan officials soon excited jealousy and resentment upon the part of the settlers in the disputed strip who professed allegiance to Ohio. On Jan. 23, 1812, Amos Spafford, Collector of the Port at Miami Rapids, addressed a letter to Governor Meigs, in which he stated it "to be the general wish of the people in this settlement (which consisted of about fifty families) to have the laws of the state of Ohio extended over them." He informed the governor that the people, with few exceptions, considered themselves clearly within the limits of Ohio—the exceptions being those who held office under the governor of Michigan, whose orders they were endeavoring to enforce. Collector Spafford stated that if no adjustment should be made, he feared the contention would ere long become serious. This letter of Mr. Spafford, it will be observed, was written during the period when the population of the western frontier was excited by the unfriendly relations existing between England and the United States, and which resulted in a declaration of war made by the latter in June of the same year. On May 20, 1812, an act was passed authorizing the president to ascertain and designate certain boundaries; but the great issue of a foreign war, threatening a common danger, united all the people of the frontier, including those of the disputed jurisdiction, in support of the general

welfare, and national patriotism subdued for a time the promptings of local and selfish interests.

In the act of May 20, 1812, Congress, heeding the petitions of Ohio's legislative assembly, and recognizing the seriousness of the boundary dispute and the importance of its early settlement, authorized and instructed the surveyor-general of the United States, under the direction of the President, and as soon as the consent of the Indians could be obtained, "to cause to be surveyed, marked and designated, so much of the western and northern boundaries of the state of Ohio, which have not already been ascertained, as divides said state from the territories of Indiana and Michigan, agreeably to the boundaries as established by the [enabling] act" of 1802. As will be observed, the framers of this act had in mind the line as originally stipulated (due east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan), but they evidently recognized the mistake made in such designation, for they instructed the surveyor-general "to cause to be made a plat or plan of so much of the boundary line as runs from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, particularly noting the place where said line intersects the margin of said lake, and to return the same when made to Congress." But, as before stated, the war of 1812 came on, and this, with ensuing difficulties, served to defer the making of the survey as directed.

The matter remained in *statu quo* for several years, but on Aug. 22, 1816, the commissioner of the general land office directed the surveyor-general to "engage a faithful and skillful deputy to mark said northern boundary agreeable to the act of May 20, 1812." In 1817, peaceful treaties having been made with the Indians, Edward Tiffin, surveyor-general of the United States, in pursuance of said instructions and the Act of Congress mentioned above, employed William Harris, a skillful surveyor, to run a portion of the western and all of the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio. Indiana had been erected into a state in 1816, and its northern boundary, as defined by act of Congress, included "a strip of land, ten miles wide, off the southern portion of Michigan territory." This was another recognition of the old line which had been established through a mistaken idea of the geography of the country; but by extending Indiana ten miles further north, Congress showed its disregard for the instructions given in the Ordinance of 1787, and gave to the Ohio claimants a precedent decidedly in their favor. Harris found that a due east line from the head of Lake Michigan would intersect Lake Erie seven miles south of the most northerly cape of Maumee bay, his survey in this matter agreeing perfectly with that afterward made by Fulton. He accordingly, in conformity with the proviso of the constitution of Ohio, ran another line from the lower extremity of Lake Michigan to the northerly cape of Maumee bay. It was claimed by the Michigan adherents that this act of the deputy surveyor was without authority of law or instruction from the department. In fact, the commissioner of the general land office, in a letter to the secretary of the treasury, June 5, 1818, said: "Having never heard of the *proviso* in the constitution of the state of Ohio relative to its northern boundary, I had uni-

formly supposed it to be an east and west line drawn from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan." This line established the northwest corner of Ohio at a point on the Indiana line, five miles, twenty-four chains, and sixty-four links north of where the due east and west line located the same. Or, in other words, the difference in the lines at this place was the distance between the northwest corner and southwest corner of Northwest township in Williams county, Ohio. Willard V. Way, writing in 1869, says: "The territory in dispute extends the whole length of the north line of the state of Ohio, and is about five miles in width at the west end and about eight miles in width at the east end. The disputed territory is chiefly valuable for its rich and productive farming lands, and for the possession of the harbor on the Maumee river, where now stands the flourishing city of Toledo."

Gen. Lewis Cass was at that time (1817) governor of the Territory of Michigan, and, after investigating the boundary question, claimed the line to be the one established by the Ordinance of 1787, and accordingly claimed the disputed territory. The running of the second or Harris line brought out a protest from him to Edward Tiffin, then surveyor-general. Governor Cass wrote (Detroit, Nov. 1, 1817):

"Report says that the line which has been recently run purporting to be the line between the state of Ohio and this territory, was not run a due east course from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, but a course somewhat to the north of this, although how much I am unable to ascertain. The act of Congress organizing this territory makes its southern boundary a due east line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and this act is in strict conformity with the fifth of the articles of compact, in the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory; these are declared to be unalterable except by mutual consent."

A lengthy correspondence followed between Governor Cass and the surveyor-general, and the matter was taken up by the Ohio legislature in January, 1818, strong resolutions being passed, affirming the Harris line as the true one and holding that Congress so decided in approving the organization of the state. On Jan. 3, 1818, the governor and judges of the Territory of Michigan addressed to the Congress of the United States a formal and solemn memorial undoubtedly drawn up by Governor Cass, in which they recite the entire history of the boundary dispute to that date. The memorial is ably and clearly drawn, and is signed by Lewis Cass, governor, A. B. Woodward, John Griffin, and J. Witherell, judges. After reciting the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, the enabling act of April 30, 1802, the seventh article of the constitution of Ohio, containing the alternative boundary to which Congress had never given its assent, and the act of Jan. 11, 1805, in which the due east and west line through the southern extreme of Lake Michigan was expressly made the southern boundary of the Territory of Michigan, thus definitely *excluding* it from the state of Ohio, the memorial then proceeds:

"Your memorialists beg leave to state that during the past summer a line was run, under the direction of the surveyor-general, intended to be the boundary between this territory and the state of Ohio.

This line instead of being on an east and west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, agreeably to the acts of Congress before mentioned, was run on a course north 87 degrees 42 minutes east, and strikes Lake Erie at the northern cape of Miami bay, taking from the southern boundary of this territory, seven miles and forty-nine chains and adding it to the State of Ohio. The legislative power of this territory is by law vested in your memorialists, and they conceive they would fail to discharge the duties of their station were they not to submit this subject to the consideration of the national legislature."

In conclusion the memorialists pray:

"The undersigned respectfully submit the subject of this memorial to the consideration of Congress, and pray that the boundary line between this territory and the State of Ohio may be run and established agreeably to the provisions of the Ordinance of Congress of 1787, and of the several acts of Congress heretofore passed upon the subject."

This memorial produced the desired effect, and on June 24, 1818, William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, directed the commissioners of the land office "to have the northern boundary of Ohio run and marked in conformity with the act of May 20, 1812," that is, on the due east and west line. John A. Fulton was employed to make the survey, and the result of course agreed exactly with the first line run by Mr. Harris. It became known from that time as the "Fulton line"—said line being the present boundary between the northern and middle tiers of townships in Williams county, Ohio, extending thence east through Fulton, and leaving almost the entire city of Toledo in the present State of Michigan. But even the Fulton survey proved very unsatisfactory and inadequate. He did not establish the latitude of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, nor did he determine the latitude where the east line intersected the Maumee river, nor where it reached Lake Erie. These were all left unsettled questions. As a starting point he accepted the intersection of Harris' line east from Lake Michigan with the north and south line between Ohio and Indiana. His plat showed a variation in latitude on different portions of the line. However, the United States surveys for subdividing the lands purchased from the Indians into townships and sections were completed a few years thereafter, and as they were closed in Ohio and later in Michigan upon the Fulton line, it seemed that the government had decided favorably to that boundary.

Ohio, however, claimed to the Harris line and proceeded, wherever the population was sufficient, to organize townships, etc., accordingly. Wordy discussions followed and civil officers were appointed by each claimant. Nothing serious occurred for several years, but, "a disputed jurisdiction," as Lewis Cass wrote to Edward Tiffin, "is one of the greatest evils that can happen to a country." Claims which involve vast sums of money fail to provoke strifes as acrimonious as those relating to contested land boundaries. The anxiety of the inhabitants of the infant settlements, occupying the disputed tract, can be easily imagined, and almost any decision would have been welcomed by them if it ended the strife and established an undisputed jurisdiction.

Duplicate copies of both surveys were forwarded to the secretary

of the treasury on March 7, 1820, and on the 8th transmitted by the President to Congress. Here the matter rested until March 18, 1828, when the committee on territories of the house of representatives made a report recommending that the correct latitude of the several points be accurately ascertained.

During John Quincy Adams' administration arose the question of internal improvements all over the country, and the project of uniting the waters of Lake Erie and the Wabash river by a canal was considered. As is well known, Gen. Andrew Jackson, who succeeded Adams as president, did not favor internal improvements by the aid of the general government, but the state of Indiana obtained an appropriation by Congress of each alternate section of land, five miles wide, on each side of the proposed canal, and extending its entire length, including the portion through Ohio. Indiana conveyed to Ohio the portion within the latter state upon the conditions of the original grant. Thus Ohio became interested, and in March, 1834, the legislature authorized Governor Lucas to appoint three commissioners to locate the canal through the state. During the same year a survey of the proposed canal was made and it was found necessary to locate the eastern terminus at a point on the Maumee river, north of the Fulton line, in order to reach navigable water. This reopened the mooted boundary question and brought the partisans of the rival claimants to a frenzied state of excitement.

On Dec. 26, 1834, the territorial council of Michigan had passed an act providing for the appointment of three commissioners to negotiate and settle all disputes in regard to the southern boundary of the territory. To this conciliatory movement Gov. Robert Lucas, of Ohio, responded by a special message to the legislature of that state, under date of Feb. 6, 1835, in which he said:

"I have received from the acting governor of the Territory of Michigan a communication enclosing a copy of an act passed by the legislative council of the territory, providing for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the boundary," etc. "In the present case we cannot admit that the legislative council of the Territory of Michigan had any right to authorize a negotiation on the subject of a boundary, or that any arrangement entered into with commissioners appointed under their authority would be binding even on Michigan herself, after she might become an independent state." He then recommends "the passage of a declaratory act, declaring that all counties bordering on the northern boundary of the State of Ohio shall extend to and be bounded on the north by the line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northern cape of Maumee bay * * * and that the county and township officers within these counties and townships be *directed* to exercise jurisdiction within their respective counties and townships thus extended."

The Michigan Territorial Council, on Feb. 12, 1835, made a response to this action of the governor and legislature of Ohio by the passage of "An act to prevent the exercise of a foreign jurisdiction within the limits of the Territory of Michigan," punishing by heavy fines and imprisonment any person who should "exercise or attempt

to exercise any official functions" within the limits of the territory or any county thereof "by virtue of any commission or authority not derived from this territory," or from the United States, and punishing in like manner any person residing within the limits of the territory who should accept any office from any authority other than the Territory of Michigan or of the United States. The legislature of Ohio promptly passed the act as recommended by Governor Lucas, thus forcibly extending jurisdiction over the disputed strip.

On March 1, 1835, Andrew Palmer wrote to Governor Lucas, advising him of a meeting at Tremainsville "of the citizens of that portion of the State of Ohio lying north of an east and west line drawn through the southern extreme or bend of Lake Michigan, and which had heretofore been under the temporary jurisdiction of the Territorial government of Michigan." The purpose of the meeting was to spread the news among the people of the extension of Ohio jurisdiction over the disputed territory. A delegation from Michigan, headed by General Brown and General Humphrey, was present, as Palmer said, "ostensibly to confer and consult with our citizens, but whose real object was to overawe and divide the meeting." Consequently, a resolution was adopted declaring it "indecorous, improper, and out of order" for any person not interested as a resident of Ohio to take part in the deliberations of the meeting. Brown carried an order from Mason, and despite the resolution made repeated efforts to have it read, but failed to gain a hearing. It was afterward learned that the order contained instructions to Brown to ascertain what public officers were working in the interests of Ohio, for the purpose of having them removed, and if he failed to divide the meeting to raise a force and arrest the leaders, under the act of Feb. 12. After the meeting General Brown read his order to the people, declared the laws of Michigan should be enforced, and that before Ohio should extend her jurisdiction over the strip in controversy "she will have to march over the dead bodies of that portion of her citizens who have heretofore been under the jurisdiction of Michigan."

The fight was now on in earnest. The commissioners of Williams county, Ohio, met on March 30, 1835, and in accordance with the legislative enactment extended the county jurisdiction to the Harris line, notifying all citizens of such extension. Wood and Henry counties likewise extended. A further provision of the act of the legislature (passed Feb. 23, 1835) provided for the appointment of three commissioners to run and re-mark the Harris line, and the first of April was named as the time to commence the survey. Governor Mason, of Michigan, keenly watching the Buckeye movements, ordered Gen. Joseph W. Brown, of Tecumseh, who commanded a division of the territorial militia, to be prepared to meet the impending crisis and to "use every exertion to obtain the earliest information of the military movements of our adversary." On March 31, Governor Lucas, accompanied by his staff and the boundary commissioners, arrived at Perrysburg on their way to run and re-mark the Harris line in compliance with the act "in such case made and provided." Gen. John Bell, in command of the Seventeenth division of the Ohio militia, arrived

about the same time with his staff, and mustered into service a volunteer force of about 600 men, fully armed and equipped. The force went into camp at old Fort Miami and awaited the orders of the chief executive. Governor Mason, with General Brown, arrived at Toledo with a force under the immediate command of the latter, variously estimated at from 800 to 1,200 men, and went into camp, ready to resist any advance of the Ohio authorities upon the disputed territory to run the boundary line or any other movement inconsistent with Michigan's claim of jurisdiction over it. As a distinguished lawyer has put it, "the two governors, having made up an issue by legislative enactments, found themselves confronted by a military force that had been called out to enforce their respective legislative pleadings. Governor Mason, representing the tenant in possession, was content to rest at his ease. Governor Lucas, representing the plaintiff, had to open the trial."

Tod B. Galloway tells an amusing incident of the "Boundary War." Frank Work and John G. Deshler, two young men of Columbus, volunteered as aids to Governor Lucas. While in camp at Fort Miami they set out one day, well supplied with whisky, on a foraging expedition, and when returning to camp with a goodly supply of chickens, etc., were captured by a small detachment of Michiganders. Deciding that diplomacy was the better part of valor, Work and Deshler proposed that they all join in a feast off the foraged goods and agreed to furnish the liquid refreshments. The Michigan men acquiesced, and while Work and Deshler freely supplied the enemy with whisky, they drank but little themselves. Their diplomacy was soon rewarded, for the liberal potations, the hearty meal, and the warm campfire soon lulled the captors to sleep, and the two Columbus youths were able to make their escape.

The whole country in the meantime became wild with excitement, and Governor Lucas had determined to order General Bell with his force to Toledo as soon as he could make the necessary preparations, and risk the consequences. No doubt such action on his part would have resulted in a serious military engagement and possibly menaced the peace of the entire country; but before he had got his preparations made, two eminent citizens—Hon. Richard Rush of Philadelphia, and Col. Benjamin C. Howard of Baltimore—arrived from Washington as commissioners from the President of the United States, to use their personal influence to stop all warlike demonstrations. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, accompanied the commissioners as a voluntary peacemaker. The commissioners and Mr. Whittlesey had several conferences with both governors, and finally, on April 7, submitted the following propositions for their assent:

"1. That the Harris line should be run and re-marked pursuant to the act of the last session of the Legislature of Ohio, without interruption.

"2. The civil elections under the laws of Ohio having taken place throughout the disputed territory, that the people residing upon it should be left to their own government, obeying the one jurisdiction or the other, as they may prefer, without molestation from the authori-

ties of Ohio or Michigan until the close of the next session of Congress."

Governor Lucas, on the urgent request of the commissioners and Mr. Whittlesey, agreed, reluctantly, to accept the proposition as a peaceable settlement until after "the close of the next session of Congress." Governor Mason, on the other hand, after conference with his advisors, promptly rejected the compromise, but referred it to the territorial council, which he called in special session, Aug. 17, 1835. A committee of the council, of which James Duane Doty was chairman, reported on Aug. 19, sustaining the governor. In its report the committee said: "We are not, therefore, disposed to regard these propositions as emanating from the President, but rather as the suggestions of two eminent individuals, which were promptly and properly rejected by the executive of Michigan. . . . Your committee does not deem it advisable to investigate the merits of this arrangement, as they are of the opinion that it is entirely incompetent for this council to enter into any arrangement to permit the exercise of a foreign jurisdiction within the limits of Michigan established by the ordinance and acts of Congress." On the next day, Aug. 20, 1835, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Governor Lucas, however, assented to the agreement as proposed by the commissioners, professing to regard the governor of a territory as a subaltern, subject to the control of the President. He looked upon the agreement as one made with the President, through Messrs. Rush and Howard, as that official's representatives, and hence disbanded the military force he had collected. Governor Mason partially did likewise, but still continued to make preparations for any emergency that might arise, and stationed a military force at Adrian under the command of General Brown to keep a close watch upon events.

In 1832 new observations of latitude were made, under an act of Congress previously mentioned, by Captain Talcott, assisted by Lieut. Robert E. Lee, then a recent graduate from West Point, but afterward the famous military chieftain of the Confederate forces, and the idol of all loyal Southerners. These observations showed that the originally proposed line, if extended due east from the southern point of Lake Michigan, would not touch the international boundary in the middle of Lake Erie, but would pass several miles south of it, and coming to land again would throw into the Territory of Michigan a considerable part of Northeastern Ohio. This absurdity was so apparent that it was confidently expected by the Ohio partisans that the alternative line, which was provided for in their state constitution, would be confirmed—especially so, when the fact was considered that Congress, as they claimed, by admitting Ohio to statehood, had constructively approved it. On March 7, 1835, President Jackson referred the papers relating to the boundary question to the attorney-general of the United States, then B. F. Butler, a distinguished lawyer of New York; and on March 21 he rendered his opinion that the assent of Congress had not been given to "the actual and present extension of the northern boundary," and "thirdly, that until this last mentioned assent shall have been given by Congress, the tract in dispute must be considered as form-

ing, legally, a part of the territory of Michigan." There is little doubt of the correctness of his view of the legal phase of the question, and with that tenacity which is a characteristic of lawyers he adhered to the letter of the law. He softened a little, however, by saying that no harm could come from the re-survey of the Harris line, as proposed by the Ohio authorities.

Accordingly, notwithstanding the determined attitude of Governor Mason, Governor Lucas directed the commissioners to proceed to run the Harris line, commencing at the western end. Engineer S. Dodge, who was engaged in the construction of the Ohio canal, was employed as surveyor and together with the commissioners and a considerable party, came up the Maumee river to Defiance and then started across the country to the northwest corner of the State to commence the survey. They arrived at the Fulton line on April 19, but as the "border" was infested with Michigan scouts the party decided not to advance without further advice from Governor Lucas. The governor instructed them to run the line at all hazards, and they proceeded to what is now the extreme corner of Northwest township, Williams county, Ohio, where they found the corner of the State as described in the field notes of Surveyor Harris. General Brown kept a line of scouts in the woods along the line to report the progress of the surveying party. The commissioners and party proceeded eastwardly along the line, finding it with little or no difficulty and re-marking it as directed, until they reached a point near the present village of Lyons, in Fulton county, on April 25. In the meantime the under-sheriff of Lenawee county, Michigan, armed with a warrant from a justice of the peace, and accompanied by a *posse comitatus,* had started out for the purpose of arresting them. At the point mentioned the surveying party left the line and retired about a mile to the south, where they expected to spend the following day, Sunday. The Michigan force started on Sunday morning. The infantry, about one-half of the total number, was carried in wagons about ten miles out from Tecumseh, and from that point had to march about ten miles. The force arrived a little after noon, the mounted men considerably in advance. The surveying party was occupying two cabins. As soon as the mounted men arrived, General Brown, who accompanied the expedition, assumed command and ordered the surveyors to surrender, which they promptly refused to do. But when the infantry arrived, the occupants of one of the cabins, including the commissioners, became alarmed and broke for the woods, hastened by a volley of musketry. They dashed into Maumee nearly disrobed by the briars and thorns that beset their path through the wilderness. The occupants of the other cabin, including the engineer corps, were arrested by the officers and taken in triumph to the Lenawee county jail at Tecumseh. The civil authorities concluded to hold J. E. Fletcher, the chief of the engineer corps, in nominal imprisonment to test by law the validity of the arrest. The others were permitted to return to their homes in Ohio. Mr. Fletcher was allowed to be his own jailor. When he desired exercise he would carefully lock the door, and putting the key in his pocket would stroll through the village or drive out with

the village belles. The following report of the affair was made by the commissioners to Governor Lucas.

"Sir: In the discharge of the duties which devolve upon us as commissioners appointed by Your Excellency for re-marking the northern boundary line of this State, which is known and distinguished as Harris' line, we met at Perrysburg on Wednesday, April 1, last, and after completing the necessary arrangements, proceeded to the northwest corner of the State, and there succeeded in finding the corner as described in the field notes of Surveyor Harris, a copy of which we had procured from the surveyor-general's office. Thence your commissioners proceeded eastwardly along said line, which they found with little difficulty, and re-marked the same as directed by law in a plain and visible manner for a distance of thirty-eight miles and a half, being more than half the length of the whole line.

"During our progress we had been constantly threatened by the authorities of Michigan, and spies from the Territory, for the purpose of watching our movements and ascertaining our actual strength, were almost daily among us.

"On Saturday evening, the 25th ult., after having performed a laborious day's service, your commissioners, together with their party, retired to the distance of about one mile south of the line, in Henry county, within the State of Ohio, where we thought to have rested quietly and peacefully enjoy the blessings of the Sabbath—and especially not being engaged on the line, we thought ourselves secure for the day. But contrary to our expectations, at about 12 o'clock in the day an armed force of about fifty or sixty men hove in sight, within musket-shot of us, all mounted upon horses, well armed with muskets and under command of General Brown, of Michigan. Your commissioners, observing the great superiority of force, having but five armed men among us, who had been employed to keep a lookout and as hunters for the party, thought it prudent to retire, and so advised our men. Your commissioners, with several of their party, made good their retreat to this place [Perrysburg]. But, sir, we are under the painful necessity of relating that nine of our men, who did not leave the ground in time after being fired upon by the enemy, from thirty to fifty shots, were taken prisoners and carried away into the interior of the country. Those who were taken were as follows: to-wit, Colonels Hawkins, Scott and Gould, Major Rice, Captain Bickerstaff and Messrs. Elsworth, Fletcher, Moale and Rickets.

"We are happy to learn that our party did not fire a gun in turn, and that no one was wounded, although a ball from the enemy passed through the clothing of one of our men.

"We have this day learned by some of the men who were arrested and have just returned, that they were taken to Tecumseh under the escort of the armed force, were there brought before a magistrate for examination, that they denied jurisdiction, but that six entered bail for their appearance, two were released as not guilty, and one: to-wit, Mr. Fletcher, refused to give bail and is retained in custody.

"We are also further informed, by unquestionable authority, that on the Sabbath day an armed force of several hundred men were

stretched along the line to the east of us, with a view to intercept us on our way.

"Under existing circumstances and in the present threatening attitude of affairs, your commissioners have thought it prudent, for the interest of the State, as also for the safety of her citizens and to prevent the threatened effusion of blood, to withdraw from the line at present and suspend the further prosecution of the work, until some efficient preparatory measures can be taken which will insure the completion of the undertaking."

In addition to this "outrage" upon the official surveying party there were numerous flagrant assaults upon individuals—some of the events being ludicrous, but all of them doubtless having a serious aspect to the victims. Among the latter was Maj. Benjamin F. Stickney, one of the most interesting and famous characters who were figuring on the Maumee in those early days. It will add a humorous interest to the dry details of this boundary dispute if we digress here and devote a little space to this eccentric individual. Major Stickney had been appointed by President Jefferson as Indian Agent, and as such had long resided in the western country—first at Upper Sandusky and then at Fort Wayne. He was a man of some intelligence, and assumed to be a scholar and philosopher. His wife was a highly respectable lady—in every way amiable, and a daughter of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. But his wife's accomplishments did not prevent Major Stickney from resorting to all kinds of eccentricities. A part of this was to be as much as possible like nobody else. This he carried out in the naming of his children—not after any names found in either Christian or profane history, but the boys were to represent the numerals and the girls the states—as far as their numbers would go. The boys, therefore, were named One and Two, etc.; and though he condescended to name his eldest daughter, from respect to Mrs. Stickney, Mary, the rest of his daughters were named after the states, Indiana, Michigan, etc. This eccentricity produced some of the most ridiculous anecdotes, among which is the following: Soon after the family moved to the Maumee Valley, and while living in a house erected near the landing at the mouth of Swan creek, Mrs. Stickney, one morning, came to the piazza in front of the house, where a vessel lay at anchor, and calling to her sons, said, "Two, call One to breakfast." A sailor aboard the vessel looked up and said: "Is this Maumee? It is a terrible hard country, if it takes two to call one to breakfast."

In the spring of 1821, Major Stickney was a ruling spirit in what was already a thriving settlement in the neighborhood of Swan Creek. Up to this time the little colony had been without a question within the jurisdiction of Ohio. Writs had been issued from Maumee in Wood county, to the settlers, as witnesses, jurors and suitors, and they, until then, had answered as such without a question as to jurisdiction. But other views had entered into Major Stickney's policy and philosophy. He called a public meeting of the citizens, and to them when thus assembled he represented that the citizens of the incipient city had very seriously mistaken their interest as to the question—where the true northern line of the state of Ohio was. He did not care as to what

the constitution of the state of Ohio said on the subject—the true line was the one run due east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, which run considerably south of the settlement and would leave them in the Territory of Michigan, instead of the state of Ohio, and therefore they were Wolverines instead of Buckeyes. He averred that it was greatly to their interest to be so, that while they were citizens of the Territory they would be cherished and protected under the auspices and guardianship of the United States, while in Ohio they could not expect anything except to be taxed. He said he was well acquainted with General Cass, the governor of Michigan at that time, and would go to him and get a commission as justice of the peace for Michigan in the settlement, in case the citizens there would sustain him. The motion carried—the secession was complete. Major Stickney procured his commission and proceeded to exercise the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace of Michigan over the seceded territory. Soon after these things had matured, Gen. J. E. Hunt, of Maumee, had some official business to transact in that vicinity as an officer of Wood county. The citizens threw every obstacle in his way to prevent the discharge of his duties and to convince him that they had really seceded. General Hunt returned with just complaint of the conduct of the citizens there. A meeting of the commissioners of the county was called and the question was, what shall be done with the seceding rebels—shall they be prosecuted and hung? Perhaps so, if justice were done them. But mild and discreet measures and counsels were adopted. It was considered that Congress and the state of Ohio would in due time settle the question, and in the meantime it was neither discreet nor prudent to get up a war which could be avoided. This policy prevailed and Major Stickney and his followers were let "alone in their glory."

But about this time the canal question became an absorbing theme to the people of the Maumee valley. When fully acquainted with the project, Major Stickney called another meeting of the citizens of Swan Creek, and to them he now represented that they had committed a great error in seceding from Ohio and going over to Michigan; that while they belonged to Michigan they could not expect that the state of Ohio would construct the canal to Swan Creek, they must go back to Ohio, they must secede from Michigan and go back to Ohio again; they must undo their former secession and rebellion or they could not expect to secure the canal. Thereupon all sorts of resolutions were adopted, to the effect that they were and of right ought to be a part and parcel of the state of Ohio, that Ohio was a great and glorious state, and that they would maintain their position, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet. These measures succeeded in arousing Michigan to a demonstration of war. Militia soldiers were sent from Detroit by land and water to Swan Creek, to whip the rebels into subjection to their legitimate authority. They went in martial array and took possession of the territory where the proud city of Toledo now stands, making the citizens succumb to the power and jurisdiction of Michigan. They returned to Detroit in the most jubilant triumph, drinking all sorts of toasts to the glory of Michigan and to the anathematization of Major Stickney in Ohio, one of which was, "Here is to Major Stickney's

potatoes and onions—we draft their tops and their bottoms volunteer!" This, however, was all to the wishes of the sycophantical Major, and in accordance with his policy he went immediately to Columbus and represented to the governor and the people of Ohio the intolerable barbarity of the Wolverines—how they had desecrated the just authority of Ohio and trampled under foot the loyal citizens of the state. In the meantime the people of Monroe county, Michigan, were kept busy assisting the sheriff in executing processes of the Monroe county courts in the disputed territory. Every inhabitant of the district was a spy for one or the other of the contestants, as inclination dictated, and was busily employed in reporting the movements of Monroe county or Wood county officials, as the case might be. The Ohio parties, when arrested, were incarcerated in the Monroe county jail. Among the individuals arrested by the Michigan authorities during the troublous times of 1835 was Major Stickney, the arrest being made after a violent resistance by himself and family. He refused to mount a horse. He was put on by force, but would not sit there. For a long distance two men, one each side, held him on. At last, wearied by his resistance, they tied his feet under the horse, in which way they at last reached Monroe. The Major was confined in jail at the latter place for some time, as he described it, "peeping through the grates of a loathsome prison for the monstrous crime of having acted as the judge of an election within the state of Ohio." He was finally released, however, but it is doubtful if ever, in either ancient or modern history, there has been an instance of secession and rebellion so successful, or a hero of one so clearly entitled to the distinction as Major Stickney.

Other citizens of the disputed strip, who claimed allegiance to Ohio, were arrested and harshly treated, among whom was Messrs. Naaman Goodsell and George McKay, of Toledo, and feeling was aroused to a high pitch. The commissioners appointed to re-mark the Harris line having reported the attack upon them to Governor Lucas, he in turn reported the facts to President Jackson. The president sent a copy of the report to Governor Mason and directed him to send a statement "by the officers engaged in the transaction complained of." William McNair, under-sheriff of Lenawee county, and the officer who made the arrests, replied, denying that the commissioners' posse was fired upon. Great excitement prevailed throughout Ohio. The press spread the news with such comments as corresponded with their views. Most of the papers advocated the cause of the governor, and severely condemned the conduct of Michigan, but some few of the Whig papers, or those anti-Democratic in politics, took an opposite view and severely berated the conduct of Governor Lucas and those who sided with him. They treated the proceedings on the part of the authorities of Ohio as ridiculous and calculated to bring the state into disgrace. But these papers that spoke freely against the course pursued by the state were very few. Governor Lucas, finding it impracticable to run the line or enforce jurisdiction over the disputed territory, called an extra session of the legislature to meet on June 8. That body passed an act "to prevent the forcible abduction of the citizens of Ohio." The act was intended of course to prevent if possible a repetition of offenses hereto-

fore mentioned—and also had reference to counteracting the previous acts of the legislative council of Michigan—and made such offenses punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than three nor more than seven years. An act was also passed at this special session creating the county of Lucas out of the north part of Wood and Henry counties. This new Ohio county extended from the east line of Williams to Lake Erie, the greater part of the new division lying between the rival boundary lines. An act was also passed levying appropriations to carry into effect all laws in regard to the northern boundary. Three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated out of the treasury and the governor was authorized to borrow $300,000 more on the credit of the state. The determination to run and re-mark the Harris line was still in evidence, and a resolution was adopted inviting the President to appoint a commissioner to go with the Ohioans when they again attempted to make the survey.

The issue was now changed; and to quote again from a legal chronicler of the events, "the United States now became defendant as claimant of title in fee." The determined attitude of Michigan to prevent Ohio from exercising any authority over the disputed strip aroused a feeling of state pride that could not well brook the idea that the thinly populated Territory of Michigan, with her stripling governor, should successfully defy Governor Lucas and a state of a "million" inhabitants. Governor Lucas investigated the military strength of the state and found that at least 12,000 men were ready to respond to a hurry-up call. The authorities of Michigan became exasperated. They dared the Ohio "million" to enter the disputed ground and "welcomed them to hospitable graves." Prosecutions for the crime of holding office under the laws of Ohio were conducted with greater vigor than ever, and the people of Monroe county, Michigan, were busy in acting as a sheriff's posse to make arrests of the recalcitrant Buckeyes. The partisans of Ohio being thus continually harrassed by the authorities of Michigan and attempting frequently to retaliate in kind, the disputed strip was not an attractive point for the home-seeker during the greater part of the summer of 1835.

But such a state of affairs could not permanently exist and was certain ere long to reach its culmination. The frequent arrests and imprisonments of reputable men tended to keep the matter at a fever heat, and in a few instances homicide was narrowly averted on the part of the infuriated citizens. On July 15, 1835, an attempt was made to arrest Two Stickney, second son of the doughty Major, and to rearrest George McKay. The accused were found at a tavern, "in the village of Toledo," by Officers Lyman Hurd and Joseph Wood, of Monroe county, Michigan, but Stickney and McKay resisted the efforts to arrest them, and in the melee that followed, Officer Wood was severely wounded by a dirk knife in the hands of Stickney, who escaped and fled to the interior of Ohio. He was indicted by the grand jury of Monroe county, and a requisition was made on Governor Lucas for his surrender. The governor refused to surrender the fugitive, and this and other similar proceedings were reported by Governor Mason to President Jackson, who was becoming strongly impressed with the

necessity of interposing some check to the evident tendency toward serious trouble.

Some time previous to this, Governor Lucas, perceiving considerable uneasiness at Washington for the peace of the country, had sent to the Federal City, Noah H. Swayne, William Allen and David T. Disney, to confer with the President on the subject of the boundary difficulties. In a communication to John Forsyth, Jackson's secretary of state, these gentlemen set forth the arrangements entered into with the commissioners—Rush and Howard—in April, and further said:

"The compromise bill of Ohio (as it is termed) contemplates that this arrangement should be carried out, and that whatever has been done inconsistent with its provisions should be undone, or in other words:

"1. That the pending recognizances and prosecutions under the act of Michigar of Feb. 12, 1835, should be discharged, and discontinued.

"2. That no new prosecutions under this act shall be instituted.

"3. That Harris' line shall be run and re-marked by the authorities of Ohio, without interruption from those of Michigan.

"4. That no forcible opposition be made by the authorities of Ohio or Michigan to the exercise of jurisdiction by the other upon the disputed territory within the time specified, the citizens residing upon the territory in question resorting to the one jurisdiction or the other, as they may prefer.

* * * * * * * * *

"The President remarked that he believed advice from the proper source, to the authorities of Michigan upon these points, would prove effectual. In this opinion we concur undoubtingly. The steps suggested would, therefore, remove all practical difficulty, and prevent the possibility of an armed collision growing out of the subject. Under such a state of things, we feel authorized to say, that while the authorities of Ohio would, as far as possible, consistent with the arrangement of April 7, exercise a peaceable jurisdiction upon the disputed territory, she would do nothing to prevent the exercise of a like jurisdiction by the authorities of Michigan, and that thereafter, as heretofore, she would manifest a spirit of the utmost forbearance, until Congress at its next session shall have acted upon the subject, and settled authoritatively the contested question of right."

This communication was presented to Mr. Forsyth on July 2, and the next day he replied to it as follows:

"Gentlemen: Your letter of the 1st instant, written in your character of private citizens, was received yesterday. By the direction of the President, to whom it has been submitted, I now have the honor to reply.

"In everything that has been done or suggested by the President, or by his authority, in regard to the question of the northern boundary of Ohio, he has been influenced solely to prevent, without prejudice to the rights of any one, collisions between the authorities of the General, State or Territorial governments, that would be destructive of the public peace, and bring dishonor upon the institutions of the country.

"If his views and wishes have not been correctly understood in Ohio, he is happy to believe that the free communications which you have had with him, and with the head of this department, will enable you to correct the misapprehensions that may exist upon the subject in any quarter.

"This department has never been advised by Messrs. Rush and Howard of the arrangements stated in page 30 of the documents published at Columbus, by order of the state of Ohio, to which you refer as having been entered into by them at Perrysburg.

"The President is, however, induced to believe from the recent proceedings of the legislature of Ohio, as explained by your letter, and the late resolutions of the convention of Michigan, that an informal understanding may be produced, through the instrumentality of this department, which will meet the wishes of all, and effect the great object he has been most anxious to promote, the mutual suspension, until after the next session of Congress, of all actions that would by possibility produce collision. Supported in this belief by your letter, which he understands to be conformable to the wishes and instructions of Governor Lucas, the President, without taking upon himself any other character than that in which he has heretofore acted, will cause an earnest recommendation to be immediately sent to the acting governor of Michigan, and the other authorities of the Territory, whom he can rightfully advise in the performance of their duty, 'that no obstruction shall be interposed to the re-marking of Harris' line; that all proceedings already begun under the act of February shall be immediately discontinued, that no prosecutions shall be commenced for any subsequent violations of that act, until after the next session of Congress, and that all questions about the disputed jurisdiction shall be carefully avoided, and if occurring inevitably, their discussion shall be postponed until the same period.'

"The President confidently trusts this recommendation, which he believes required by a regard for the public safety and honor, will be effectual with the authorities of Michigan, and will not fail to exercise all his constitutional power in this, as in every other instance, to preserve and maintain the public tranquility."

The state of Ohio now had the direct promise of the President that he would advise that "no obstruction shall be interposed to the remarking of the Harris line," etc. This "recommendation" was promptly conveyed to Governor Mason, but it had no effect upon his conduct. Prosecutions went on as before. This aroused the President to action; he at once removed Governor Mason, and appointed Charles Shaler, of Pennsylvania, his successor. He also advised Governor Lucas to refrain from any act of jurisdiction over the disputed territory pending the action of Congress. Mr. Shaler never entered upon the duties of the office, and soon afterward John S. Horner, of Virginia, was appointed secretary and acting governor, but he did not enter upon the duties of his office until Sept. 21, and in the meanwhile Mason continued as acting governor.

Governor Lucas now felt sure that Old Hickory was aroused, and that he would tolerate no more show of force on his part; but he also

felt it necessary to perform some act of jurisdiction, so it would not be said he had backed down. The act of the Ohio legislature, erecting the new county of Lucas, also provided "that the said county of Lucas, when organized, shall be attached to the second judicial circuit, and the court of common pleas in said county shall be holden on the first Monday of September next." Accordingly, preparations were made for the holding of court at Toledo upon the date mentioned. Governor Mason was aware of the fact, and was on hand with General Brown and the militia to prevent the consummation of the order. To actually hold this court in defiance of Governor Mason and his military force, and also in defiance of the President's recommendation, looked to Governor Lucas like a grand achievement; one that would burnish his tarnished honor, and maintain the dignity of the gubernatorial office of the great state of Ohio. He sent Colonel Vanfleet with 100 men to protect the court, but as Toledo was then held by 1,200 hostile Michiganders, despite the President's recommendation, the judges had some misgivings about the result in case the two forces met with the odds of twelve to one against Ohio. The expedition was to start from Maumee, and the following amusing, but doubtless correct, account of the manner in which the court was convened is from the pamphlet of Willard V. Way, already referred to:

"Colonel Vanfleet told the judges that Sept. 7 would commence immediately after midnight, and that there was no hour specified in the law when the court should be opened. 'Governor Lucas wants the court held, so that by its record he can show to the world that he has extended the laws of Ohio over the disputed territory, in spite of the vaporing threats of Governor Mason. If we furnish him that record, we shall accomplish all that is required. Be prepared to mount your horses to start for Toledo at precisely 1 o'clock a. m. I will be ready with an escort to protect you.'

"At the hour named, the judges and officers of the court were promptly in the saddle. Colonel Vanfleet was ready with his twenty men, mounted and completely armed. Each man had a rifle in addition to his two cavalry pistols. They proceeded to Toledo, reaching there about 3 o'clock a. m., and went to the school house that stood near where Washington street crosses the canal, and opened court in due form of law. Junius Flagg acted as sheriff. The proceedings were hastily written on loose paper and deposited in the clerk's hat. When the court adjourned, the officers and escort went to the tavern, then kept by Munson H. Daniels, not far from where the American House now [1869] stands, kept by J. Langderfer, registered their names and took a drink all around; while filling their glasses for a second drink, a mischievous wag ran into the tavern and reported that a strong force of Michigan men was close by, coming to arrest them. They dropped their glasses, spilling the liquor they intended to have drunk, and sprang for their horses with all possible haste, leaving bills to be settled at a more leisure time. As they had accomplished the work intended, speed was of more importance than valor. A backward charge from the enemy was made at the top of the speed of their horses.

"They took the trail that led to Maumee, by way of the route near-

est the river. They went at such furious speed that, if their charge had been made in the opposite direction towards the enemy, they would have pierced the most solid columns. When they arrived at the top of the hill, near where the Oliver House now stands, not discovering the enemy in pursuit, they came to a halt and faced about. It was then discovered that the clerk had lost his hat, and with it the papers containing the proceedings of the court, from which the record was to be made up. The clerk wore one of those high bell-crowned hats, fashionable in those days, and which he used for carrying his papers as well as covering his head. It was then the custom in traveling to carry everything in the top of hats, from a spare collar and dickey to court papers. The hat of the clerk, reaching high above his head, burdened with its load of papers and other incumbrances, was steadied on by the left hand for greater safety, while the right held the reins. But in spite of this precaution, it struck against an overhanging limb of a tree with such violence, that it was knocked off and fell to the ground. Having succeeded in holding court without molestation, or bloodshed, and now losing the papers, would leave them in as bad condition, or worse, than if they had done nothing, in case they should fall into the hands of the enemy. Notwithstanding, they all believed they had been discovered and pursued, and might be surrounded by superior numbers and taken, if they delayed; yet the importance of recovering the papers was such as to nerve them to the boldest daring. Colonel Vanfleet's courage and tact did not desert him in this emergency. He had succeeded in accomplishing what he had contemplated; and now their labor would be lost, and the expedition an entire failure, without the recovery of the papers. With him, to will was to do. He directed the clerk and two of the guards to dismount, and feel their way back carefully in search of the papers, while the balance of the posse kept watch, to cover retreat. He cautioned them to move with as little noise as possible, and if likely to be discovered by the enemy, to conceal themselves and watch their movements so that they could use the best possible advantage to accomplish their object. The orders were that nothing but utter *impossibility* would excuse a failure to recover them. The search proved successful; the hat was found and the papers recovered. The party reported no enemy in sight. The state of Ohio was triumphant; a record could be, and was made up, and still exists to prove that the state of Ohio, on Sept. 7, 1835, exercised jurisdiction over the disputed territory, by holding a court of common pleas in due form of law.

"The feeling of joy at recovering the papers was so great that Colonel Van Fleet ordered two salutes on the spot. He well knew that the distance to the line of the state, where there was no dispute about jurisdiction, was but small, and that if pursued they could reach there before being overhauled. The party proceeded to Maumee at a leisure pace, reaching there a little after daylight."

There might have been further trouble had not President Jackson removed the fiery Mason from his position as acting governor of Michigan and placed the affairs of the Territory in the hands of one whose disposition was less excitable and whose acts were governed more by careful consideration. John S. Horner, his successor, im-

mediately entered into an amicable correspondence with Governor Lucas, the effect of which was to allay all excitement and restore peaceful relations, leaving the final settlement of the question with Congress at its session the following winter. This, however, merely changed the scene of the conflict and the personnel of the combatants, for when the matter was taken up in Congress the advocates on each side displayed a feeling in the matter no less intense than that exhibited by the partisans on the Ohio frontier. John Quincy Adams championed the cause of Michigan, and declared in an impassioned address that never before in his life had he known "a controversy in which all the right was so clearly on one side and all the power so overwhelmingly on the other." He had able assistants in the debate, and Ohio also was represented by men who were abundantly equipped with ability to do battle for the other side of the contention. Thomas Ewing in the Senate and Samuel F. Vinton in the House were the Buckeye knights, and in the following June, 1836, Ohio won the day and the disputed strip—Congress holding that the state constitution, having been solemnly accepted, authorized Ohio to annex the territory in question. In the main, this action of Congress was more in the nature of a compromise than a clear-cut decision upon the merits of the controversy. Congress is not a court of equity, and the members thereof are sometimes actuated by motives other than a desire to give force and effect to the letter and spirit of existing law. What a chancery tribunal would have done, had a proper issue been joined and brought before it for adjustment, is of course problematical; but with the facts fully stated (as the writer has endeavored to give them in this chapter), and with the intent of the framers of the Ordinance of 1787 so apparent, it seems that exact justice would have placed the boundary line considerably further north than it is. But following the strict letter of the Ordinance and the ensuing acts of Congress, a judge of the law would doubtless have named the Fulton line as the southern boundary of Michigan. In fact, the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of Daniels vs. Stevens, lessee, reported in the Nineteenth Ohio Reports, Chief Justice Hitchcock delivering the opinion, affirms that Michigan had jurisdiction to the Fulton line until the act of Congress was passed, in June, 1836, which established the Harris line as the true boundary. And the United States Circuit Court, in a case of considerable interest (Piatt vs. Oliver et al., reported in 2 McLean, 267), in which the question of state jurisdiction became important, decided the right of jurisdiction to be in Michigan until the boundary line was changed by Congress, in 1836. The latter case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there the jurisdiction over the disputed territory was again treated as rightfully and clearly in Michigan.—3 Howard's R. 333.

But those were days of compromises in American politics, as is evidenced by the act of Congress admitting Missouri, the tariff law of 1833, etc.; and in the settlement of the question of this disputed boundary line, the handiwork of a skilled peacemaker is also apparent. Michigan had applied for admission to the sisterhood of states, and

to secure such recognition could be easily induced to surrender her claims to a narrow strip of land, averaging less than eight miles wide. As additional salve for her wounded pride, however, she was given as a part of her domain the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, now so well known for its rich deposits of copper and other minerals. If "the jingle of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels," when speaking of men, the same is doubtless true of states, and Michigan was abundantly compensated in mineral wealth for whatever damage was done to her escutcheon. The chief value to Ohio of the territory contended for was the harbor of Toledo, formed by the mouth of the Maumee—essential, as her public men believed, to enable her to reap the benefit of the commerce made by the canals to Cincinnati and Indiana. Results have shown that they judged correctly, for Toledo has proved to be the true point for the meeting of the lake and canal commerce.

Thus the angry strife, resulting from a geographical error, was happily settled through the ascendancy of conciliatory statesmanship; and the citizens of the two commonwealths, once on the verge of open warfare, became united in a common interest, and nothing but tranquil and fraternal relations have since prevailed between them.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY COUNTY HISTORY.

LUCAS COUNTY—TOPOGRAPHY—WATERCOURSES—GEOLOGY—FIRST SETTLERS—PIONEER INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES—FORT INDUSTRY—NUMEROUS TOWNS PROJECTED—ORLEANS—PERRYSBURG—MAUMEE CITY—PORT LAWRENCE—VISTULA—MANHATTAN—OREGON—MARENGO CITY—EVOLUTION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Lucas County as at present constituted is bounded on the north by the State of Michigan, on the east by Lake Erie and Wood County, on the south by Ottawa and Wood counties, and on the west by the counties of Henry and Fulton. It has an area of 430 square miles, and in the United States census for 1900 reported a population of 153,559, an increase of 51,263 during the preceding decade. Like many of the counties bordering on the Great Lakes, the surface is nearly flat, rising in a gradual slope from the lake shore to the western border, which is from 90 to 130 feet above the waters of the lake. As Lake Erie is 580 feet above the level of the sea, the greatest altitude of Lucas county is about 710 feet.

The principal water courses are the Maumee and Ottawa rivers and Swan creek. The Maumee, which forms part of the southern boundary and divides the county into two unequal triangles, has its source at Fort Wayne, Ind., where it is formed by the junction of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers. From Providence to Maumee City it falls sixty feet over limestone ledges in a series of rapids, Maumee City being the head of navigation and slack water. The Ottawa river has its source in Sylvania township, Lucas county, being formed by the confluence of Bear creek and Ten-mile creek. From its source it flows southeast, crosses the corner of Adams township, and then turns toward the northeast, finally emptying into Maumee bay about four miles north of the mouth of the Maumee. Swan creek rises in the southwestern part of the county and follows a course almost parallel to that of the Maumee until near the western border of Adams township, when it turns eastward and empties into the Maumee near the foot of Monroe street in the city of Toledo. These streams, with a number of smaller tributaries, afford fairly good drainage for that part of the county lying north, or rather northwest, of the Maumee, though in some sections artificial drainage has been resorted to with good results. On the opposite side of the Maumee most of the county lies

in what is called the "Black Swamp" district, and is drained by a few small streams which flow into Lake Erie, the principal ones being the Wolf, Cedar and Crane creeks.

In the early histories and public documents pertaining to this region, the name of the Maumee appears as "The Miami of the Lake," that being the English translation of the name "Miami duc Lac," as given on the old French maps. On Nov. 7, 1855, a meeting of citizens was held in Toledo to consider the advisability of changing the name of the river. In a preamble it was declared that "the early associations of the river, aided by a poet's wit, have given these an unjust and unfavorable reputation"; resolutions were adopted to the effect "that the Maumee river and the Maumee bay be hereafter known as the Grand Rapids river and the Grand Rapids bay," and the local press was requested to publish the action of the meeting; but the change was never made by the people at large. The poet alluded to in the resolutions was probably the author of some rhymes that appeared in the *Maumee City Express* on June 24, 1837, beginning:

"On Maumee, on Maumee,
Potatoes they grow small;
They roast them in the fire
And eat them—tops and all."

At that time the ague was prevalent in the valley, especially during the autumn months, and this fact the poet touches as follows:

"On Maumee, on Maumee,
'Tis ague in the fall;
The fit will shake them so,
It rocks the house and all."

But the poet's satire, if not forgotten, has lost its force, and the name "Maumee" still clings to the river along whose banks so many stirring events occurred in the closing years of the Eighteenth and the opening years of the Nineteenth century.

As to the geology of Lucas county, the prevailing theory is that at some period in the remote past a shallow sea of warm salt water, an extension of the Gulf of Mexico, spread over the country from the Alleghany to the Rocky mountains. In Ohio the first land to emerge was in the neighborhood of Cincinnati—an island having for its foundation the Trenton limestone of the Lower Silurian era, a stone which forms the geologic floor of all Western Ohio. In succession northward and eastward, layers were built up under the water, raised above the surface, again submerged and again lifted, the most recent being the Carboniferous or coal-bearing rocks, which form the foundation of the eastern strip parallel to the southwestward course of the Ohio river. The first geological survey of Ohio, under legislative authority of the State, began in 1837 under the direction of Prof. William W. Mather, who had been an assistant on the New York survey, aided by a corps of competent assistants. This survey was abruptly terminated

in 1839, before Lucas county had been reached, and no final report was ever made. On April 3, 1869, the legislature passed an act providing for a geological survey of the State, and Prof. J. S. Newberry was appointed chief, with E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and John H. Klippart assistants. In 1881 Professor Orton was appointed State geologist by Governor Foster, reappointed by Governor Hoadly, and it was under his supervision that the survey was completed.

The geologic structure of Lucas county includes the Guelph limestone of the Niagara group, the Huron shale, the Lower Helderberg or Waterlime formation, the Hamilton group, the Utica shale, and the Corniferous or Upper Helderberg limestones.

The Guelph limestone, the uppermost division of the Niagara group, obtains its name from a locality in Canada, where it was first studied. Professor Orton says that it has a maximum thickness in Southern Ohio of 200 feet. With regard to Northern Ohio he says: "Not more than forty feet are found in its outcrops here, but the drill has shown several times this amount of Niagara limestone, without giving us all the data needed for referring the beds traversed to their proper subdivisions. What facts there are seem to point to the Guelph as the main element in this underground development of the formation in this portion of the State." Outcrops of this stone in Ottawa county, near the Lucas county line, lead to the opinion that Guelph beds underlie a considerable portion of that part of the latter county east of the Maumee river.

The Huron shale, a hard, bituminous black shale, has been found in borings in several places in Richfield township, and is believed to underlie practically all of that township, as well as Swanton and Spencer, and probably the northwest part of Providence.

Concerning the Lower Helderberg, Professor Orton says: "The interval that exists between the Niagara and the Devonian limestones is occupied in Ohio by a very important formation. It is filled with a series of beds, which are in part at least the equivalents of the Waterlime of New York. The name is unhappily chosen. Strictly applicable to only an insignificant fraction of the beds of this series in New York, we are still obliged to apply the designation Waterlime, with its misleading suggestions, to all deposits of the same age throughout the country. Though the last to be recognized of our several limestone formations, the Waterlime occupies a larger area in Ohio than any other, its principal developments being found in the drift-covered plains of the northwestern quarter of the State. . . . The surface of many successive layers at numerous points are covered with sun-cracks, thus furnishing proof of having been formed in shallow water near the edge of the sea. In such localities the beds are usually quite thin, and are also impure in composition. In these respects it suggests the conditions of the Onondaga salt group of New York. . . . It is frequently a nearly pure dolomite in composition, and accordingly it yields magnesian lime of high quality and is extensively burned in the State, rivaling in this respect the Guelph beds of the Niagara group."

In Lucas county the Waterlime is exposed at several points. It

forms the bed of the Maumee river from the east line of Providence township to Maumee City; is found in the bed of Swan creek at the village of Monclova; at the quarries in the northern part of Monclova township; in Ten-mile creek in Sylvania township; on the plain near Maumee City, and at some other places. It has been used somewhat extensively in the manufacture of lime at Waterville, Maumee City and Monclova.

The Hamilton group, a Devonian subdivision, is not exposed in the county, but geologists believe that it is represented in the bed of soft gray shale outcropping in a narrow belt along the edge of the Huron shale, a belief that is strengthened by the fact that in boring for oil in the eastern part of Fulton county the Hamilton beds were found to be twenty feet in thickness.

"The Utica shale," says Professor Orton, "is a constant element in the deep wells of Northwestern Ohio. Its upper boundary is not always distinct, as the Hudson river shale that overlies it sometimes graduates into it in color and appearance; but as a rule the driller, without any geological prepossessions whatever, will divide the well section in his record so as to show about 300 feet of black shale at the bottom of the column or immediately overlying the Trenton limestone."

From an economic standpoint, the Corniferous (horn-bearing) or Upper Helderberg limestone is doubtless the most important geologic formation in the county. In structure and chemical composition this stone is easily distinguishable from the rocks that lie above or below it. It is never a true dolomite, like the Waterlime and Niagara limestones, the composition of the typical lower Corniferous being nearly three-fourths carbonate of lime to one-fourth carbonate of magnesia, while the normal dolomite consists of fifty-four per cent. of the former to forty-six per cent. of the latter. In some parts of Ohio the Upper Helderberg group shows over ninety per cent. carbonate of lime, though in the northern portion it is usually found as a very strong and pure limestone. This group is known to overlie the Waterlime at various places in Lucas county, all its members being exposed in the rocky ridge about two miles west of the village of Sylvania, where a section shows the following arrangement, from the top downward: 1. Twelve feet of soft, massive, cream and buff limestone, with fossils. 2. Twenty feet of massive, friable white sandstone or glass sand; as early as 1863 this sand was shipped to Pittsburg glass factories, where it brought from fifteen to eighteen dollars a ton. 3. Fifty-two feet of arenaceous and fine-grained gray limestone in alternate layers, a valuable stone for building purposes. 4. Fifty feet of drab limestone in beds from six to ten inches in thickness. 5. Twenty-five feet of buff limestone with white chert, in thick beds, the best building stone found in the county. 6. Six feet of dark, bluish gray limestone, abounding in fossils, but capable of being worked. Fossils occur in almost all the beds, but are most abundant in the highest and lowest. F. B. Meck, the palæontologist of the State Geological Survey, distinguished and classified thirty-four species of invertebrates, though perfect specimens are hard to find.

During the glacial epoch, fully two-thirds of Ohio was in the track of mighty glacier. The eastern border or terminal moraine of this glacier enters the State in Mahoning county, whence it runs nearly west to Ashland county, then southwest, touching the counties of Knox, Licking, Fairfield, Pickaway, Ross, Highland and Brown, after which it follows the Ohio river to the western boundary. In all that part of the State north and west of this line the bedded rocks are covered with glacial drift, varying in thickness, the most important deposit of the drift being the boulder clay, in the lower portions of which are frequently large accumulations of vegetable matter, the remains of corniferous forests that occupied the country before or at the time of the drift. Glacial striæ, or scratches on the bed rock, show the glacier's direction. Waggoner's History of Lucas County says: "The effect produced, when the ice encountered some flint nodules in the Waterlime at Monclova village, is very interesting. Each hard nodule projects bodily from the ice-planed surface, and retains a long train or ridge of the limestone on one side. The semi-plastic ice did not at once fill the groove curved in it by the unyielding flint, and so failed to remove the limestone immediately behind it. These trains all point in one direction (S. 60° W.), and prove that the motion of the ice was toward, and not from, that direction."

In Lucas county the drift, or superficial deposit, consists of two distinct formations—the Erie clay and the Lacustrine clay and sand. The former was deposited as the glacier retreated, and is composed chiefly of the disintegrated matter created by the friction of the glacier upon the surface of the rocks. It is generally identified by boulders, which are rarely absent from its composition. The Lacustrine deposits are strata formed in lakes, or in lakes which, from whatever cause, have now become dry land. At Toledo the Erie clay is blue and the Lacustrine yellow. Analysis of the former shows its principal ingredients to be alumina, silica, protoxide of iron, carbonate of calcium, with a trace of sulphur. The Lacustrine clay is extensively used in the manufacture of bricks.

FIRST SETTLERS.

As stated in a former chapter, a French fort was erected on the Maumee river in 1680, but was soon abandoned. The first actual settlers, so far as known, were Gabriel Godfrey and Jean Baptiste Beaugrand, who opened a trading house at the foot of the Maumee rapids about 1790. These two men were typical representatives of those hardy, adventurous French traders and voyageurs who braved the dangers of the wilderness in their desire to build up a profitable fur trade with the Indians. Other French settlers soon gathered about the trading post, among them Peltier, Momenee and La Point, who became more or less prominent in the affairs of that early day. Before the close of the century Pierre Menard—better known as Uncle Peter Manor—visited the settlement, but did not become a resident there until about 1808.

According to Hosmer, the first English trader of note was Col.

John Anderson, who settled at Fort Miami in 1800. In 1807 there were six American families living at Maumee, among them David Hull (a nephew of Gen. Isaac Hull), James Carlin (a blacksmith), and his son, Squire Carlin. The same year a little French settlement was founded on the east side of the Maumee, opposite where the town of Manhattan was afterward laid out. It was near to a village of Ottawa Indians, said to have been established there about the time of the Pontiac conspiracy, and the widow of Pontiac, with her son and grandson, was still living there. At this time there were in the vicinity about 8,000 Ottawas, who lived chiefly by hunting and fishing.

Uncle Pete Manor, one of the best known of the Maumee valley pioneers, entered the employ of the Northwestern Fur Company as a young man, and remained with that concern until he came to Maumee in 1808 to open a trading house of his own. Col. D. W. Howard of Fulton county, a descendant of one of the pioneer families, says that Manor's establishment was on the Indian reservation on the south bank of the Maumee, where he carried on a lucrative fur trade with the various Indian tribes. On more than one occasion he proved his bravery and friendship for the white settlers. During the War of 1812, learning of a premeditated Indian attack, he notified his neighbors, who fled toward Fort Findlay, leaving him to meet the Indians alone. The savages plundered his store, destroyed his crops, burned his buildings, killed his cattle and took away his horses, but did not injure him or any member of his family. After the war those who had suffered by this raid petitioned the government for redress, and received pay for the property destroyed by the Indians. For some reason Uncle Pete was not asked to sign the petition—in fact, knew nothing of it for a long time afterward—and he never received a cent for all his risk and loss. The Indians, however, gave him 960 acres of land at the head of the rapids, and it is on this tract that his remains lie buried. Some of his posterity still live in the Maumee valley.

Another noted pioneer was Peter Navarre, a Frenchman who won distinction as a scout of General Harrison in the War of 1812. He was born at Detroit in 1785, and was said to be the grandson of a French army officer who visited the country about the head of Lake Erie in 1745. In 1807 Peter and his brother Robert were among the French settlers at the mouth of the Maumee, where he continued to claim his residence for the remainder of his life. For several years he was employed by a Detroit firm in buying furs from the Miami Indians about Fort Wayne, Ind., and while thus engaged became a friend of the celebrated war chief, Little Turtle. Peter and his three brothers—Alexis, Jacques and Robert—were with General Hull at the surrender of Detroit and were paroled with others who were captured on that occasion. Denying the right of the British officers to treat them as prisoners of war, because they were not regularly enlisted, they paid no attention to their paroles and immediately took an active part for the United States. This led the British General Proctor to offer a reward of £200 for Peter's head or scalp, but he was wary enough to avoid capture, and the reward was never claimed. As a scout he rendered valuable service, watching the movements of the

enemy, bearing despatches, and guiding detachments of troops through the unbroken forests. While General Harrison was at Fort Meigs he sent Navarre with a despatch to Fort Stephenson (now Fremont), a journey of over thirty miles through the primeval wilderness. The trip was made at night, in the midst of a terrific thunderstorm, but in the face of all these difficulties the intrepid Frenchman succeeded in carrying out his mission, and the following morning delivered the reply to his commander. Because his name did not appear on a regular muster-roll, he could not receive a pension, as did the other veterans of the War of 1812, but a special act of Congress provided for his comfort in the closing years of his life. For several years prior to his death he served as president of the Maumee Valley Pioneer Association. His death occurred at East Toledo on March 20, 1874.

Early in the year 1810 President Madison appointed Amos Spafford collector of customs for the port and district of Miami. Mr. Spafford was the first person to exercise civil authority in the Maumee valley. A few weeks after his appointment, he arrived at Maumee, where he established his office and entered upon his duties. His first report to the government, for the quarter ending June 30, 1810, showed the exports to have been skins and furs amounting to $5,610.85, and twenty gallons of bear's oil, valued at $30, a total of $5,640.85. Four years later (1814) the total expense to the government of maintaining this office was $28.25, distributed as follows: Fees, $2.50; office rent, $10; fuel and stationery, $15.75. A comparison of these figures with the commerce of Toledo at the present time will give the reader some idea of the great progress that has been made during the century. At the time of Mr. Spafford's arrival at Maumee, the territory from the river Raisin to Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), and from the Maumee bay to Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), was without a postoffice. In June, 1810, a postoffice was established on the left bank of the Maumee, opposite where Fort Meigs was afterward built, and Mr. Spafford was appointed postmaster, his commission being dated June 9, 1810. In 1816 Almon Gibbs was the postmaster there, his remuneration for the year having been $14.28.

During the War of 1812 the few settlers in this locality suffered severely from Indian forays, and nearly all of them were driven from their homes. After the war they returned and presented to the government a petition asking indemnity for their losses. A list of those early settlers receiving such indemnity bears the names of Amos Spafford, Samuel H. Ewing, Jesse Skinner, Richard Gifford, William Carter, Ambrose Hickox, David Hull, George Blalock, Thomas Dick, James Slason, William Peters, Andrew Race, Oliver A. Armstrong and James Carlin, most of whom located along the river about 1810. One of the largest individual claims was that of James Carlin—$110 for a cabin or dwelling; $58 for a blacksmith shop; and $30 for a colt taken by the Wyandot Indians. In rebuilding their homes after the war, the settlers took a part of their building materials from the hulks of some old government transports lying in the river, and the abandoned stockade and blockhouses of Fort Meigs. The contest for the possession of these became so animated that one night some dis-

appointed competitor applied the torch, and what was left of the fort was almost destroyed by the flames. The only available material then at hand was in the trees of the adjacent forest, and as no sawmill had yet been built, the hardship of constructing a home from this native material can be better imagined than described.

To add to the trials of these worthy pioneers, the title to their lands became a subject of doubt. They had purchased their farms within the twelve miles square ceded by the Greenville treaty, a portion of which was ceded a second time, by mistake, by the treaty of Brownstown, after the settlers had purchased their lands. Hardly had they become settled after the war, than Congress ordered a sale of the lands ceded by the Brownstown treaty. In this predicament Amos Spafford wrote to President Madison, asking that the sale be held at such time and place as would give the occupants an opportunity to perfect their title. In the course of his letter he said: "Should the time not be known, or the place of sale be so remote that myself and others cannot attend, all would be lost. First, burned by the enemy; secondly, destroyed by our own army; and thirdly, sold out by an act of government, to whom we don't know. This would be the last sacrifice that we could possibly make." This appeal had its effect. The sale was held at Fort Meigs and the settlers obtained title to their lands without competition. From that time on the settlement of the country was more rapid.

In Chaper III is given a quotation concerning Fort Industry, from James P. Averill's "Condensed History of the Most Important Military Posts in the Northwest," but this old fortification is deserving of more extended notice. The fort occupied the block bounded by Jefferson, Monroe, Summit and Water streets in the city of Toledo, but there appears to be some question as to the date of its construction, as well as to the identity of its builder. Mr. Averill says the fort was occupied for several years by a small garrison commanded by Lieutenant Rhea, but he does not give his authority for the statement. Waggoner's "History of Toledo and Lucas County," published in 1888, says (p. 63): "A question having been raised as to the name of the fortification erected by the United States government at the mouth of Swan creek about the beginning of the present century—whether it was Fort Industry or Fort Lawrence—the writer made inquiry of the war department as to the fact, when Adjt.-Gen. L. C. Drumm replied as follows:

"'A stockade fort was erected about the year 1800, near the mouth of Swan creek, on the Maumee river, and as near as can be determined, upon what is now Summit street, in the city of Toledo, to which was given the name of Fort Industry. It was at this fort that a treaty was held with the Indians, July 4, 1805, by which the Indian title to the Fire Lands (Huron and Erie counties) was extinguished, and at which were present Mr. Charles Jouett, United States commissioner, and chiefs of Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie, Shawanee, Muncie and Delaware Indian tribes. This office has no record of a Fort Lawrence within the limits of the State of Ohio. Fort Laurens —named in honor of the president of the Continental Congress—was built by General McIntosh, in 1778, on the west bank of the Tus-

carawas river, now in Tuscarawas county, and near the town of Bolivar. This fort is by some writers spelled Lawrence, but improperly so.' "

This letter settles only the question of the name, and from the statement that it "was erected about the year 1800," it would appear that the exact date is unknown to the War Department. S. S. Knabenshue, in an editorial in the Todelo *Blade* of Jan. 24, 1903, says: "The date of its erection, by whom, and for what purpose, have never been determined. The tablet on the Monroe street side of the Fort Industry block recites the popular legend; but no historic proof of the statements has ever been found." Such are the various accounts and opinions concerning the fort. The popular belief is that it was erected by a detachment of Wayne's army soon after the battle of Fallen Timbers, which is probably correct, even though the records on the subject are not clear.

Shortly after the close of the War of 1812, new settlers began coming into the Maumee valley, a majority of them locating or seeking a location about the foot of the rapids. The preference thus shown for this particular locality made it plain to some persons of a speculative turn of mind that, as population increased, the demand for and value of land would correspondingly increase, and several towns were projected. The town of Orleans was the first to come into prominence. It was located "on the river flats," directly under Fort Meigs, and the early population consisted chiefly of French Canadians. The principal business was the fur trade, which was carried on by Gen. John E. Hunt, Robert A. Forsyth, John and Frank Hollister and Judge Wolcott, who married a daughter of the Miami chief, Little Turtle. Other leading citizens of Orleans were William Ewing, Aurora and Samuel Spafford, James Murray, General Vance, Seneca Allen and the four Wilkisons—Jacob, James, David and Samuel. Jacob Wilkison kept a tavern, which was a sort of forum for the discussion and settlement of questions appertaining to the welfare of the town.

In 1816 the United States government sent an agent to select the point best adapted for commercial purposes and lay out a town. After examining and sounding the river from the mouth to the rapids, the agent selected the high ground on the right bank, a short distance below Fort Meigs, and at the head of navigation. Before the close of the year a town was here laid out, and Josiah Meigs, at that time comptroller of the treasury, gave it the name of Perrysburg, in honor of Commodore Perry, the hero of the great naval battle on Lake Erie in the War of 1812. Federal patronage gave Perrysburg a prestige over other settlements which did not enjoy this special favor, and as it waxed, Orleans, its nearest neighbor, waned. The Hollisters transferred their trading house to Perrysburg, and after that place was made the county seat of Wood county, in 1820, Orleans fell into decay.

Maumee City was laid out under the name of Maumee in 1817, by Maj. William Oliver and his associates, opposite Perrysburg and Fort Meigs. The site of the town is within the reservation of twelve miles square made by the treaty of Greenville, and only a short distance above the place where the old French fort of 1680 had been located. The fact that this point had always been a favorite spot with

the Indians led the founders to believe that they could control the fur trade of this section. Maumee contributed in no small degree to the downfall of Orleans. Hunt and Forsyth removed their business to the former place, and among the pioneers here in 1818 were Jonathan Gibbs, James Carlin, Dr. Horatio Conant and a Frenchman named Pelkee, all of whom were active in promoting the interests of the new town. Despite the fact that Perrysburg was fostered by the national government, Maumee City has held its own, and is still one of the thriving towns of the lower Maumee valley. The United States census report for 1900 gives the population as 1,856, the town being made coextensive with Waynesfield township. In the river between Maumee City and Perrysburg is a beautiful island of some 200 acres. Part of Wayne's battle of Fallen Timbers was fought within the limits of the town, though the action commenced near Presque Isle hill, further up the river.

The Greenville treaty reservation of twelve miles square at the foot of the Maumee rapids extended some distance below the mouth of Swan creek. Under an Act of Congress, approved April 27, 1816, the lands of the reservation were sold at public auction at Wooster, Ohio, in February, 1817. Two companies were organized for the purchase of the lands about the mouth of Swan creek. One of these companies, composed of Martin Baum, William C. Schenck, William Oliver, Jacob Burnet and others, was known as the "Baum Company," and the other, consisting of John H. and Robert Piatt, William M. Worthington and Gorham A. North, was called the "Piatt Company." The former was represented at the sale by Schenck and Oliver, and the latter by Robert Piatt. Before the commencement of the sale an agreement was reached by which the two companies, in order to avoid competition, were to purchase in common certain tracts of land. Tracts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, on the northwest side of the river, were bid off by Robert Piatt, and tracts Nos. 86 and 87, directly opposite the mouth of Swan creek, went to Oliver, who did the bidding for his company. Soon after the sale the two companies were consolidated under the name of the Port Lawrence Company, of which Martin Baum was made agent and general manager for the purpose of laying out the town of Port Lawrence and disposing of the lots. On Aug. 14, 1817, Baum authorized Oliver and Schenck to lay out the town, and appointed Oliver as his attorney to attend to the sale of lots. Under his instructions the lots were to be 60 by 120 feet in size where practicable; the main street was to be 160 feet in width; other streets from 80 to 100 feet wide; three lots, each 120 feet square, were to be set off for public uses, churches, schools, etc., and one lot 240 feet square was to be reserved for a court house and jail. Provisions were also to be made for a cemetery.

After the plat was laid out a sale of lots was ordered, "which, if practicable, should correspond with the time of holding the treaty with the Indians," referring to the treaty to be held at Fort Meigs on Sept. 29, 1817. Accordingly a sale was advertised for Sept. 20, 1817, the terms to be as follows: "One-fourth down; the balance in three equal annual installments, with interest from date of purchase, if not promptly

paid; and if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid when the last installment becomes due, the lots to revert to the proprietors of Port Lawerence."

Oliver and Schenck, as agents of the company, reserved the right to make one bid on each lot sold or offered for sale, and under this right lots No. 223 and 224 were purchased by Oliver, on which he and Baum afterward erected a warehouse. Altogether seventy-nine lots were sold, the cash receipts amounting to $855.33. Among the purchasers were Aurora Spafford, Seneca Allen, Samuel H. Ewing, John E. Hunt, Robert A. Forsyth, B. F. Stickney of Fort Wayne, Ind., Henry I. and Mary L. Hunt of Detroit, Allen and Truman Reed, Moses Wilson of Huron county, Ohio, and Austin E. Wing of Monroe, Mich. This was the beginning of Port Lawrence, now a part of the city of Toledo.

The total cost of the 974 acres purchased from the government by the Port Lawrence company was nearly $47,000. Of this amount one-fourth was to be paid within forty days and the remainder was made payable in three equal annual installments. When the second payment fell due, in 1818, the company failed to meet it, and virtually surrendered the entire property, including improvements that had been made. After some negotiations, Congress, in 1821, agreed to take back tracts No. 1 and No. 2, upon which $4,817.55 had been paid, and apply $1,372.34 of that amount as the full payment for tracts No. 3, 4, 86 and 87. Oliver presented a claim for $1,835.47, for services as agent, etc., and was given a mortgage on tracts No. 3, 4, 86 and 87, the mortgage to mature on Jan. 1, 1824. As it was not paid when due, Oliver, in October, 1825, instituted foreclosure proceedings in a Michigan court, which issued an order for the sale of the property. It was accordingly sold on Sept. 1, 1828, and was purchased by Oliver for $618.56. Three of the five quarter-sections of the Piatt Company were also sold about this time by order of the court, and were purchased for $241,60 by Charles Noble, who soon afterward conveyed them to Oliver. In December, 1828, Baum transferred the government certificates of tracts No. 3, 4, 86 and 87 to Oliver, who thus acquired a clear and indisputable title to the lands. Tracts No. 1 and 2, which had been relinquished by the Port Lawrence Company, were selected by the University of Michigan under the act of Congress of May 20, 1826, but at Oliver's suggestion were exchanged for part of the land that had come into his possession by the foreclosure of the mortgage. Subsequently he repurchased these lands from the university, and after some further negotiations with Baum's heirs became the owner of practically all the original holdings of the Port Lawrence Company.

In the meantime, on May 27, 1827, the Michigan authorities organized Port Lawrence township as a part of Monroe county. It included about one-half of the present county of Lucas and was divided into two road districts. At the first township election twenty-nine electors voted, viz: Seneca Allen, John Baldwin, John T. Baldwin, Tibbals Baldwin, Amasa Bishop, Alvin Evans, Cyrus Fisher, John G. Forbes, William Holmes, Eli Hubbard, Coleman I. Keeler, Jesse Mills, William Mills, Daniel Murray, Jacob Navarre, Henry Phillips, Joseph

Prentice, Charles Richards, John Roop, William Sibley, B. F. Stickney, J. V. D. Sutphen, Amos Wait, John Walworth, Ebenezer Ward, Noah A. Whitney, Thomas P. Whitney, William Wilkerson and William Wilson. Old residents will recognize in this list the names of several men who played conspicuous parts in the early history of Lucas county. The officers elected at this time were Noah A. Whitney, John G. Forbes and Daniel Murray, assessors; J. V. D. Sutphen, clerk; John T. Baldwin, supervisor; Tibbals Baldwin, collector; John Walworth and Coleman I. Keeler, overseers of the poor; Eli Baldwin and William Wilson, commissioners of highways; John Roots and Tibbals Baldwin, constables; and Benjamin F. Stickney, pound master.

Late in the year 1832 an effort was made to revive the town of Port Lawrence. William Oliver, whose home was in Cincinnati, appointed Stephen B. Comstock as his agent, a new plat was filed, and preliminary steps were taken for the sale of lots. A few months before this was done, Maj. B. F. Stickney, one of the first purchasers of lots in Port Lawrence, lost confidence in that enterprise, and being the owner of a tract of land on the river immediately below, determined to start a town of his own. He first made an arrangement with Capt. Samuel Allen of Lockport, N. Y., by which Allen was to receive one-half of the land for making certain improvements. Allen failed to carry out his part of the agreement, and Stickney then entered into a similar arrangement with Otis Hathaway, also from Lockport. A town was laid out and named Vistula, and for a time made quite a stir as the future metropolis of the lower Maumee valley. Howe, in his "Historical Collections of Ohio," says: "In Vistula the first store was started by Mr. E. Briggs; W. J. Daniels, now a leading man, was his clerk. Soon after Flagg and Bissell opened a more extensive store of goods—probably the first good assortment for the use of white people." By an arrangement with the proprietors, Lewis Godard of Detroit also started a store in Vistula, placing it in charge of Sanford L. Collins, who had been employed by Godard in Detroit.

Edward Bissell came from Lockport, N. Y., became a part owner of the land upon which Vistula was located, and being a man of great sagacity and energy, gave a great impetus to the growth of the village. He cleared the plat of timber and brush, put in docking along the river from Lagrange to Elm streets, and was otherwise active in promoting the interests of the town. In July, 1834, he began operating a sawmill on what is now Summit street in the city of Toledo. A correspondent in the "Ohio and Michigan Register and Emigrant's Guide," in the latter part of the year 1832, had this to say of Vistula: "The new town * * * attracts much attention from the numerous immigrants who are seeking the most eligible site for a town on the Maumee. A considerable number of lots, according to the information obtained from Maj. B. F. Stickney, one of the proprietors, had been sold in the course of the spring and summer, and improvements of a permanent character and on a large scale engaged to be made. This nascent village is handsomely situated on the left bank of the Maumee river, about three miles from its mouth, and immediately below the site of Port Lawrence. These places will probably grow together and

become one, provided my opinion shall turn out to be correct, that the great town of the Maumee shall be situated there."

The writer's opinion "turned out to be correct" probably much sooner than he anticipated, for within a very few years after the above was written Port Lawrence and Vistula both disappeared from the map and Toledo took their place.

In 1819 Governor Brown first called the attention of the Ohio legislature to the question of constructing a canal to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio river. The next year three commissioners were appointed, with power to employ an engineer and make a survey for a canal, the construction of which was to be dependent upon a grant of land by Congress. In 1822 four routes were surveyed: the first from Sandusky bay; the second from the mouth of the Maumee; the third from the mouth of the Cuyahoga or the Black river, in Lorain county, by way of the Muskingum river; and the fourth from the mouth of the Grand river by way of the Mahoning. James Geddes, a civil engineer of New York, made the survey and reported all four of the routes practicable, but the commissioners, in their final report recommended the "Ohio Canal," from Cleveland to Portsmouth, with a branch to Columbus. Advocates of the other routes protested against this action on the part of the commissioners. Newspapers teemed with editorials and communications on the subject; public meetings were held, and in some quarters the commissioners were charged with acting in bad faith, if not actually having accepted a bribe to recommend the Cleveland and Portsmouth route. The result of this agitation was that the commissioners, in February, 1824, directed a survey of two other routes—one from the mouth of the Scioto river to Coshocton, whence three branches led to the lake at different points, and the other from Cincinnati to the foot of the Maumee rapids.

The all absorbing question now became, "Where will the canal strike the Maumee?" Perrysburg, Maumee City and Port Lawrence were all laid out before the canal was projected, and Vistula soon became a formidable rival. Other towns that sprung up as candidates for the outlet of the canal, as well as aspirants for metropolitan honors, were Manhattan, Oregon, Austerlitz and Marengo. At first the principal contestants for the outlet were Port Lawrence, Vistula and Maumee. About the time the former two were united under the name of Toledo, some gentlemen owning a tract of land at the mouth of the Maumee river, on the northwest side, conceived the idea of building a town at that point. In October, 1835, they pooled their interests by organizing the "Maumee Land and Railroad Company," with a capital stock of $350,000. The company was composed of Stephen G. Austin, George P. and Jacob A. Barker, John W. Clark, George Coit, Horatio N. Holt, John T. Hudson, John L. Kimberly, Sheldon Townsend and Sheldon Thompson, all of Buffalo, N. Y.; George W. Card of Willoughby, Ohio, and Platt Card of Manhattan. Stephen G. Austin, John W. Clark and John T. Hudson were appointed trustees for the transaction of all business of the company, all the land lying between Vistula and the mouth of the river was purchased, the town of Manhattan was laid out thereon, and the work of improving was begun.

By the spring of 1836 docks, warehouses and a commodious hotel were almost completed. As soon as the hotel was finished, it was opened for business under the management of a Mr. Patterson, and Manhattan entered the lists as an active competitor for the canal outlet. As an inducement to the people of the surrounding country to trade with the merchants of Manhattan, the company opened roads in various directions, built bridges over some of the streams, and in other ways invited patronage. When it was finally announced that the main terminus of the canal was to be at Manhattan, with branches to Toledo and Maumee, the joy of the stockholders in the Maumee Land and Railroad Company knew no bounds. On July 1, 1837, the capital stock of the company was increased to $2,000,000, and a few days later the same people organized the "East Maumee Land Company," with a capital stock of $960,000, for the purpose of controlling and disposing of the land on the opposite side of the river from Manhattan. A bank and a newspaper were established, and for a time it looked as though Manhattan was to be the leading city of the lower Maumee valley.

Then the reaction set in. Secure in the assurance that the outlet of the canal was to be at the mouth of the river, the company relaxed its efforts, feeling confident that Manhattan could take care of itself. One reason for this belief lay in the fact that the line of lake steamers, controlled by the Buffalo stockholders, were expected to land at Manhattan and not at Toledo. This arrangement was soon discontinued, as the owners of the vessels discovered that they would suffer greater loss by neglecting the traffic at Toledo than they would by sacrificing their dividends in the Maumee Land and Railroad Company. No sooner did the boats begin stopping at Toledo than some of the merchants at Manhattan removed there, and within a short time a majority of the 500 population followed their example. After a precarious existence as a town for about ten years, the trustees filed in the court of common pleas an application signed by two-thirds of the lot owners, praying for a vacation of the town plat, and on April 24, 1848, the court granted the petition. Thus Manhattan passed into history.

In 1836 Isaac Street, Henry W. Hicks and a few others laid out a town on the right bank of the Maumee, about halfway between the mouth and the rapids. The town was named Oregon by Pierre M. Irving, a nephew of the author, Washington Irving, and was doubtless suggested by his uncle's "Astoria," which had just made its appearance and was attracting considerable attention. Like all the other towns along the river at that period, Oregon was a candidate for the canal outlet, and in addition to the advantages claimed by her competitors, added the facilities for the pork-packing business, which her proprietors argued "were even greater than those enjoyed by the city of Cincinnati." But the attractions about the mouth of Swan creek proved too great to be overcome, and Oregon succumbed to the inevitable.

Another embryo city was Marengo, located on the left bank of the river at the foot of the rocky bar, "and therefore at the virtual head of navigation." The site and prospects of the town are thus described by an enthusiastic writer, shortly after it was laid out in the spring of 1836: "About ten miles from the mouth of the river lies the

military reserve. This is a plat of ground extending up and down the river about a mile and a quarter, and lying on both sides. * * * The United States government would never consent to part with this portion of the public domain until this spring. It was advertised and sold at auction at Bucyrus on the 4th of April last, and immense sums of money were on the spot for the purchase. An arrangement was effected between nineteen gentlemen from different parts of the country, and the whole was bid off for their benefit and placed in the hands of trustees. The proprietors selected five directors, and resolved forthwith to lay out a town, which they have named Marengo; and it is expected early in June the sales will be opened by public auction, and from 300 to 500 lots disposed of in that way. It can scarcely admit of a doubt, that Marengo will in a few years become a large and densely populated city. There, it is believed, the Wabash canal will terminate, as no good reason can be discovered for its extension further down the river; and all the rich commerce of Western Ohio, the Wabash country, a large portion of Illinois, besides much on the Ohio river, must be poured out here, with all the surplus products of this proverbially luxuriant soil, seeking a northern market. Good building stone can easily be procured, as the rock bar extends into the country on each side of the river. And in conclusion, permit me to say, that I hesitate not to predict, that at no distant day Marengo will be the largest town in Western Ohio."

The nineteen men mentioned by the writer were James Q. Adams, Norman C. Baldwin, Henry Bennett, S. B. Campbell, Elnathan Cory, Jedediah D. Cummings, David W. Deshler, Elias H. Haines, David Ladd, Joseph H. Larwell, John E. Lyon, Robert T. Lytle, Daniel B. Miller, William Neil, Christ Neiswanger, John C. Spink, Needham M. Stewart, Jesse Stone and Dwight Woodbury, who paid $40,000 for tracts No. 17 and 18 of the reservation, containing a fraction over 443 acres. They laid out about 500 lots and started out with buoyant spirits to build up the town. But sales were slow, and in August, 1838, the city of Marengo was closed out by order of the court.

Other towns projected were Austerlitz, about a mile above Oregon; East Marengo, "opposite Delaware island on the north shore;" Miami City, immediately below and adjoining Maumee City; and Lucas City, opposite Manhattan at the mouth of the river, all of which presented some claims to future greatness, but all disappointed the hopes and anticipations of their founders.

The evolution of Lucas county presents one of the most interesting phases of its history, as it shows the progress of settlement and civilization in their irresistible march westward. Before becoming an independent political organization, Lucas was successively a part of Hamilton, Wayne, Green, Logan and Wood counties. Hamilton county, the second in the Northwest Territory, was created on Jan. 2, 1790, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair. Its original boundaries were thus defined: "Beginning on the Ohio river, at the confluence of the Little Miami, and down the Ohio to the mouth of the Big Miami; and up said Miami to the standing stone forks or branch of said river, and thence with a line to be drawn due east to the Little

Miami, and down said Little Miami river to the place of beginning." By proclamation of Governor St. Clair, Feb. 11, 1792, the eastern boundary was extended to the Scioto river, up that river to the lower Shawanee town, and thence due north to Lake Erie; and the western boundary was extended due north from the standing stone fork of the Big Miami to the territorial boundary on the shore of Lake Huron. The eastern boundary struck Lake Erie not far from Sandusky, and the western passed through the present counties of Henry and Fulton.

On Aug. 15, 1796, St. Clair issued a proclamation establishing Wayne county, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, upon Lake Erie, and with the said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks, at the carrying place above Fort Lawrence [Laurens]; thence by a west line to the eastern boundary of Hamilton county (which is a due north line from the lower Shawanese town upon the Scioto river); thence by a line, west-northerly, to the southern part of the portage between the Miamis of the Ohio and the St. Mary's river; thence by a line also west-northerly, to the southwestern part of the portage, between the Wabash and the Miamis of Lake Erie, where Fort Wayne now stands; thence by a line west-northerly to the most southern part of Lake Michigan; thence along the western shores of the same to the northwest part thereof (including the lands upon the streams emptying into said lake); thence by a due north line to the territorial boundary in Lake Superior, and with the said boundary through Lakes Huron, Sinclair and Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, the place of beginning."

These boundaries embraced about one-third of the present State of Ohio—all the northwestern part—a section of Northeastern Indiana, a little of Northern Illinois, the eastern portion of Wisconsin, and practically all of the present State of Michigan. The county seat was fixed at Detroit, and Wayne had three representatives in the territorial legislature, elected in 1798. The county was not represented in the convention which framed the constitution of Ohio, in the fall of 1802, for the reason that the greater part of it was outside the lines named in the enabling act.

In 1803 Greene county was created, embracing all Northwestern Ohio. Two years later was created a county called Logan, which included the present counties of Lucas, Fulton, Williams, Defiance, Henry, Wood, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot, Hancock, Putnam, Paulding, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Hardin and Marion, and parts of Ottawa, Crawford, Logan (i. e. the present county of Logan), Morrow, Union, Shelby and Mercer. Logan was not fully organized until 1817, when the county seat was established at Bellefontaine.

On Feb. 12, 1820, the general assembly of Ohio passed an act providing "That all that part of the lands lately ceded by the Indians to the United States, which lies within this State, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into fourteen separate and distinct counties," etc. The fourteen counties authorized by this act were Allen, Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Union, Van Wert, Williams and Wood, all of which were

formed on April 1, 1820, though several years elapsed before all were fully organized. Wood county included within its boundaries the greater part of the present county of Lucas. The first meeting of the board of commissioners of Wood county was held on April 12, 1820, at Almon Gibbs' store in Maumee City, which place was the first county seat. The commissioners were John Pray, Samuel H. Ewing and David Hubbell. At this first session William Pratt was appointed county treasurer. The second session of the board was held at the same place on May 3, when David Hull filed his bond as sheriff of the county; Seneca Allen, then county auditor, was appointed clerk to the board; and the following allowances were made: C. G. McCurdy, for services as prosecuting attorney, $20; Thomas R. McKnight, for services as clerk of the court, $23; Almon Gibbs, for use of his building as the courthouse for one year from May 3, 1820, $40; John E. Hunt, for services as assessor, $11.28; Hunt & Forsyth, for stationery, etc., $16.12½.

At the same time and place was convened the first court in the county, which also was the first ever held in the Maumee valley. The presiding judge was George Tod, whose son David was afterward governor of Ohio, and the associate judges were Dr. Horatio Conant, Samuel Vance and Peter G. Oliver.

It should be remembered that the counties of Hamilton, Wayne, Greene and Logan were created while much of the land within their limits was still in the possession of the Indians, and therefore not subject to either the National or State authorities. The first civil organization in the Maumee valley was that of Waynesfield township, which was established in 1816, and comprehended only the reservation at the foot of the rapids. By the treaties of 1817 and 1818, the State of Ohio acquired civil jurisdiction over the former Indian possessions, and upon the creation of the fourteen counties above mentioned Waynesfield township was greatly enlarged, the greater part of it lying in Wood county. At the session of the board of county commissioners of that county, held on March 19, 1823, it was ordered "That so much of the township of Waynesfield as is included in the organized county of Wood, and lying and being on the south of the south channel of the Maumee river, from the west line of the county to the line between the original surveyed township, in Nos. 1 and 4, in the United States reserve; thence, the north channel to the State line, be set off and organized into a township, by the name of Perrysburg." The county seat was then established at Perrysburg, and in March, 1824, the county commissioners allowed the claim of Daniel Hubbell and Guy Nearing for the erection of a courthouse at that point.

Lucas county, as a separate political division, was called into existence by the act of June 20, 1835, which was one of the "war measures" enacted by the special session of the general assembly called to consider questions growing out of the boundary dispute. It was formed of territory taken from the northern part of Wood county, the disputed strip north of it, a portion of Henry county, and a little of the northwest corner of Sandusky county. The act provided for the immediate organization of the county; designated Toledo as the county

seat until some other point should be selected; attached the county to the Second Judicial district, of which David Higgins was the presiding judge, and directed that a court of common pleas should be held in Toledo on the first Monday in September. The county was named for Hon. Robert Lucas, at that time governor of the State and a hero in the estimation of the people of the Maumee valley because of his firm and consistent attitude in upholding Ohio's rights with regard to the boundary.

Governor Lucas was born on April 1, 1781, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia. In 1800 he removed with his parents to Ohio and settled on the bank of the Scioto river. As surveyor of Scioto county he ran the line between Adams and Scioto counties in 1803, and the same year was commissioned by Governor Tiffin to recruit twenty men for the army, it being then thought there would be trouble between the United States and Spain over the Louisiana purchase. About the breaking out of the War of 1812, he received a commission as captain in the Nineteenth United States infantry, but before he was assigned to duty as such he was appointed brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the Second brigade, Second division, Ohio militia, and relinquished his commission in the regular army. He was an ardent Democrat in his political views; was nominated by his party for governor in 1830, but was defeated by Duncan McArthur; was elected governor in 1832 and reëlected in 1834, the "Boundary War" occurring during his second administration. In 1838 he was appointed governor of Iowa Territory by President Van Buren and served in that capacity until President Harrison was inaugurated, when he was removed and returned to Ohio, where he ran for Congress, but was defeated. He then removed to Iowa, located at Iowa City, and as a member of the Constitutional convention of that State was a member of the committee to consider the question of the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri, again becoming a prominent figure in a boundary dispute. In 1852 he left the Democratic party and joined the Whigs, but lived only a short time after so doing, as his death occurred at Iowa City on Feb. 7, 1853.

The first official act of the new county was the holding of the court on the first Monday in September, as provided for in the creative act. This court was held in an old frame school house on the block bounded by Washington, Michigan, Erie and Monroe streets, in the city of Toledo, between midnight and daylight on Sept. 7, in order to avoid a conflict with the Michigan authorities. A full account of its proceedings will be found in the chapter on The Boundary Dispute. Among other things, the court appointed Cyrus Holloway, John Baldwin and Robert Gower, county commissioners, and Dr. Horatio Conant clerk. On Sept. 14, just a week later, Baldwin and Gower, representing a majority of the board of commissioners, met and completed the organization of the county by appointing Samuel M. Young of Maumee as auditor; Eli Hubbard of Port Lawrence as treasurer; and Frederick Wright of Port Lawrence as recorder.

At the second session of the board, which met on Oct. 12, 1835, a peculiar action was taken. Port Lawrence township had been or-

ganized by the Michigan authorities in 1827, but was now a part of Lucas county. The commissioners, deeming it "expedient and absolutely necessary for the well-being and the enjoyment of the rights of citizens of this State, that that part of the county of Lucas known as 'the disputed territory,' and lying north of what is known as the 'Fulton Line,' be annexed for township purposes to the township of Waynesfield," it was ordered that Port Lawrence township be annexed to the township of Waynesfield for all civil purposes, and "that the electors of the same shall have equal rights and privileges at the ensuing election as the other electors of Waynesfield township." It was further ordered that the electors of Port Lawrence township be notified that they should vote at Maumee City, where they would be permitted to exercise their right of suffrage "without the interference of the Michigan authorities." The day following this action was election day, and on that date the commissioners met and ordered "that the object for which such annexation was made having been accomplished, the township of Port Lawrence is hereby restored to its former status." Hence, Port Lawrence township and the city of Toledo were for one day a part of the voting precinct of Maumee City.

By the Act of March 14, 1836, "the Act to establish the county of Lucas" was amended and its boundaries and domain were definitely defined as follows: "Beginning at a point on Lake Erie, where the line commonly called 'Fulton's line' intersects the same; thence due west with said Fulton's line, to the Maumee river; thence in a southwesterly direction, with the said river, to the east line of the county of Henry; thence north, on said line, to the northeast corner of township six (6), in range eight (8); thence west, on said township line, to the east line of the county of Williams; thence north, to the northern boundary of the State, called the 'Harris line;' thence in an easterly direction, with said line, to Lake Erie; thence due east, until a line drawn due north from the place of beginning shall intersect the same." These boundaries included all of the present county of Fulton, except two tiers of sections along the southern border and a strip across the western part, which was taken from the county of Williams when Fulton was organized, in February, 1850, at which time the boundaries of Lucas county were fixed as they are at present.

The growth of Lucas county has been steadily onward and upward from the date of its organization. In 1840, the first United States census year after it was established, the population of the county was 9,382. In 1850 the population was 12,363; in 1860 it was 25,831; in 1870 it was 46,722; and in 1880 it was 67,377. During the next decade the 100,000 mark was passed, the population in 1890 being 102,296, and in 1900 it was 153,559. In 1840 there were seventy-nine counties in Ohio, sixty-five of which reported a population larger than that of Lucas. In 1900 Lucas county occupied fourth place, being exceeded in population only by Cuyahoga, Hamilton and Franklin, in the order named. Much of this progress is due to the commercial advantages offered by the harbor and shipping facilities of the Maumee river and the Great Lakes, but a larger part of it is due to the energy, sagacity and enterprising spirit of the people.

CHAPTER VI.

ROADS, CANAL, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

FIRST ROADWAYS—INDIAN TRAILS—GOVERNMENT AID IN ROAD MAKING—STATE ROAD ALONG MAUMEE RIVER—EARLY COUNTY ROADS—ROAD THROUGH THE "BLACK SWAMP"—MACADAMIZING THE ROADS—PRESENT CONDITIONS—CANALS—THE MIAMI AND THE WABASH & ERIE—DIFFICULTIES TO OVERCOME—FIRST CANAL BOAT—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—REMOVALS OF COUNTY SEAT—PRESENT COURT HOUSE—JAIL—COUNTY INFIRMARY—MIAMI CHILDREN'S HOME.

The first thought taken by early settlers, when a few homes are once established, is of facilities for communicating with a modest section of the outer world, and the realization of this desire becomes a business and social necessity. Afterward, when the limits of a village are expanded into a city, comes the thought of general means of communication and transportation, not only within the bounds of the corporation, but far beyond into the distant districts of the state and nation. The first roadways leading into and out of Toledo were not public highways. They were adopted by accident; belonged to nobody in particular, and extended across the country without regard to the cardinal points of the compass, but as irregular as a cow-path. When Americans first visited the present site of Toledo, there were Indian trails centering at the trading posts in the vicinity of the place that was destined to become the metropolis of the Maumee Valley. The wagons of the pioneers usually followed these trails, and as they were found to be the best routes, the principal roads to the interior were established on very nearly the same courses, and in 1835 these were all the roads that led into the settlements of what is now Lucas county.

But these roads were mere openings through the timber, with logs laid across some of the streams—and varied occasionally by stumps and hollows. Still the tide of immigration passed through these channels with an unceasing flow, and spread out over the rich country in every direction. As the population increased, however, the demand for more and better highways became constant and imperative. It has been said that "good roads are developed by two great forces—civilization and wealth." The first settlers in the Maumee Valley possessed the full average for their class and time of the former requisite, but their means for the expensive work of making good roads through the

"Black Swamp" region were very limited. The beginnings and the development of this important work is a good part of the story of the remarkable development of this region, but will be touched upon here only as it refers to the opening up and settlement of Lucas county. The States, the General Government, and the early settlers, each and all gave early consideration to the necessity of connecting settlements and markets by public highways. The Enabling Act providing for the admission of Indiana into the Union, granted to the State three per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands to "be reserved for making public roads and canals" under the direction of the legislature. All parts of this western country received the like governmental benefaction, but the receipts were very small for the needs and much delay and misdirection of effort attended all movements.

The lines of the first surveys were often varied so that the roads might be made along the most convenient or practicable way, in crossing streams and marshy places particularly. In later years they have been much straightened, excepting in occasional places where not practicable, to place the road along land section lines. On Oct. 28, 1822, there were certified to the commissioners of Wood county, of which the present Lucas county was then a part, the field notes and plat of a State road from the village of Maumee up the north side of the Maumee river, along the Military Road to Defiance, thence across the Maumee at Wayne street to Second street and "up the west side of the Auglaize river eight miles, thence up the north bank of Crooked creek to the Indian State line in the direction of Fort Wayne"—distance seventy-seven miles and sixty-three chains. At a meeting of the Wood county commissioners in June, 1823, James H. Slawson presented a petition, asking the appointment of viewers to examine and lay out a county road, commencing at the river in front of Tract No. 28 of the United States Reserve of twelve miles square at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake [Maumee river], in said county, thence on as direct line as the nature of the ground would admit to the sawing mill of Leaming & Stewart, on Swan creek.

In the meantime, on Feb. 28, 1823, the State of Ohio was authorized by Congress to lay out, open, and construct a road from the Lower Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie [Maumee river], to the western boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve, in such manner as the legislature of said State may by law provide, with the approbation of the President of the United States, said road to forever remain a public highway. To aid the State in this work the 120 feet wide for roadway and one mile in width on each side adjoining, according to the Treaty of Brownstown, were given to the State with power to sell and convey all land not needed for the road at not less than $1.25 per acre. The proceeds were to be applied to making the road, and if in excess it was to be applied to keeping the road in repair. This land was to be bounded by section lines as run by the United States surveyors. The road was to be made within four years of the passage of the Act, from the ford near the foot of the lowest rapids of the Maumee east to Fremont and to the Western Reserve. Congress also authorized the President, May 26, 1824, to appoint three commissioners to explore,

survey, and mark "in the most eligible course" a road to connect the last-named road with Detroit. The President "was authorized to employ the troops of the United States to make or assist in making said road," and the Act also appropriated $20,000 for the work. On May 19, 1828, Congress further appropriated $5,000 to complete the Maumee-Detroit road.

The first step toward the construction of a road through the "Black Swamp," in accordance with the Act of Congress heretofore mentioned, was taken in 1825, when a mud-pike was constructed from the Sandusky river at Lower Sandusky to the Maumee river at Perrysburg. This work, aside from clearing a roadway, was anything but a success; since in wet seasons and when the frost had left the earth, it was no better, if not worse, than the original surface. This condition continued until 1838. In January of that year, the Ohio State Committee on Canals, etc., made a report, recommending the appropriation of $40,000 for the improvement, by macadamizing, of the road through the "Black Swamp," between Fremont and Perrysburg. Means therefor were then provided, and the work of macadamizing the road was commenced the following summer, under the superintendency of Gen. John Patterson, previously United States Marshal of Ohio, and subsequently Superintendent of the National Road through Central Ohio, and warden of the Ohio penitentiary. The work was continued for some years, and was extended east to the west line of the Western Reserve, at Bellevue, in 1842. It continued to be the only route for travel between the East and the great Northwest until the opening of the Cleveland and Toledo (now Lake Shore) railroad in 1853. The passenger on either of the railway lines which, diverging from Toledo, pass through portions of the "Black Swamp," can have no adequate conception of what travel over the same route was seventy-five years ago. The first contracts for macadamizing the Western Reserve and Maumee Road were let June 30, 1838, and covered that portion between Perrysburg and Portage River (now Woodville). The section between that river and Lower Sandusky was let in May, 1841. Commencing at the west end, the several sections were taken by the following parties: A. E. Wood, Sidney Phillips, Lewis Jennings, Nicholas Nufer and W. Kier, Jacob Mease, John Moore, Aaron Higgins, W. W. Watson, Robert Seaman, H. and A. Bixler, E. and F. Lemming, James Rose, Jacob Stoner, F. and M. Wilson, Samuel Overmyer, David Beery, John Mohler, Daniel and I. Kent Seaman, B. P. Van Camp, Jacob Overmyer, and Seth Phelps. The job of the hill at Perrysburg was let to Cyrus Darling, and the one next to it to William P. Reznor.

In 1827 the first road was laid out by Michigan authorities in Port Lawrence township, which then included the present city of Toledo and about half of the present Lucas county. The last official act of the Michigan officers of Port Lawrence townhip, before surrendering to the Ohio officials in 1835, was the laying out of a road from Tremainsville to Toledo, three miles and twenty-three chains in length, which road has developed into the present Cherry street, Toledo. This road connected with the road then recently opened along the river from Vistula and Port Lawrence to Fort Miami, and which was about

this time extended from Vistula to the village of Manhattan at the mouth of the Maumee river, and by the citizens of the last named place it was continued northward to the Harris line, there connecting with the National Road, which has been heretofore mentioned.

All of these roads remain most important thoroughfares. They have been varied somewhat from their original courses, but they were generally wisely located, and the numerous later roads that have been made, intersecting and connecting with them, have but added to their importance. The streams were forded at the most convenient shallow places, and on the more prominent lines of travel primitive ferry boats were in use, particularly in high stages of water. In marshy places in these public roads, teams and wagons were kept from miring by sections of small trees laid across the roadway, often several layers deep. Such corduroy construction, though at best hard to travel over, was the only means at hand until the opening of ditches and the procuring of a smoother hard surface, which required many years of labor in preparation.

At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Lucas county, held Dec. 7, 1835, four county roads were established, and the viewers appointed for such roads included William Jones, Elisha Trowbridge, Robert Howard, Hiram Clark, Abram Shepler, James Thrasher, Elijah Clark, Samuel Searing, William P. Homer, Alvin Evans, Amasa Bishop, Baxter Bowman, Fred. A. Rew, Matthias S. Van Fleet, Daniel P. Ketcham, David Clute, John Emery, Philo B. Scott, Chandler L. Wing, Aaron H. Doolittle, Jonathan H. Jerome, John Van Fleet, John Pray, James Atchison, and John Taylor. On June 20, 1836, two appropriations for road improvements were made—one of twenty dollars between Toledo and Tremainsville, and one of $500, between Toledo and the head of the Rapids—and for road purposes a tax levy was made of three mills on the dollar. On Dec. 5, 1836, county roads numbered 14, 15, 16 and 17 were established, with Wiley Hamilton, Daniel strayer, William Allman, Thomas Gleason, James Wolcott and Oscar White as viewers; and an appropriation of $100 was made for the road from Upper Toledo to the State line, to be expended by Sanford L. Collins. At the March meeting of 1837 a survey was ordered for a road to extend from the northern termination of Monroe street, Toledo, to the intersection of the Indiana Road with the turnpike leading from Maumee to Monroe, with Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., Mareno Fox and John T. Baldwin as superintendents.

On June 4, 1837, roads Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34, with Eli Hubbard, Marmaduke Bunting, Jacob Hallett, George Black, Jonathan Hampton, David Hubbard, John Wilsey, Thomas Wood, John Harters, Thomas Berry, William Stair, Noah A. Whitney, William Meeker, Nathaniel Leggett and Benjamin G. Lewis as viewers. On Feb. 6, 1838, fifty dollars was appropriated toward the erection of a bridge over Swan creek at its mouth in Toledo. On March 5, 1838, a new road was established from Toledo along the north bank of the Maumee river to the west line of the county. On Dec. 30, 1839, Adolphus Kraemer, of Hartford, Sandusky (now Ottawa) county; Platt Card, of Toledo, and Isaac Knapp, of Lower Sandusky (now

Fremont), were appointed to establish a State road from the Maumee river opposite Manhattan to Lower Sandusky, via Hartford (now Oak Harbor). On March 2, 1840, road No. 47, in Sylvania, was established, with Andrew Printup, David Harroun and Hiram Parker as viewers, and William White as surveyor. Road No. 46, with Benjamin Joy, Townsend Ellis and Lyman Morse as viewers, and D. L. Wescott as surveyor; and road 48, with Daniel Strayer, Harvey Kellogg and Samuel Divine as viewers, and William Martin as surveyor, were also established. On Dec. 8, 1840, Luther Dodge, R. A. Howard and Lyman Parcher were appointed viewers, and Chester Briggs surveyor, for a new road; as were also Benjamin Joy, Hiram Parker and John Harroun, viewers for another road. On Sept. 4, 1843, A. Ritch was allowed $9.60 for 1,200 feet of oak plank, for bridge over Swan creek. In December, 1843, a road was established to run from the Temperance House in Whiteford township south past the house of Elder Showers, and to the Maumee road that passed Benjamin Joy's dwelling house; Fred. Leonardson, Isaac Lewis and Eli Hubbard being appointed viewers, and William White surveyor for the same.

On July 2, 1844, road No. 128 was established with viewers, James Thrasher, James Trowbridge and M. H. Butler; road No. 129, with viewers, George Miller, Elijah Royce and Daniel Murphy; road No. 131, viewers, John Freehart, William Martin and Nehemiah Allen; road No. 131½, viewers, Edwin Fuller, Abram Shepler and William Allman. Road No. 133, since known as the "River Road," between Toledo and Maumee, was also authorized, with George B. Knaggs, S. B. Comstock and Junius Flagg as viewers. On June 11, 1844, Haskell D. Warren, Townsend Ellis and Andrew Printup were appointed viewers for a new road in Sylvania; Daniel Robbins, Jr., Michael Shields and H. D. Turk, for one in Providence; E. D. Potter, Lyman Parcher and S. L. Collins, for a road in Oregon; and Benjamin Joy, Alvah Evans and Henry Mercereau, for a road in Sylvania. At the session of Jan. 12, 1845, a road (No. 124) was established, to run from Springfield to Swanton, with Thomas Dobbins, Jacob Gnaggy and Solomon Salisbury as viewers, and Hiram Davis as surveyor. A new road (No. 126) was authorized from Bean creek, in Waterville, to the Henry county line, and of this road P. B. Scott, Phidias Nearing and David Robbins were viewers, and William Martin surveyor. On March 17, 1846, as viewers for a proposed road in Waterville, Welcome Pray, Lorenzo L. Morehouse and Alfred Eldred were appointed; and for like purpose in Richfield, Oristen Holloway, Isaac Washburn and D. L. Westcott were appointed. At following sessions of the board of county commissioners appropriate consideration was given to the subject of public highways, and the present network of roads in Lucas county is the result of painstaking and intelligent work of the officials having the matter in charge. It is not possible to give in detail the development of highways, and an effort is made only to mention a sufficient number to convey to the reader some idea of early days and pioneer conditions.

PLANK ROADS.

Although the subject of railroads had begun to occupy the thoughts of the more sanguine and far-seeing, plank wagon roads were regarded as more practicable and better adapted to the wants of the community in reaching a market for agricultural products, of which at that time wheat was the principal. In common with many other sections of the West, Northwestern Ohio for several years was pervaded by a strong interest in such highways, as that kind of roadway was accepted as promising most for the development and improvement of the country. The editor of the Toledo *Blade* thought that, with proper provision of plank roads in Ohio, no other system of improvement would be necessary. A correspondent of that paper, under the *nom de plume* of "Sylvania," had several articles therein, one of which was devoted to advocating the construction of a plank road from Toledo to Chicago, as preferable to a railroad. His reasons for such choice were: 1. More than half of the first cost of a railroad would be paid out at the East. 2. When built, its track could be used only by the company that owned it. 3. Railroads had a tendency to prevent other good roads from being constructed along their lines, so that teams are prevented from coming in competition with railroads in carrying freight and passengers. 4. Railroads consume no coarse grains; neither do they wear out any horses. 5. All materials for a plank road would be gathered on its line, and its cost expended there. 6. When finished, it would not be a monopoly, but there would be competition for stages and teamsters. 7. Many horses and wagons would be worn out in doing the business of the road; hay and oats would be consumed by said horses, and money paid out the whole length of the road to landlords for accommodations. 8. The country merchant, instead of calling on his customers for money to pay the railroad for taking his flour, pork, etc., to market and returning his merchandise, would call on them to do his teaming, and thus he would sell more goods, and his customers would pay their store debts without money.

It was with ideas similar to these pervading the minds of the people that plank roads were undertaken in Lucas county, as elsewhere. The first movement here consisted of a meeting at Toledo, Feb. 3, 1848, of which James Myers was the chairman and William Baker the secretary. Delegates were present from Sylvania and other points on the Indiana road. Upon the appointment of a committee on resolutions, the meeting was addressed by H. D. Mason, of Toledo; William M. White, of Sylvania; and a Mr. Gay, of Hillsdale county, Michigan. The result of the meeting was an expression favorable to the construction of a plank road from Toledo to the Indiana State line; and also to the southern portions of Lenawee and Hillsdale counties, Michigan, provided the requisite local aid could be secured; and that the amount authorized by the legislature ($25,000) in aid of such road be furnished by Toledo. The proper committees were appointed, including T. U. Bradbury, D. O. Morton, Thomas Dunlap, J. H. Whitaker, Simeon Fitch, Jr., E. Haskell and E. B. Brown.

Meetings for the promotion of this enterprise were held at differ-

ent points. At Sylvania, such meeting was participated in by John U. Pease, Horace Green, P. T. Clark, H. D. Warren, James White, C. D. Warren and Erastus Morse. In Royalton township (now Fulton county), Messrs. J. W. Scott and C. A. King, of Toledo, and J. G. Klinck, of Richfield, took part. Meetings were held at West Unity, Williams county; in Amboy, in Camden, and in Brockville, Hillsdale county, Michigan. On Feb. 8, the citizens of Richfield, Lucas county, met, with Pliny Sanderson as chairman and Oristen Holloway as secretary, when it was resolved to take $3,000 stock in the Toledo & Indiana road, provided it pass through that township, and John G. Klinck was appointed to hold meetings in promotion of the enterprise, while L. B. Lathrop, Isaac Washburn and Henry H. Fuller were appointed a committee on the location of the road. A large meeting, representing several counties, was held at West Unity, Feb. 26, 1848, with M. D. Hibbard president and George Rockwell and Abner Ayres secretaries. A committee, including F. E. Kirtland, R. A. Howard and W. Trowbridge, of Lucas, was appointed to present a synopsis of a charter for the proposed road; and a committee on resolutions, including Allen White and W. D. Herrick, of Lucas, was also appointed. Among the features of the charter were: Its perpetuity; capital stock $150,000, "sufficient to build the road, with single or double track"; width not to exceed sixty-six feet, with a track at least seven feet wide; the rates of toll not to exceed those charged on the Western Reserve & Maumee road; five miles of track to entitle to a gate; Toledo to take the $25,000, and each township through which the road should pass, $3,000. Resolutions were adopted favorable to the enterprise and expressing the belief "that a double track would be necessary, at least seventeen and one-half feet wide, to do the business of the route."

A large meeting was held at Toledo, March 1, 1848, with E. D. Potter in the chair and C. M. Dorr as secretary. C. W. Hill, H. D. Mason, W. J. Daniels and T. U. Bradbury constituted a committee on resolutions, whose report favored a main track, to extend through Tremainsville and Sylvania, and thence westerly on or near the Indiana road, with such branches as might be deemed best; and that the road enter the city on Adams and terminate at Water street. The meeting was addressed by C. W. Hill, James Myers, D. O. Morton, E. B. Brown, H. D. Mason and Dr. Jacob Clark.

The first subscription by the city of Toledo to the capital stock of a corporation was that of $25,000 to the stock of the Toledo Plank Road Company, authorized by an ordinance passed March 20, 1848 The bonds were to be of fifty dollars each (the same as the stock shares of the Plank Road Company), and it was provided, as an inducement to such subscription by the city, that the bonds should be for the period of three years exchangeable for the stock of the company. Lyman Wheeler, Daniel Swift, David B. Mooney, Charles W. Hill and D. O. Morton were appointed to represent the city in all meetings of stockholders of the company.

Two roads from Toledo were provided for by the charter. The one, known as the South Branch, was to pass through Springfield and

Swanton and the southern tier of townships now in Fulton county, to West Unity, near the east line of Williams county. The other, the North Branch, leaving Toledo by Cherry street, passed through Tremainsville, crossed Ten-mile creek on the old United States turnpike; thence through the townships of Washington, Sylvania, Richfield, Amboy, Royalton and Chesterfield, to Morenci, Mich. The charter authorized the townships through which these lines should pass to become stockholders in the company, upon the vote of their electors to that effect; and with the exception of Swan Creek on the south and of Chesterfield on the north branch, the several townships voted subscriptions of stock, of from $2,000 to $4,000 each; while that of Toledo was $25,000. The subscriptions made by individuals, and especially in Toledo, were prompt and liberal, ranging from $1,000 down. A contract was made with Judge A. V. Stebbins and Thomas D. Thomas, for building ten miles of the south branch, extending from Toledo to Thomas Ward's house on the Maumee road in Springfield. Four movable saw mills were purchased by the company for use, one for each branch of the road. The work on the north branch was done by the company, under the direction of a Mr. Collister, from Norwalk. This line lay through the Cottonwood Swamp, a body of land then supposed to be nearly valueless on account of the low and level surface, which made it very wet in ordinary seasons, but which, like the Black Swamp on the east side of the Maumee, has, through drainage and cultivation, come to be highly productive and valuable. The two lines were prosecuted with much energy to completion to the points of destination. Besides the means supplied by stock subscriptions by individuals and townships, bonds were issued, reliance for payment being placed on prospective receipts. Unfortunately, however, the estimates of means from that source were entirely too liberal. These had been based largely upon the traffic of like improvements in older sections in Ohio, Canada, and New York. But small amounts over expenses were realized in the few years when the road was in good condition; and when, sooner than was expected, heavy repairs were required, the resources were exhausted in that direction. The result was, that after a struggle of ten or twelve years, the company went into the hands of a receiver, when it soon ceased to be. On the organization of the company, Judge James Myers was chosen president, and succeeding him were Henry Bennett, D. O. Morton, John Fitch, and others. The officers of the company in 1854 were as follows: President and superintendent, Sanford L. Collins; treasurer, Simeon Fitch, Jr.; secretary, Charles O'Hara; directors: S. L. Collins, William V. Dewey, Elias Richardson, S. H. Cately, J. H. Kennedy, C. B. Phillips, Edward Haskell, Simeon Fitch, Jr., P. H. Shaw, Pat. Carey and Daniel Segur. Besides those already named, there were prominent in the prosecution of the work, John H. Whitaker, William Baker, C. A. King, F. J. King, C. B. Phillips, A. V. Stebbins, and others; and in the townships: S. L. Collins, of Washington; L. B. Lathrop, of Richfield; Elias Richardson, of Royalton; Alanson Briggs, of Chesterfield; James Baker, of Gorham; and Messrs. Cullum, of Morenci, on the north branch, and F. E. Kirtland, of Swanton; Messrs. Trowbridge, of York;

Wilden, of German, and Messrs. Borton, of West Unity, on the south branch. Besides these were many also active and helpful in the enterprise, whose names are not remembered in that connection.

The chief trouble with the movement, as already stated, consisted in the overestimate of traffic on which its managers rested. The country through which it passed was largely an unbroken wilderness, a fact highly favorable in the supply of material for the road, but fatally unfortunate in the very limited business furnished upon which to rely for receipts. While, however, the enterprise was not a success financially for the company, it was eminently such in the important effect which it had in opening and improving the country through which it passed, giving to it advantages of market which otherwise would have been denied it for a long time. In this way, it was a profitable investment for the townships through which it passed. The same is true of Toledo, which was made the mart of the increased traffic thus produced.

In 1868, what was known as the Tremainsville Plank Road was constructed. It started at the old city line on Cherry street, Toledo, and also at the same time on what is now Collingwood avenue—the two uniting at the junction of those streets; thence, crossing Ten-mile creek on the old turnpike, and following the line of the old North Branch road for a distance of five miles in the direction of Sylvania. This road was constructed under a law of 1867, authorizing plank or gravel roads to be constructed by county commissioners, upon petition of land-owners on the routes, the cost to be assessed upon the adjoining property, according to benefits, respectively. The cost of the Tremainsville road was nearly $21,000, or over $4,000 per mile. It was soon discovered that without better provision for keeping the road in repair than was furnished by the law, it must soon disappear by decay. To meet this need, the legislature authorized its transfer to the charge of a corporation—the Tremainsville Plank Road Company—in which each land-owner was made a stockholder to the amount of taxes paid for the road. William C. Earl was the first president of this company, Samuel Blanchard treasurer, and John Bladen secretary. Mr. Blanchard succeeded Mr. Earl as president. The company, under careful management, was financially a success, while it furnished an excellent thoroughfare of trade for Toledo. At the time it was forced to surrender its road it had $5,000 in its treasury. Unfortunately for the road, and for all dependent upon the facilities it supplied, it was suddenly closed out by the extension of the Toledo city line so as to include its toll-gate and so much of its line as to render the remaining fraction useless to the company. The company asked the city for indemnity for such damage, and in the Court of Common Pleas obtained a judgment for the same, which was overruled by the Supreme Court, causing to the taxpayers on the line of the road a loss of about $21,000. Since the closing out of that plank road, as stated, a large portion of its route has been supplied with a substantial graveled roadway, which furnishes an excellent substitute for the former thoroughfare. That road connected with a like improvement at the Michigan State line, and extended to Monroe.

It would be interesting if we were able to give the history of the

various projects of road building in the early days of Lucas county, but we are unable to do so. The plank roads and all others of like description have long since passed away, having performed their part in the development of the country, and it must be borne in mind that the growth of Lucas county and surfounding territory was by successive if not rapid steps of progress. None of these steps was of more importance than the locating and building of public roads, and it is the duty of the historian to mention these numerous steps, even though they do not possess for the present generation the interest which inspired them. Where, in the early years of the last century, the only evidences of human occupancy were a few scattered Indian trails, and where the only travel by white persons had been by land-surveying parties, or perhaps an occasional Indian trader, we now find, every mile or so, well traveled roads, interspersed every few miles with school houses and all other evidences of a thickly settled, rich and prosperous community. Such has been the transformation in Lucas county during a period of less than a century.

CANALS.

From the first, the map of the western country and the position of Toledo thereon constituted the latter's chief strength—it being conceded that she held the key to the traffic of the Maumee river, which question, for a time stoutly disputed, was ere long clearly settled in her behalf. It was Toledo's advantages with reference to an eastern outlet for trade that constituted the chief attractions for the trade seeking such outlet, and the canals had their inception in the great course for trade supplied by Lake Erie and the Erie Canal. At the earliest stage of western settlement, an intelligent person could not survey Toledo's position at the western extremity of Lake Erie, consider the vast territory naturally tributary to her, and fail to be impressed with a sense of what nature had done for her. To such view was Toledo indebted for the great canal improvements which soon followed.

Anything like a full history of the construction of the canals which constitute so important a part of Toledo's material growth and prosperity would be excluded here from lack of space, and hence only brief statements of facts can be given. The question of the first suggestion of canal connection of Lake Erie and the Wabash river has been discussed at different times with different claimants for the distinction. The subject was advanced by Washington at different times, and other persons early recognized the utility of such waterway. Generals Wayne and Harrison in their campaigns noted the feasibility of the project, as also did officers in the army of the latter. In 1817, the idea of the canal is said to have been suggested and steps taken in Indiana toward its construction. A book entitled "A History of the Late War in the Western Country," and published in 1816, in a chapter on Fort Wayne, said:

"The Miami is navigable for boats from this place to the Lake, and the portage to the nearest navigable branch of the Wabash is but seven or eight miles, through a low, marshy prairie, from which the

water runs both to the Wabash and the St. Mary's. A canal, at some future day, will unite these rivers, and thus render a town at Fort Wayne, as formerly, the most considerable place in that country."

In a letter to the Western Emigration Society, and said to have been written in 1817 and published in the *Western Spy* (Cincinnati) in 1818, Maj. Benjamin F. Stickney, then acting as Indian agent at Fort Wayne, made this reference to the same subject:

"The Miami River of the Lake is formed by a junction of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers at Fort Wayne; pursues a general course northeast, with its meanderings about 170 miles, discharging into Maumee bay. This river is navigable for vessels drawing five to six feet of water to Fort Meigs, sixteen miles from its mouth, and for smaller craft to its head. Although it is not large, yet, in connection with the Wabash, the importance of its navigation will not be exceeded by any discharging into the northern lakes or the Ohio river. The Wabash pursues a diametrically opposite course to its junction with the Ohio. At the highest waters of those rivers, their waters are united at the dividing ridge, and you may pass with craft from one river to the other. There is a wet prairie or swamp, covered with grass, that extends from the headwaters of the Wabash to the St. Mary's, and discharges its water into both rivers about seven miles from one to the other. At low water this swamp is six to ten feet above the water in the rivers. It is composed of soft mud that can be penetrated twenty feet with a pole. Of course, it would be a small expense of labor to connect the waters of these two rivers by a canal that would be passable at the lowest water. Those rivers will be the great thoroughfare between the lakes and the Mississippi; and, of course, will constitute an uninterrupted navigation from the Bay of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, except the short portage at the Falls of Niagara."

Major Stickney communicated with Governor Clinton, of New York, in 1818, his ideas of a canal to connect the Maumee and Wabash rivers, and the idea so pleased the latter that he replied: " . . . I have found a way to get into Lake Erie and you have shown me how to get out of it. . . . You have extended my project 600 miles. . . ."

Capt. James Riley, then a surveyor, reported to Edward Tiffin, surveyor-general, that on Nov. 19, 1820, he went southwest of Fort Wayne about one and one-half miles up the River St. Mary, crossed that stream and measured the distance to Little river, a tributary of the Wabash, "and navigable in times of high water without improvement," the distance being a little less than seven miles. From the summit level in this course back to the River St. Mary he reported a decline of about twenty feet, for which two locks would be sufficient. A canal to connect these rivers, he estimated, "would not be beyond the means of a few individuals of enterprise and ordinary capital."

During the season of 1824, a careful and continuous survey of what is now the Miami and the Wabash & Erie canal was made from the Ohio river at Cincinnati through the Miami valley to the Maumee river, at Defiance, and thence along the northwest bank of the river to the head of the bay; and an estimate of the cost of the canal on this route was reported to the legislature of Ohio at the session of

1824-25. From one of the encampments in the depths of forty miles of forest south of the Auglaize river, M. T. Williams, under whose direction the survey was being made, left the party, and, with proper guides, explored in advance the route to the foot of the Maumee rapids. Taking there a small boat, he sounded carefully the depth of the water in the river from the foot of the Maumee rapids to Turtle Island, so called, off the north cape of the bay. His report of these soundings, as communicated to the engineer on his return to camp, and afterward stated in his official report to the legislature, clearly indicated the mouth of Swan creek, now the site of Toledo, as the point where the immense commerce in the future to seek Lake Erie would be transferred from canal boats to lake vessels.

The next step in the progress of events was the procurement, chiefly through the agency of the members of Congress from Indiana, of a survey of the canal by a corps of United States topographical engineers. A corps of engineers, under the command of Col. James Shriver, was detailed for this survey by order of the War Department. After a tedious journey through the wilderness, the survey was commenced at Fort Wayne in May or June, 1826. But little progress had been made when the whole party was prostrated by sickness, and Colonel Shriver soon afterward died in the Old Fort. He was succeeded in command by Col. Asa Moore, his assistant, under whose direction the survey was continued during 1826 and 1827, down the Wabash to the mouth of Tippecanoe, then considered the head of navigation. The work was continued along the Maumee in 1827 and 1828, until Colonel Moore also fell a victim to disease, so prevalent at that time in these forest-covered valleys, dying in his tent at the head of the Maumee rapids, Oct. 4, 1828. This survey was completed to the Maumee bay by Col. Howard Stansbury, who, from the beginning, had been of the party.

An Act of Congress "to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State to aid in the construction of the canals authorized by law," etc., was passed by Congress and approved May 24, 1828. Section 4 enacted that "the State of Indiana be, and hereby is, authorized to convey and relinquish to the State of Ohio, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by said States, all the rights and interest granted to the State of Indiana to any lands within the limits of the State of Ohio, by an act entitled, 'An act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal, to connect the waters of Wabash river with those of Lake Erie,' approved on the 2d of March, A. D. 1827, the State of Ohio to hold said lands on the same conditions upon which it was granted to the State of Indiana by the act aforesaid."

Under the section above quoted, commissioners with plenipotentiary powers were appointed by both States—W. Tillman, of Zanesville, on the part of Ohio, and Jeremiah Sullivan, of Madison, on the part of Indiana—by whom a compact was agreed upon in October, 1829, which, after some delay on the part of Ohio, was ratified by both States, Indiana agreeing to surrender to Ohio the land within her territory, and Ohio stipulating to construct the canal, and guaranteeing

its use to the citizens of Indiana on the same terms as her own citizens. From this period, the canal, though one work as respects its commercial interests and bearings, became separated into two divisions, as regards its finances, construction and management.

As already stated in a previous chapter, the matter of canal construction and location was prominent in the Michigan-Ohio boundary question, and was materially delayed by that dispute. Different plans, meantime, were under discussion. In the case of the Wabash canal it was proposed, in 1834, to employ slack-water for navigation, by so improving the Maumee river with dams and locks as to make it navigable for steamboats from the bay to Defiance and for canal boats thence to Fort Wayne. The comparative advantages of horse and steam power for towing boats were then discussed. It was suggested that "a steamboat could tow two canal boats with their horses on board from Defiance to the head of the rapids (thirty-two miles) cheaper than horses could tow them on a forty-feet-wide canal."

Another difficulty that caused delay was the strife between Toledo and the villages of Perrysburg and Maumee for the ending of the canal at the lake level, and contracts were not let on the northern end until May, 1837. The citizens of Perrysburg and Maumee desired the canal to end there, at the foot of the rapids. Toledo made urgent claim to the terminus; and residents of Manhattan, near the Maumee bay, desired that to be the place where connection with the river was made. Meantime the claim of Ohio to the Harris line as the northern boundary of the State was sustained by Congress. On Aug. 22, 1836, the canal commissioners met at Perrysburg, and there the rival parties gathered the next day in great numbers and asserted their different claims with such warmth that each place was granted canal connection with the Maumee. This decision was confirmed by Governor Lucas at his visit to the several places, Nov. 11, 1836.

The contract for the making of the canal from the mouth of the Maumee river at Manhattan to the grand rapids was awarded at the village of Maumee in the spring of 1837. The contractors gathered about 2,000 laborers and began their payment in Michigan "wild-cat" bills that they had borrowed. Then came the financial panic of 1837, and in May, 1838, the contractors had trouble with the laborers on account of the non-payment of them for five months. The difficulty was compromised, however, in many cases by orders on stores and due-bills, and full payment of these obligations in good money was made in June. From the commencement of the work the contractors labored under difficulties "to an extent that no other work in the State has been subjected," says the Board of Public Works in their annual report of Dec. 30, 1839. "The high price of provisions which were necessarily brought from long distances, the consequent high price of labor, and severe sickness which drove the men out of the valley during the summers," were the reasons assigned. The report of Jan. 12, 1841, states that the prospect of obtaining money for completing the work was so doubtful that the contractors were advised of the fact at the close of 1839, and were recommended to use their own discretion and consult their own convenience in prosecuting the job, consequently not much

work was performed during the first three months of 1840. After April 1, however, work progressed better than in 1839, on account of there being less sickness, and in June, 1842, the canal was opened for traffic from Toledo to the grand rapids. The State board of Public Works, in its annual report of Jan. 2, 1843, states that "the whole of this work is now so far completed as to admit the water when the proper season for using same shall arrive, and nothing but unforeseen accidents will from this time forward prevent, at all proper seasons of the year, an uninterrupted navigation. For the last fifteen months there has not been paid one dollar in money to the contractors on this canal, and the amount now due is equal to $500,000. Almost the whole resources and credit of that portion of the State in the vicinity of this work have been used up and invested in the construction of the same."

The canals were opened to traffic from Toledo through Fort Wayne, May 8, 1843, and the first boat to pass to Lafayette was the *Albert S. White,* Capt. Cyrus Belden, of Toledo. She was greeted along the way with great joy, the larger towns giving the captain and crew public receptions. The first packet or lighter boat fitted for passengers, soon followed under Capt. William Dale. Fort Wayne advertised a grand canal-opening celebration for the Fourth of July, 1843, and representatives were present from Toledo, Lafayette, Detroit, Cleveland, and intervening places. Gen. Lewis Cass delivered the principal address to this, the largest civil meeting held at Fort Wayne up to that date.

There was delay in the construction of the Miami & Erie Canal through the dense forest south of Junction, Paulding county, ten and a half miles west of south of Defiance, and the point where the Wabash & Erie Canal connected with the Miami & Erie; and the first boat from Cincinnati did not arrive at Toledo until June 27, 1845. In that year the United States government made its first use of this canal in the transportation of soldiers from Toledo and ports southward to Cincinnati on their way to the Mexican war. The soldiers from Detroit, Southern Michigan, and Northwestern Ohio, were taken this way, the commissioned officers being carried on packets and the non-commissioned officers and privates on freight boats. Until the year 1856 these canals were recognized as part of the great national military highway between New York city and New Orleans. They came into full use as the cheapest, easiest and safest mode of communication and transportation devised up to this date. They soon developed into great thoroughfares which exceeded the fondest hopes of their promulgators, not only for freight of all kinds to and from the rapidly developing country for many miles on each side of their lines, but for passengers—business men eastward bound to purchase goods, and immigrants of all classes, from farmers to clear homes in the wilderness to men and women learned in the schools of the East for teachers and the professions. New faces, new activities, and new developments of all kinds were seen in every direction. Many of the laborers who were attracted in thousands from the older States by the good wages paid during the making of the canals, remained along the lines or bought lands on

which they settled with their families to add to the general thrift. The value of the produce transported to Toledo by the canal during the season of 1846 exceeded $3,000,000; and the value of the cargoes sent from Toledo during this season was estimated at $5,000,000.

The flow of water from boats passing through the locks afforded power at lower levels to numerous sawing, flouring, and other mills, which were necessary factors to the subsistence of the increasing population, the clearing of the forest, and to the revenues of the State from water rentals and general taxes. Packet boats became quite numerous, some of which came from the New York & Erie canal, and the better class of them were well fitted for the convenience of passengers. C. E. Slocum, in his "History of the Maumee River Basin," says that the sleeping berths for the first-class passengers were ranged on each side of the upper cabin, generally in two rows one above the other, but occasionally in three rows, and some were made to shut up or swing out of way by day. Hammocks and cots were provided for the overplus passengers, and many would sleep on the deck. The dining room was below, generally midboat but sometimes forward, and the food was generally good. These boats carried express freight, and some of them carried the United States mail. They were drawn by two to six horses, according to the size of the boat and the load, and the horses were generally kept on a trot by the driver, who rode the saddle (left rear) horse, attaining a pace of from six to eight miles an hour. Relays of horses were sometimes carried in a narrow stable in the center part of the packet, as on freight boats, but generally the packet relays were stationed at convenient ports.

These boats were considered a rapid and comfortable mode of traveling. The journey from Toledo to Lafayette, about 242 miles, was advertised to be made in fifty-six hours. On June 28, 1847, the packet *Empire*, Captain Wiggin, left Dayton, and arrived at Toledo the morning of the 30th, the distance being 180 miles. Among the passengers were Gov. William Bebb, Ex-Gov. Thomas Corwin, Robert C. Schenck, John G. Lowe, H. G. Phillips, J. Wilson Williams, Edmund Smith, Edward W. Davis and A. H. Dunlevy, the passengers expressing in a card published in the Toledo *Blade* great appreciation of the comforts and accommodations furnished to them on the boat.

The rate of fare was generally three cents a mile on the packets and two and a half cents on the freight boats, which also accommodated many passengers. For the longer distances meals and lodgings were included in these rates. Thirty-five to forty passengers were considered a good load, but double these numbers would not be turned away. There was competition between all the boats for speed, and in the meeting and passing of boats of all kinds, the rules for position of horses, towlines, and of precedence of packets over freighters, must needs be closely observed, or a strife of words, and sometimes of blows, resulted. The greatest stress occurred at the wharves, and at the locks particularly, where the slightest unnecessary detention was quickly resented.

The time required between Toledo and Cincinnati was reduced to four days and five nights, and this was considered good time. It in-

cluded the numerous stops for passengers and freight, the latter often requiring considerable time to load and unload, and the time passed at the numerous locks, averaging one about every hour and ten minutes, with frequent delays on account of the precedence of other boats. The largest boat on the canals for a long time was the *Harry of the West,* which was brought through Lake Erie from the New York & Erie canal, in 1844, by Capt. Edwin Avery. The first steam canal-boat, the *Niagara,* was built in 1845, at a cost of about $10,000, for Samuel Doyle, but it could not successfully compete with those of horse power. Another steamer, the *Scarecrow,* was more successful, and she made her first run from Toledo in November, 1859, with a load of lumber for Franklin. She had a small portable engine, with fly-wheel carrying a belt to a pulley on the propellor wheel shaft. Steam was used for propelling a few other boats, but objections were raised to their use on account of the commotion of the water to the detriment of the canal banks, and to other boats. On May 25, 1862, the canal propellor, *Union,* Capt. William Sabin, arrived at Toledo from Lafayette, with a cargo of 1,750 bushels of wheat, and having in tow a boat containing 2,050 bushels of grain, twenty barrels of pork, and two casks of hams, the total being 115 tons weight. The distance of 204 miles was run in five days and three and one-half hours.

It was not unusual at that time for the boats to accumulate in Toledo to the number of fifty or sixty, unloading and reloading at the wharves and grain elevators, or awaiting their turn. Corn was at first carried for eight cents a bushel medium distance, and a little more was charged for wheat. These prices were profitable to the boatmen, but later prices varied according to the quantity of freight and the competition, and but few owners of boats made constant large or even good profits. The completion of the canal marked the beginning of the active era of clearing the forest and in developing the great agricultural wealth of Lucas and adjoining counties. Logs, ship-timber cut by power from canal-water, and firewood, were taken to market on the canal by rafts as well as in boats. Land was very cheap, and the timber was yet looked upon as a detriment to be gotten rid of as easily as possible by the settlers.

The two locks connecting the canal with the mouth of the Maumee river at Manhattan were abandoned by an act of the legislature, signed March 26, 1864, and the Manhattan extension in Toledo with the aqueduct over Swan creek, amounting to 3.75 miles, was abandoned by the Act of Jan. 31, 1871. On or about March 26, 1864, the locks to the Maumee river at the village of Maumee were also abandoned, and since that date the only canal connection with the lower Maumee river has been through Swan creek at Toledo. With the increase and competition of railroads, the business of the canals declined, first in grain and other of the more valuable freight. Opposition to the canals increased, it being led by their competitors or those who desired their right of way for individual or company uses, and these factors were so strong, in 1861, as to induce the legislature to lease the canals for seventeen years to private companies. During this period their business still further declined, and as little attention was given to repairs as pos-

sible. When returned to the State, in 1878, their "condition was deplorable," and they have since been repaired, maintained and operated at an annual expense to the State of from $5,000 to $40,000.

More minute details of the Miami & Erie canal and its course through the city of Toledo and Lucas county are given as follows by Mr. Slocum, in the publication heretofore mentioned: From the lower miter-sill of the outlet lock at Manhattanville, mouth of the Maumee river, to the head of the Toledo side-cut into Swan creek, a distance of five miles, there was an elevation of fifteen feet, which was overcome by two locks near the river. This Manhattan extension was declared abandoned by the State by Acts of March 26, 1864, and Jan. 31, 1871, as before mentioned. The course of this abandoned canal is now occupied in its northern part by the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway to Cherry street, Toledo, thence the course turns nearly south, crossing Oak street at Allen, crossing Adams between Ontario and Michigan, Madison at Ontario, Jefferson a little nearer Ontario than Erie, Monroe nearer Erie, Washington at Erie, thence turning westward to cross Lafayette at Ontario, thence southward crossing Nebraska avenue just west of Thirteenth street, and Swan creek just east of Wyandot street. Since the abandonment of the Manhattan extension, the connection with the lower Maumee has been through the Toledo side-cut, which drops fifteen feet into Swan creek by two locks. From the head of the Toledo side-cut, one mile from its entrance into Swan creek, the canal ascends forty-eight feet to the village of Maumee, a distance of eight and five-sixths miles, by six locks to No. 9 of the present list. Here there was formerly a side-cut to the Maumee river, with a fall of sixty-three feet, by six locks. This side-cut was abandoned in about 1865. The size of these locks is ninety feet in length and fifteen feet in width. Between Toledo and Junction, ten and one-half miles southwest of Defiance—sixty-nine miles in all—the prism is sixty feet wide at the water's surface, forty-six feet wide at the bottom, and six feet deep. There are expansions at the ports and necessary intermediate points for turning the boats when desired. The present canal, from the head of the former Maumee village side-cut, at Lock No. 9, to the head of the grand rapids, is fifteen and a half miles without lock. At Grand Rapids is the first Maumee river State dam, or rather two dams, 661 and 1,700 feet in length, respectively, with an island intervening, and five and a half feet in height. Here is a guard lock, No. 10, to protect the canal against high water, and above this guard lock boats run in the river slack-water nearly one mile.

The building of the canal caused speculation in town lots and in land generally to become rife, and in this, as in general, but few of the speculators won. Between the foot of the lowest rapids and the mouth of the Maumee river, a distance of about fifteen miles, fifteen village plats were made, of which Perrysburg of 1816 and Maumee of 1817 remain, the last named including the Miami of 1810. Port Lawrence of 1817 and Vistula of 1832 united in 1833 as the nucleus of Toledo, which, later, absorbed the Manhattan of 1834-37, at the mouth of the river on the left bank, with Presque Isle opposite, Oregon of 1834-37 and Lucas City above. Austerlitz of 1834-37, six miles above

the mouth of the Maumee; Marengo of 1834-37, nine miles; Orleans of the North of 1815, under Fort Meigs near the foot of the rapids; with Havre de Grace, Ottokee, Yondota, and Florence intervening—all have disappeared from the map, and the majority of the residents or owners of their sites know not their stories, nor even their names.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The first public buildings in Lucas county, as may readily be inferred, were simple and in keeping with their surroundings. As stated in a former chapter, the first building used for a court house was the school house on Erie street, between Monroe and Washington, in the city of Toledo. Here courts continued to be held for about a year, when accommodations were furnished in Daniels & Goettell's building, northwest corner of Summit and Monroe streets. In January, 1839, a proposition by Richard Mott, to lease to the county a building on the northeast corner of Summit and Cherry streets, for use as a court house, was accepted, and the same was so used until the removal of the county seat to Maumee, in 1840. In August, 1838, the proprietors of Oliver's Addition to Toledo having set apart grounds, to be known as "Court House Square," on Broadway, and about fifty rods west of the site of the present Oliver House, steps were taken for the erection of county buildings thereon. The proprietors of Toledo had agreed to contribute $20,000 for that purpose, and the plan adopted for the court house was that of the Ashtabula building. William P. Daniels was appointed superintendent of the work, which had progressed so far as to provide the foundation for the court house, when, in view of the probability of the removal of the county seat to Maumee, operations were suspended in February, 1839.

In June, 1840, Maumee became the seat of justice of the county, through the decision of commissioners selected by the legislature to review and re-locate the same. Temporary accommodations were furnished for the courts and county offices, and on June 17, 1840, the proposals of John E. Hunt, Horace White, and Thomas Clark second, for the erection of county buildings at Maumee, were accepted. On Oct. 8, 1841, the courthouse so furnished was accepted by the county commissioners and an appropriation of $8,735 was made toward the cost of the same. This building was in use until the removal of the county seat back to Toledo, under the vote in October, 1852. The Maumee building having been furnished largely through contributions made by residents of that village, they, upon the removal of the county seat to Toledo, asked for a return to them of the several sums thus paid. The county commissioners, under legal advice, including that of the attorney-general of Ohio, decided to comply with such request, to the extent of $9,265. That sum was paid in the amounts stated, to the following named persons: Dr. Oscar White, $100; James Wolcott, $100; J. E. Hunt, $3,000; George Richardson, $100; J. H. Bronson, $100; William St. Clair, $100; John Hale, $50; James W. Converse, $50; Young & Waite, $259.41; Thomas Clark 2d, $552.58; Andrew Young, $100; A. H. Ewing's estate, $2,000; D. F. Cook,

$201; George B. Knaggs, $100; James H. Forsyth, $40; R. A. Forsyth, $500; Horatio Conant, $132; Horace Waite, $250; C. C. P. Hunt, $100; Isaac Hull, $250; Samuel Wagner, $25. This list is of interest, as showing who were the enterprising citizens to whom Maumee was largely indebted for the county seat for twelve years.

A condition precedent to the removal of the county seat to Toledo from Maumee, in 1852, was the provision of the former of certain accommodations for a court-house and jail. To secure fulfillment of such condition, a bond, in the sum of $20,000 was required. This was given jointly by the city and twenty-eight citizens of the county, as follows: H. D. Mason, Matt. Johnson, William Baker, Ezra Bliss, J. H. Whitaker, T. H. Hough, S. Linsley, Thomas Watkins, Jr., George W. Scott, Hez. L. Hosmer, V. H. Ketcham, James Myers, C. A. King, Valentine Wall, John P. Freeman, L. T. Thayer, Simeon Fitch, Jr., Daniel Segur, Daniel McBain, Sanford L. Collins, C. W. Hill, John C. Pease, James White, H. D. Warren, D. C. Morton, Edson Allen, Ira L. Clark.

For temporary purposes, and contingent upon the removal of the county-seat to Toledo, by the vote in October, 1852, the city leased of Silas J. Duell, for two years, a building on Summit street, between Cherry and Walnut, known as "Duell Block," including a room then known as "Duell Hall," and eight other rooms; the rent for all to be $700 per annum. The old Duell block has long since disappeared.

The county-seat question of 1852 overshadowed even the Presidential campaign in Lucas county, involving an intense degree of bitterness between the competing points—Toledo and Maumee—and calling out a vote at those places, unprecedented. The intensity of feeling between the rival interests is shown in the votes cast, especially at Toledo and Maumee, the competing points. The result of the election was 2,186 in favor of removal and 1,452 against, a majority in favor of Toledo of 734 votes. The effect of a county-seat question in swelling a popular vote is seen in the fact that the vote in 1852 (3,638) was greater by 1,244, or more than fifty per cent than was that at the exciting election two years later (1854), when it was but 2,394. In accordance with the conditions under which the vote on removal was taken and the county-seat returned to Toledo, a court-house was erected on Adams street, which was later extended by several different additions and remained in use until the construction of the present commodious building. The old court-house was built in 1853, when W. F. Dewey, of Sylvania; D. F. Cook, of Maumee; and Joel Kelsey, of Toledo, were the commissioners of Lucas county. The site selected was at that time the bank of the abandoned canal bed, and the building faced Adams street, being located near the corner of Erie and Adams. It was torn down in 1897, the new building, which adjoined it, having been dedicated on the first day of that year.

The matter of construction of a new court-house was repeatedly discussed, and in 1886 authority was obtained from the legislature, under which the county commissioners were expected to expend $500,000 for such purpose. So vigorous was the opposition to such action, however, that through judicial interposition it was prevented, after

plans for the proposed building had been prepared under direction of the commissioners. But the old building finally became entirely inadequate, and in the fall of 1892 the voters, by an overwhelming majority, cast their ballots for a new structure. The late C. P. Griffin, then a member of the legislature, introduced a special Lucas county bill authorizing the issue of $500,000 bonds. The bill was passed, after which David L. Stine was employed as architect. At the time the contract was let, Jacob Engelhardt, W. W. Cooke, and J. L. Pray were members of the board of county commissioners. The contract was awarded to Dun, Perley & Company, and the corner stone was laid Sept. 3, 1893. On that occasion the late E. D. Potter delivered an historical address and there were other appropriate ceremonies.

At the time of the completion and dedication of the new court-house, which is one of the finest in the country, the members of the board of county commissioners and building board were Phil Hassenzahl, Jr., Oscar M. Boyer, Dr. J. V. Newton, W. T. Brainard, and J. C. Romeis. It was estimated that 40,000 people attended the dedicatory exercises, which were informal. The building is modeled after the court-house at Buffalo, N. Y., and experts declare it can hardly be equalled for beauty and utility anywhere in this country. It was erected within the appropriation and without any extras or even a suspicion of graft. An old canal bed formerly stood in a deep marsh where the court house is located, but now the building is surrounded by as fine a lawn as can be found anywhere, dotted here and there by beautiful flower beds artistically arranged. The park, too, has been greatly beautified by the addition of the McKinley monument, the gift of all the people in contributions of a dime.

At a meeting of the county commissioners held June 4, 1837, the dwelling house of the sheriff (C. G. Shaw) was declared to be the jail of Lucas county for the confinement of prisoners under the law. At the same time it was resolved to invite proposals for building in Toledo a jail, 20x30 feet in size, one story high, with an entry or hall six feet wide, and three cells, each 10x14 feet. Also, proposals were invited for a jail as suggested by the Toledo council, toward which the city was to pay $300. On Jan. 6, 1838, the proposals of Albert Swift, to build a jail on the plan outlined, were accepted. The timber was to be twelve inches square, the whole to be planked around on the outside with plank two inches thick, the building to be completed, except the locks, by the contractor. It was to be owned jointly by the county and the city of Toledo, the latter paying one-half the cost, and C. G. Shaw was appointed to superintend the work. This building, the walls of which were wholly of logs, stood between Summit and Superior streets, below and near Cherry street. It was used as a jail until the removal of the county-seat to Maumee, in 1840. In 1855 it was purchased by Scott & Company (S. B. Scott and Richard Mott) for the sum of $2.50, and was then taken down and reconstructed for use as an office, on Water street, in connection with the forwarding and commission business of that firm. At the same time it was given a new roof, its walls were stuccoed, and it was otherwise improved in appearance and utility. In the record of the proceedings

of the county commissioners, Jan. 12, 1845, it is stated that proposals for building a jail at Maumee were examined and that the offer of Isaac Hull was accepted, the contract price being $4,500. This building continued in use as the county jail until after the county-seat was again established at Toledo, when of course it ceased to exist as the county's bastile. At a session of the board of county commissioners, held in December, 1854, Edgar F. Potter was authorized to "take charge of the jail at Maumee City, for the purpose of receiving female prisoners, criminals, insane persons, and perhaps some county paupers." In June, 1858, the old county buildings at Maumee were directed to be sold at public auction. Subsequently they were sold to the city of Maumee, the jail bringing $250 and the court-house $360—in each case the land being included.

On the return of the seat of justice to Toledo, in 1852, a brick jail was built in connection with the court-house, on Adams street, and it continued in use, with more or less of changes and improvements, until in 1866, when a jail and sheriff's residence was erected on the present court square, about midway between Adams and Jackson streets and facing Erie street. This building remained in use until after the building of the present court-house, when, with the surplus funds left of the appropriation levied for the last named building, the present county jail and sheriff's residence was built.

Other county buildings are the Lucas County Infirmary and the Miami Children's Home. The infirmary is located within the corporation limits, southwest of the main portion of the city, and it constantly cares for some 300 sick, infirm, insane, epileptic and idiotic people. The grounds comprise 115 acres, of which eighty-three are cultivated, and the institution raises all the hay, corn, oats, vegetables and pork it requires. The first steps toward establishing a county infirmary were taken in January, 1838, when William P. Daniels and Eli Hubbard were appointed a committee to purchase a "county poor farm." On April 9, following, the north half of section 16, township 3 (the tract now being included within the city limits) was accepted for infirmary purposes, and $1,000 was voted for its improvement. The infirmary consists of a number of buildings, in which are sheltered the poor and superannuated, who have thrown themselves upon the charity of the county. Besides cultivating and improving the land, the male inmates who are able to work have the care of quite a respectable quantity of live stock. The women do the indoor work, and the kitchen and laundry, where they perform most of their labor, are patterns of order and cleanliness. Good, wholesome and substantial food is provided in abundance, as is also comfortable and seasonable clothing, and occasional religious services supply the spiritual needs. The Miami Children's Home is located outside of the city limits, and on its forty-seven acres of ground is raised a considerable portion of its supplies. It is managed by a board of four trustees, who are appointed by the county commissioners.

CHAPTER VII.

POLITICS AND OFFICIAL HONORS.

EARLY POLITICAL CONDITIONS—FIRST ELECTION IN THE COUNTY—PANIC OF 1837—"LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER" CAMPAIGN—SUBSEQUENT CONTESTS—ELECTION STATISTICS—GREENBACK OR NATIONAL PARTY—STATE OFFICIALS FROM LUCAS COUNTY—JAMES MYERS—JOHN C. LEE—JAMES B. STEEDMAN—ABNER L. BACKUS—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—STATE SENATORS, WITH SKETCHES.

Lucas county was created but one year prior to the first presidential contest between Van Buren and W. H. Harrison. Until 1834, the party adverse to the Democratic organization had been known as National Republicans and Anti-Masons, but in that year all that were opposed to the Democracy formed a coalition and changed their name to Whig, and under this banner fought their battles until 1854, when a fusion between the Free-Soilers and Know-Nothings was made, and both elements combined under the name of Republican. There existed, however, for many years in Lucas county, a small but brave and earnest body of Abolitionists, who were denounced and persecuted by both Democrats and Whigs, who vied with each other in making assaults upon the "incendiary Abolitionists." But it was only upon this common ground that the two powerful parties would make common warfare. The leaders of the opposition to those who would abolish the institution of slavery called themselves "conservative" men who deemed it their duty to emphasize their dislike of fanatics who advocated freedom for the black man as well as the white. The "conservative" men of that day decried such agitation, because, they said, "it disturbed business interests." They were the psychological ancestors of those vainglorious men of today who oppose every measure of reform that appears abstruse to their benighted reasoning powers. Those of the present generation seem to think that the Emancipation Proclamation was the culminating achievement of this Christian civilization, and that the enemies of human progress were all slain when the demon of chattel slavery perished. Reasoning thus, they do not consider it their duty to study proposed reform measures, and in the conflict of opinion their weapons are sneers and vituperation instead of reason and logic.

But this is a digression, and we will return to the proper subject. The first election in the county took place in what is now Maumee City, at the house of Aurora Spafford, in 1816. The first township organization was then formed, the name selected being Waynesfield, and at this first election twenty-five votes were cast. About the time that Lucas county was rapidly increasing her population, during the first years of her existence as a separate division, and as a component part of the State of Ohio, the country experienced one of those financial panics which so frequently shake commercial communities to their very center. As this had an important influence upon the political events of that time, it may be well to enter briefly into the details in so far as they relate to political action. In December, 1816, a new United States bank was chartered for a term of twenty years. This institution, located at Philadelphia, became in the course of years the center of business interests. It was the custodian of the moneys of the government, and the government was the owner of a considerable amount of its stock; it could and did control the rates of discount. It could make or break private or state banks by a bestowal or withdrawal of its confidence, and as it controlled the pockets of the nation, so it began to also control its opinions and political action. President Jackson attacked the bank in his first annual message, in 1829, and returned to the attack in the annual messages of 1830 and 1831. Notwithstanding the hostility of the President, Congress, in July, 1832, passed an act granting the bank a new charter. This act the President promptly vetoed, but its failure produced no immediate effect, as the old charter did not expire until December, 1836.

The Presidential campaign of 1832 was then in progress. Jackson was nominated for re-election, and the re-chartering of the bank was one of the issues between parties at that election, but the greater part of what is now Lucas county being then considered a part of Michigan, and that domain being yet in its territorial stage of existence, the inhabitants of the disputed strip could take no part in the settlement of the vexed controversy. Jackson was re-elected, and with him a House of Representatives sympathizing with his financial views. In his message of that year the President recommended the removal of the deposits and the sale of the bank stock belonging to the United States. So thoroughly entrenched was the bank in the business interests of the country that Congress did not dare to make the attack. But as soon as Congress had adjourned, the President directed the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the deposits. The Secretary, William J. Duane, hesitated. There were about $10,000,000 of government funds in the bank; the bank loans amounted to $60,000,000, and were so distributed as to effect almost every hamlet in the nation, and the secretary had not sufficient courage to jostle the monster that might easily crush whole parties, and whose destruction, if accomplished, would bring ruin on almost every business house, and whose dying throes would be felt in every household in the land. The President at length made a peremptory order to remove the money, and to deposit it in certain state banks. The Secretary promptly refused, and the President as promptly removed him and appointed Roger B. Taney, of Maryland,

to the Secretary's office. The business community was startled, and prophecies of widespread disaster freely made, but an iron hand was at the helm of State, and nothing would stay its work or change its purpose. The new Secretary commenced the removal in October, 1833; the greater part was removed within four months, and the entire work was completed within nine months. The designated State banks received the deposits, and to relieve the threatened financial disaster, discounted freely. Indeed, the deposit of the national funds among several rival banks stimulated reckless speculation. Each bank was anxious to do more business than its neighbor, and therefore in every possible way made money easily obtainable. They believed the money would remain until needed by the government for ordinary governmental purposes, and therefore treated it as so much capital, and increased their circulation in proportion to the deposit. Money was plenty, and business was unduly stimulated. Internal improvements and all the industrial pursuits were inordinately revived, and reckless speculation, especially in real estate, was largely indulged in, and in 1836 it amounted to a mania. Says Lossing: "A hundred cities and a thousand villages were laid out on broad sheets of paper, and made the basis of vast moneyed transactions."

If Jackson was an enemy of extravagance he also was a firm believer in the doctrine of State Rights, and during his administration the doctrine was strictly and severely enforced. He was not prepared, like Calhoun, to carry it to the length of nullification and secession, but so far as he believed in it, he unrelentingly applied it to the affairs of the general government. By that code all the receipts of the government, in excess of its expenditures on the narrowest basis, belonged to the States, and to them it should go. Accordingly, in January, 1836, Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to divide the money in excess of $5,000,000 among the several States, on the basis of their representation in the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding this portent of the gathering storm, it was unheeded, and reckless speculation continued and increased into madness. In the midst of this widespread financial dissipation (July 11, 1836) the President caused a treasury order to be issued, directing that all duties should be paid in gold and silver coin. A deputation of New York merchants waited on him to secure its rescission. But he was inexorable. He told them hard times were produced by reckless expenditure and speculation, and any measure that would stop the flood-tide of extravagance, although productive of present distress, would eventually be of service to the country. It was in times such as these that the people of the disputed strip first participated in the election of a President of the United States.

But to continue the story of the panic of 1837, which latter-day apostles of a certain economic theory delight in attributing to the compromise tariff law of 1833. At length the time fixed by Congress for the distribution of the government funds arrived. More than a year had elapsed since the passage of the act gave notice to the banks and the business community to prepare for the effects of shortened capital, but no preparation had been made. On the contrary, recklessness had

increased in proportion as the time for the preparation shortened. In proportion as the currency was converted into coin for payment to the Government, the amount available for business purposes was decreased. Discounts could not be obtained, and therefore business could not be continued. In the months of March and April, 1837, there were failures in the city of New York aggregating more than $100,000,000. A deputation of merchants waited on Mr. Van Buren, then just seated in the Presidential chair, and asked him to defer the collection of duties on imports, to rescind the treasury order of July 11, 1836, and to call an extra session of Congress. He refused, and on May 10 all the banks of New York suspended payment, and the banks of the entire country followed their example.

Such conditions in the financial and industrial world could not fail to have a great influence in American politics, and 1840 was a year of great political excitement. The opposition to the Jackson Democracy had been out of power for twelve years, and extraordinary efforts were made to regain it. Contrary to expectation, the times had not improved since 1837, but were constantly growing worse. In 1838, and even in 1839, men had been kept at work, and although paid in "wild-cat" money, they were busy, and consequently had no time to grumble. But now nearly the whole working class was out of employment, discontented, and complaining. The Whigs affected to believe the hard times were all chargeable to the destruction of the United States Bank, and seemed to think that with such an institution in the country, extravagance and patent violation of the laws of trade would go unpunished. They had again nominated Gen. William Henry Harrison for the Presidency, and adopted coon skins, hard cider, and log cabins, as their insignia, and crying "Corruption" at every breath, they made the campaign. On their banners was the inscription, "Two dollars a day and roast beef under Harrison, 6¼ cents a day and sheep's pluck under Van Buren." The campaign, although perhaps greater in the intensity of excitement, was not unlike that of 1896 in some respects. The idle, the dissolute, and the unthinking rushed after the banner that promised so much, and joined in the hue and cry against the party in power. The material for large processions was at hand, for mechanics and laborers had little else to do. Those who could not sing hallooed themselves hoarse in the praise of hard cider, Tippecanoe and Tyler too. Log cabins were constructed in most cities and towns, with such provision of accommodations and ornamentation as best carried out the pioneer idea. Toledo was not without such a structure. A great Harrison mass meeting was held at the Fort Meigs battle ground, near Perrysburg, June 11, 1840, at which the Presidential candidate was one of the speakers. On his return from the meeting, pursuant to the invitation of the citizens of Toledo, General Harrison made a short stop there. He was escorted from the boat landing to the American Hotel, where he received the calls and congratulations of those who had not previously had an oportunity of taking him by the hand. The reception at the landing was enthusiastic, while his escort to the hotel by the military, under Generals Chase and Dodd, and their staffs, and the Toledo Guards, under Captain Hill, was

creditable. The *Blade's* report said: "After receiving the calls of all who desired an introduction, which was conducted in an easy, gentlemanly, and dignified manner by our worthy and excellent mayor, M. H. Tilden, Esq., the General was escorted back to the boat, and took his departure about 12 o'clock, noon, amidst the deafening cheers of a multitude of people who had assembled on the bank of the river to witness the departure of him upon whom many in the crowd looked as the last hope of the Republic." The Van Buren administration was literally swept out of existence, and Whig partisans retired to winter quarters to dream of the two dollars a day and roast beef that awaited them under Harrison's administration. Lucas county gave Harrison a majority of 415.

Encouraged by the signal success of the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign of 1840, the Whigs naturally were ready for a repetition of the same policy in the Presidential contest of 1844. While "the spirit of 1840" was yet with the party leaders and earnestness among the rank and file, the novelty of former methods had disappeared. To vary the programme, the "Coon" was made specially prominent in 1844, and a favorite picture with the Whig press throughout the campaign was one which presented the Democratic emblem (the rooster) on his back, with the coon on top and "making the feathers fly." The result of the campaign, however, was such that this picture was not in use after the Presidential election. In Lucas county, for President, Polk received 789 votes; Clay, 1,069; and Birney, 12.

In the Presidential contest of 1848, a convention of Free-Soilers, held at Buffalo, N. Y., placed in nomination a candidate for the Presidency and adopted a chart of principles satisfactory to nearly all the Abolitionists and to many others of the old parties. But the campaign was not as active as its two immediate predecessors, notwithstanding the new feature of a "third candidate." Martin Van Buren ran as the "Free Soil" or Anti-Slavery champion, Gen. Zachary Taylor was the nominee of the Whigs, and Gen. Lewis Cass that of the Democrats. The candidacy of Van Buren operated differently in different States. In Ohio, its result was the success of the Cass electors, while New York was by such means given to Taylor, and his election assured. In Lucas county the vote stood: Lewis Cass, 1,197 votes; Zachary Taylor, 1,298; Martin Van Buren, 327. Majority for Taylor over Cass, 101.

In the Presidential campaign of 1852, the candidates were: Whig, Gen. Winfield Scott and William A. Graham, of North Carolina; Democratic, Franklin Pierce and William R. King; Anti-Slavery, John P. Hale and George W. Julian. The majority for Pierce over Scott in Lucas county was 33. Between this and the quadrennial election following the very name and machinery of the Whig party had passed out of existence.

1853—At the State election in Lucas county, for governor, Nelson Barrere (Whig) received 886 votes, and William Medill (Democrat), 1,570 votes.

1855—At the State election in Lucas county, for governor, Salmon P. Chase (Republican), received 1,618 votes, and William Medill

(Democrat), 1,409 votes. The majority of the Republican ticket was elected, although the plurality of Mr. Chase was the largest.

1856—The political chaos caused by the combined influences of the Kansas-Nebraska movement and the Know-Nothing or American organization, had so far been resolved to order, in 1856, as to bring forth the Republican party for the Presidential campaign. That organization was composed mainly from the Whig party, which practically ceased to be in 1854, and large numbers of anti-slavery Democrats. The American party maintained its organization and placed in the field a ticket (Millard Fillmore for President, A. J. Donelson for Vice President). The Republican ticket consisted of John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton, while that of the Democrats was composed of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge. Between the two leading parties the main issue related to the slavery question, as raised in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. On that, the South was a unit, while the North was divided, and the result was the success of the Democratic ticket. Buchanan received 1,866 votes and Fremont 1,639, in Lucas county, a plurality for Buchanan of 227.

1860—In its direct and indirect results, the political campaign of 1860, beyond all question, was the most important of all which had occurred under this Government up to that time. Without stopping here for detailed statement or for discussion of the momentous National issues and results, it will suffice to say that the one question of the day was, whether the institution of human slavery should be regarded and treated as local or national in its legal status and rights. The Republican party, while recognizing the right of the States to establish and maintain slavery within their limits, and the obligation of the General Government to respect such right, squarely and positively denied the right of such States, separately or collectively, to extend or maintain the institution beyond their several jurisdictions. That party further insisted that all domain of the Government was free, and denied the right of Congress to establish or to recognize slavery within the territory belonging to the United States. The candidates of the Republicans were Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. The Democrats of the country were divided as to the policy which should prevail in the treatment of slavery outside the States. One portion, holding to what was known as "Squatter Sovereignty," insisted that the settlers of an organized Territory should have the same power in the management of the matter that the people of a State had, and thus admit or reject slavery, as they might choose, and not await the organization of a State government. This portion had Stephen A. Douglas for its Presidential candidate and Herschel V. Johnson for Vice-President. The other portion of the Democratic party held to the nationality of slavery, in so far that slaves could lawfully be taken and held, not only in any territory belonging to the United States, but for temporary business or sojourn within any State of the Union. The candidates of this wing of the Democratic party were John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane. A fourth ticket, composed of John Bell and Edward Everett, was presented by the "Constitution and Union" party, made up chiefly of members of the "American"

party of 1856. In their platform of 1860, they omitted the distinctive doctrine of the previous campaign as to native and foreign-born citizens, and limited their policy to the defense of the Constitution and laws of the United States, as the sole guaranty for the preservation of the Union and of the rights of the people in all its parts—making no special reference to slavery. The campaign was marked by much spirit and no little bitterness, and was largely sectional in its character—the Republicans finding their sole effective support in the free States, while the opposing factions divided the Democratic party, both North and South, although the Breckinridge portion was predominant at the South, while of the other two, the Douglas portion polled much the larger vote at the North. This contest terminated the "irrepressible conflict" between the Free and Slave States, as Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Steward had declared several years previous that it was destined to become, and, so far as law could make it so, placed the former master and slave on the terms of civil equality. In the State election of 1859, William Denison (Rep.) had carried Lucas county by a majority of 152 over R. P. Ranney (Dem.), and the entire Republican ticket was elected, this being the first instance in the political history of the county when the regular nominees of the Democratic party were entirely overthrown by the new political organization. In 1860 the county sustained her Republican majority, giving to Lincoln (Rep.) a vote of 2,889, to Douglas (Dem.) a vote of 1,716, Bell 131, and Breckinridge 83, making the majority for Lincoln over the vote of his chief competitor, 1,173.

1864—The Presidential campaign of 1864, being for the first National election after the commencement of the Civil war, was attended by all the interest which such an occasion could excite. The Democratic party, by the platform adopted in connection with the nomination of General McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice-President, declared the war for the suppression of the Southern uprising to have been to that time "a failure," and on that ground demanded that it cease, and that steps be taken by the Government for such peaceful arrangement with the Confederates as might be found practicable through negotiation. On the other hand, the Union convention by acclamation nominated President Lincoln for re-election, and put forth a declaration of purpose to prosecute the war against the Confederates to final success. It was further declared that the Constitution should be so amended as to abolish slavery. With the issue of the continued prosecution of the war to final success or its abandonment without conditions thus squarely presented, the deepest feelings and most earnest efforts of the friends of each side were enlisted. The Union party was at one time somewhat embarrassed by a movement on the part of a few disaffected advocates of a policy more radical as to slavery than was that then pursued. The latter held a convention looking to separate action in support of those views, but the plan was never carried into execution, and failed of results. In Lucas county Lincoln's (Rep.) vote was 3,800, and McClellan's (Dem.) vote was 2,095.

1868—There were no new issues of special importance in the

campaign of 1868, except the question of payment of United States bonds and of interest thereon—one side holding that both these should be done with "Greenbacks," or legal-tender notes, while the other side held that such payment should be made in coin. General Grant was nominated by the Republicans for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. The Democrats, for those offices, nominated Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair. The November election in Lucas county resulted in a majority for Grant of 1,732.

1872—The National political canvass this year was peculiar in the fact that Horace Greeley (always theretofore a leading Republican, as well as editor of the *New York Tribune*) was the Presidential candidate of both the Democratic party and of what were known as "Liberal Republicans." The selection of that gentleman was made upon the belief that his personal record and political character would command Republican votes sufficient to secure his election over General Grant, the Republican nominee for re-election. This state of things invested the campaign with some peculiar features, but the result was a disappointment to those who relied upon Mr. Greeley's strength to secure his election. At the November election of this year in Lucas county, Grant received a majority of 2,275 votes over Greeley, thus proving conclusively that the latter was not very popular with Lucas county Democrats. The vote stood: Grant, 5,108; Greeley, 2,833. Indeed the unpopularity of the candidacy of Mr. Greeley is emphasized when we look at the vote of the county in the October election, less than one month prior to the close of the Presidential campaign. For Secretary of State, Wikoff (Rep.) had but 704 majority, while in November Grant's majority in the county was 2,275.

1876—The local political campaign of 1876 was invested with the special interest common to such contests in Presidential years. There was no political issue to heighten this feeling, except as the currency question, in connection with the resumption of specie payment, Jan. 1, 1879, under the act of 1875, be recognized as such. In Lucas county that matter seemed to receive more attention than was common elsewhere. This, no doubt, was due to special causes, local in their nature, and it developed itself mainly among the Republicans, where a strong anti-resumption sentiment existed. The vote of the county at the November election was: Hayes (Rep.), 6,524; Tilden (Dem.), 5,155.

1880—Garfield (Rep.), 7,157; Hancock (Dem.), 5,985.
1884—Blaine (Rep.), 8,314; Cleveland, (Dem.), 7,387.
1888—Harrison (Rep.), 9,443; Cleveland (Dem.), 8,638.
1892—Harrison (Rep.), 11,211; Cleveland (Dem.), 9,860.
1896—McKinley (Rep.), 16,758; Bryan (Dem.), 13,684.
1900—McKinley (Rep.), 17,128; Bryan (Dem.), 15,390.
1904—Roosevelt (Rep.), 22,924; Parker (Dem.), 8,259.
1908—Taft (Rep.), 18,715; Bryan (Dem.), 16,208.

The figures of 1904 represent the largest vote and majority ever given to a political party in Lucas county. And, though there can be no doubt that the Republicans have a comfortable majority in the

county, the Presidential election of 1904 is not a fair criterion by which to judge its size. It is but stating a truth in history to say that Mr. Parker was not a popular candidate with the "rank and file" of the Democratic party, and especially was this true after he exhibited his weak conception of the coinage question. With such an independent character as Mr. Roosevelt in the field, many Democrats considered it an opportune time to consign Mr. Parker, "irrevocably," to the shades of political oblivion. But, notwithstanding the great majority for Roosevelt in 1904, at the State election of 1905 the vote for governor was as follows: Pattison (Dem.), 13,739; Herrick (Rep.), 13,442; a Democratic majority of 297 votes.

It will be seen, in the statistics given, that since 1856 the Republican candidate in Presidential years has carried the county, and that the Democrat vote reached the high-water mark in 1908, when it registered at 16,208. In that campaign Mr. Bryan's wonderful personality, magnetic force, and matchless oratory, contending for a platform of principles that was unequivocal in meaning and clear in expression, succeeded in arousing an interest in political affairs to an extent seldom if ever witnessed before, with the exceptions of 1896 and 1900, the former campaigns of Mr. Bryan. The campaign of 1896 was perhaps the more remarkable, as in Lucas county every district schoolhouse became a political forum, and interest in everything else waned while the "Battle of the Standards" was in progress. The vote given to Mr. Bryan in 1908, however, was considered the greatest achievement that has ever been accomplished by the Democrats of Lucas county.

In local and State affairs an independent spirit has been manifested more or less ever since the close of the Civil war. The voters of the county have been generally given to "scratching" their tickets, and it has been difficult to estimate results, particularly as regards candidates for county offices, until the votes have been officially canvassed, and members of the minority party have frequently been incumbents of official positions. In 1874, the Democratic candidate for secretary of state received a majority of 262 votes in the county, and that party was also successful in the county in the State elections of 1879,1881, 1882, 1883, 1905, and 1908, while the Greenback party carried the county in the elections of 1877 and 1878. With these exceptions, however, the heads of the Republican State tickets have carried the county at every election from and including 1858.

What came to be known as the Greenback or National party first made its appearance in 1876, when Peter Cooper was its candidate for President and Samuel F. Cary for Vice-President. Lucas county was a chief locality of its strength, it being the only county in the State in which it cast a plurality of the ballots, its vote in 1877 having been forty per cent of the total vote cast. The main occasion for its organization was the proposed resumption of specie payments by the Government, which it resisted, proposing instead the permanent use of Government paper and the exclusion of coin as a basis for currency. With the successful inauguration of resumption, Jan. 1, 1879, and the favorable decision of the United States Supreme Court in

regard to the legal tender quality of "the greenback"—for which the party also stood—it began rapidly to disintegrate, and soon it had virtually disappeared as a separate organization. At the elections of 1877 and 1878, its local tickets, in both the city of Toledo and Lucas county, were elected.

The writer has attempted to perject an official list of Lucas county, including state and county officers, from the formation of the county to 1910, and also to include with the list biographical matter concerning some of the gentlemen who have borne the official honors. In some instances the favored ones have passed away, leaving neither "kith nor kin" to preserve their records, while in others, either from indisposition, churlishness, cupidity, ignorance, or some other cause, those who could have done so have manifested no disposition to furnish the required information. Notwthstanding these difficulties, considerable information is here presented concerning residents of Lucas county who have held official honors. For court judges and officers, see chapter on Bench and Bar, and the biographical department of this work also contains additional information.

Lieutenant-Governors—From 1854 to 1856, James Myers; from 1868 to 1872, John C. Lee.

James Myers was born in June, 1795, in Dutchess county, New York, of German ancestry. While he was young his parents moved to Albany, and soon thereafter to Schenectady, where his boyhood days were passed. Upon the completion of the Erie canal, in 1825, he became connected with the operations of the same, as Collector of Tolls at Schenectady, and he remained in such position until 1836. Meantime he was engaged in the construction of several roads in that section. In the year last named he removed to Toledo, where he soon became connected with the construction of the Miami and Erie canal, including the weigh-locks at Toledo, in which he was successful. After the completion of the canal, he devoted his attention mainly to the management of his property, chiefly real estate, in which he was fortunate, especially in his investments on Monroe street. For much of the twenty years preceding his death his time was largely devoted to public affairs, having held several positions of important trust. In 1848 he was elected state senator, the district comprising a large portion of Northwestern Ohio, and he was re-elected in 1850, serving four years, during a portion of which time he was speaker of the senate. In 1853, under the new Constitution, he was elected lieutenant-governor, and as such presided over the same body for two additional years. In 1861, following the outbreak of the Civil war, he was nominated for representative in the legislature from Lucas county by the Union convention, representing supporters of the Government, irrespective of former political affiliations, and with the balance of the ticket he was elected without opposition. At an early date he was elected by the legislature and served as associate judge of Lucas county under the former judicial system, and at different periods he was a member of the Toledo city council and board of education, in both of which positions he devoted his special attention to the interests committed to his charge. The later years of his life were attended

by more or less of feeble health, enjoining restraint of habitual activity, and he suffered much pain toward the close, which came July 19, 1864, he dying at his residence, northwest corner of Jefferson and Superior streets.

John C. Lee was born Jan. 7, 1828, in Brown township, Delaware county, Ohio. His mother died in 1836, and the family removed to the town of Delaware in 1838 and there remained until 1844, when they went to Union county, and in 1847 to Tiffin, Seneca county, and thence, in 1851, to the West, where the father pursued farming until his death in Missouri, in 1859, at the age of sixty-one years. The educational privileges of the son began in a rude log school-house and were limited to that until the removal of the family to Delaware, where the way was opened for his preparation for Central College, Franklin county, where he was for one year, and then he went to Western Reserve College, at Hudson, in 1845, and was graduated in 1848. For two years he taught in academies—one at Atwater, Portage county, and one at Tiffin. Selecting the law for his profession, he entered the office of R. G. Pennington, at Tiffin, in 1850, and pursued his reading until July, 1852, when he was admitted to the bar and became a partner of his tutor, whom he soon succeeded in the practice. In 1857, he was the Republican candidate for judge of the Common Pleas Court, with George E. Seney (Dem.) as the successful candidate. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, in April, 1861, Mr. Lee surrendered his professional business to enter the military service of the Government, enlisting in the Fifty-fifth Ohio infantry, of which he was at once made major, and he was promoted to its colonelcy before reaching the field. In January, 1862, he reported his command to General Rosecrans in West Virginia. After spending the month of March as a member of a court-martial at Charlestown, he rejoined the regiment at Romney. By order of Gen. R. C. Schenck he was given command of the District of the South Potomac, and in May, 1862, under that officer, marched for the relief of General Milroy, at McDowell; took part in the Shenandoah campaign; and was in the battles of Freeman's Ford, White Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Bristow Station, New Baltimore, New Market, Thoroughfare Gap, Gainesville, Chantilly, the second Bull Run, and others, in which he bore parts which challenged the approval of his superior officers. At Chancellorsville, in 1863, he commanded a brigade, consisting of the Twenty-fifth, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-fifth, and One Hundred and Seventh Ohio regiments, each of which did noble service there, while their commander's prominence was indicated by his horse being shot under him. In May, 1863, in consequence of the death of a child and the serious illness of Mrs. Lee, he was forced to leave the field, and his resignation was accepted May 18, 1863. During the ensuing political campaign in Ohio he took an active part in support of John Brough and against C. L. Vallandigham, candidates for governor. The condition of his family warranting his absence from home, in the spring of 1864 he accepted the command of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio infantry (National Guard), which was assigned for service chiefly about the fortifications of the city of Washington; and there it re-

mained, with more or less of activity, until the aggressive movements of Grant about Richmond compelled the abandonment of the Confederate movement against the Capital. During May, June, and July, 1864, Colonel Lee was in command of all troops from Long Bridge to Chain Bridge in the defenses of Washington. Upon leaving the army he resumed the practice of the law at Tiffin. With this he was largely identified with different interests of a public nature, serving for five years as a member of the city board of education and for seven years as chief engineer of the fire department. In 1869 he removed to Toledo, where he then formed a partnership with James M. Brown, who had been a student under him at Tiffin. For a few years after becoming a voter, Mr. Lee acted with the Whigs, but from its organization he co-operated with the Republican party, both as a voter and in such more general methods as occasions opened to him. Upon the declination by Samuel Galloway, in 1867, of a nomination as the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, he was selected for that position and was elected, being again nominated and elected to the same place in 1869, serving throughout both terms with Gov. R. B. Hayes. On the occasions of three State Republican conventions he was called to preside over the same. In 1868, he was a delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican National convention; was a Presidential elector-at-large for Ohio and president of the State Electoral College in 1872. He was appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, in 1877, his term expiring in March, 1881.

Members of the Board of Public Works—From 1852 to 1856, James B. Steedman; 1858 to 1861, Abner L. Backus.

James Blair Steedman was born in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1817, and died at Toledo, Oct. 8, 1883. He was of Scotch parentage, his parents dying while he was yet a boy, leaving him the eldest of three children. At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice in the office of the Lewisburg (Pa.) *Democrat.* Two years later he went to Louisville, Ky., where he worked at printing for a time, but soon joined Gen. Sam Houston's expedition for the independence of Texas. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was employed on the public works there. In 1838 he came to Northwestern Ohio, first stopping at Napoleon, where he soon became publisher of the *Northwestern Democrat,* and was married to Miss Miranda Stiles, then recently from New Jersey. Not long thereafter he was a contractor on the Wabash & Erie canal. In 1841-2 he served two terms in the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1849, with a party from this State, he made the overland trip to California in search of gold, but returned the year following, and in 1852 was elected as member of the Board of Public Works, and in 1855 was re-elected to that position, serving most of the time as president of the board. In December, 1857, he was chosen as Congressional Printer. He was elected major-general of the Fifth division, Ohio militia, in 1857, holding that office until the breaking out of the Civl war. Between 1857 and 1861, he was for some time the editor of the *Toledo Times,* meantime being admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law. As a member of the Democratic

National Convention, at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, he acted with the friends of Stephen A. Douglas, with whom he continued to co-operate, taking part in the nomination of that gentleman for President at a subsequent convention, held at Baltimore. The same year he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Toledo district, running against James M. Ashley (Republican), who was elected. Upon the opening of war at Fort Sumter, General Steedman identified himself with the support of the Government, and co-operated in raising and organizing the Fourteenth Ohio regiment, of which he was chosen colonel. He remained with that regiment until promoted and made brigadier-general, July 16, 1862. He led his brigade at Perryville, Ky., in the battle at that point, Oct. 9, 1862, receiving special recognition from General Buell. At Stone River he took an active part, and in the Tullahoma campaign commanded a division, being complimented by General Thomas. In July, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the First division of the Reserve corps, under Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, and soon thereafter moved to Chattanooga, where his command was put in charge of Red House Bridge, whence, on the second day of the battle of Chickamauga (Sept. 20), under command of General Granger, the division made the timely and successful march to the support of General Thomas. In that movement, so creditable to the sagacious judgment and prompt action of General Granger, General Steedman bore a conspicuous and effective part. Throughout the desperate contest in which his division was engaged, his activity and courage contributed largely to the effectiveness of his command's heroic service, for which distinguished action he was promoted to the rank of major-general. He took a prominent part in the Atlanta campaign, and was assigned as commander of the District of Etowah, when General Sherman entered upon his "March to the Sea." At the battle of Nashville General Steedman bore a prominent part. After the close of the war he was assigned as Military Commander of the State of Georgia, and resigned July 19, 1866. He was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the New Orleans district, resigning the office in January, 1869. Returning to Toledo, he soon resumed his connection with the press, acting as editor of the *Northern Ohio Democrat*, which relation he held for most of the time until his death, in 1883. In 1874, he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, *vice* M. R. Waite, then appointed Chief Justice of the United States; was senator from the Toledo district in 1878; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1880; and a candidate for state senator in 1881, though not then elected. His last public position was that of Chief of Toledo Police. He was prominently connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was at one time the commander for Ohio. William J. Finlay, of Toledo, for many years an intimate friend of General Steedman, having proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the latter at St. Clair Place (junction of Summit and St. Clair streets), the Toledo city council set apart that ground for such purpose and changed its name to Finlay Place. The monument proper is in four parts, as follows: 1. Base. 2. Die. 3. Shaft. 4. Statue. The base is of Vermont marble,

nine feet square, and sets directly in the center of the terrace. The die, on its four sides bears these inscriptions: 1. Fronting Cherry street—"James B. Steedman, Major-General, U. S. V." 2. On Summit street side, "Born, 1817—Died, 1883." 3. On St. Clair street side, "Erected by W. J. Finlay." Near the top of the shaft, and between two mouldings, are these inscriptions: 1. Fronting Cherry street, "Chickamauga." 2. Fronting Summit street, "Carrick's Ford." 3. Fronting St. Clair street, "Perryville." 4. In rear, "Nashville." Surmounting the shaft is a cap on which stands the bronze statue. It is somewhat larger than life size, and represents the General as just dismounted, with field-glass in hand. The total height of the monument is twenty-six feet. The pedestal was placed in August, 1886, and the statue in March, 1887. The triangle, both inside and outside the terrace, is covered with 6-inch sawed Berea flagging. Surrounding the triangle is an iron railing, formed by two bars supported by limestone posts. The public ceremonies of unveiling the monument took place May 26, 1887.

Abner L. Backus was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 27, 1818 When he was seven years old his father died, leaving a widow with five children to care for and with limited resources for such charge. Beyond the means for an education he received nothing from the father's estate. His school facilities were good, he having been educated at Marietta, then in educational advantages in advance of any other point in Ohio. His advent in business life was made during the winter of 1837-38, as rodman in the civil engineers' department in the construction of the Ohio State canals. From that foundation-start he gradually advanced in position, becoming in order constructing and superintending engineer, canal collector, and member and president of the Ohio Board of Public Works, until his withdrawal in 1878—the service (with the exception of six years) being continuous for forty years. In 1857 he was elected as member of the board, while every other candidate on his (the Democratic) ticket was defeated. He was detailed in 1843 to close up the constructions accounts of the Western Reserve & Maumee Road (Perrysburg and Bellevue), and subsequently for several years had charge of that work. Politically Mr. Backus was always a Democrat and until 1860 was actively identified with that party. He then was an alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore and was a warm supporter of the nomintion of S. A. Douglas for President, but became so far dissatisfied with the course of events in that connection that he never afterward took active part in partisan management, though always, through his ballot, seeking to promote the true principles of Democracy. For some years prior to 1860 he was engaged in different mercantile enterprises on the Maumee river. In 1863, associated with Samuel M. Young (firm of Young & Backus), he purchased 200 feet river front, west of Adams street, and built thereon the large grain elevator, which they operated continuously until July, 1880, when that firm was succeeded by A. L. Backus & Sons, who also operated largely in the grain commission business. In 1872, Mr. Backus was one of a few citizens of Toledo, by whose enterprise and energy the Columbus &

Toledo railroad was secured to Toledo, and he served as director of the company for eight years, until 1882, when the road was consolidated with the West Virginia railroad. He was one of the organizers of the Union Elevator Company of East Toledo, in 1879. In the spring of 1880, he was appointed by Governor Foster as a member of the Metropolitan Police Board of Toledo, in which capacity he was active and efficient toward securing a greatly improved police organization for the city. Mr. Backus died in 1895.

Representatives in Congress.—From 1843 to 1845, and 1849 to 1851, Emery D. Potter; 1855 to 1859, Richard Mott; 1859 to 1869, James M. Ashley; 1869 to Feb. 5, 1870, Truman H. Hoag; 1875 to 1877, Frank H. Hurd; 1877 to 1879, Jacob D. Cox; 1879 to 1881, Frank H. Hurd; 1881 to 1883, James M. Ritchie; 1883 to 1885, Frank H. Hurd; 1885 to 1889, Jacob Romeis; 1893 to 1895, Byron F. Ritchie; 1895 to 1907, James H. Southard; 1907 to 1911, Isaac R. Sherwood, present incumbent.

Richard Mott was born on a farm in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, New York, July 21, 1804. He attended a Quaker boarding school, where members of the Society only were admitted, from his seventh to his tenth year, when he was set at work on the farm, plowing with a double team when but eleven years old. In 1815 the family removed to New York City, where he was again at school for a time, without a holiday to break the uniformity of his course of study. At the age of fourteen he was placed in a store as clerk, to begin the earning of a living. At sixteen he taught a school with the expectation of obtaining a collegiate education, but found himself wanting in requisite financial means and was compelled to return to his clerkship, where he continued to pursue his studies at night and early morning, in the hope of making up as far as possible for the disappointment of being unable to go to college. At twenty he became a clerk in a bank, remaining there until he was thirty-two years of age. In February, 1836, he left New York for Toledo, where he arrived March 1, by stage. Here he soon engaged in the forwarding, commission and grain business, which he continued without interruption until 1860. Aside from this, he dealt extensively in real estate and had charge of large landed interests of others, including Gov. Washington Hunt and the Hicks estate. In 1845 and 1846 he was mayor of Toledo, acceptably performing the duties of the position, which at that time embraced those of police judge and also president of the city council. Mr. Mott was among the earlier and most active directors of the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, in which capacity he was able to do much toward helping that pioneer railway from the utter disaster, with which for years it was imminently threatened, and in making it an effectual lever in promoting the supremacy of Toledo, as opposed to the business rivalry of neighboring villages. He was prominently engaged in getting up the "Free Soil" convention at Buffalo in 1848, and was active in its workings. When what was known as the "Kansas-Nebraska policy" of the National administration had drawn more distinctly the lines between pro-slavery and anti-slavery, he at once arrayed himself on the side of the latter, and against his will he was made the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress, and

was elected on that issue in 1854, receiving the support of a portion of the old Whig party and that of the anti-slavery Democrats. He was re-elected in 1856 and declined a third nomination in 1858. In 1873, he built the capacious residence at the southeast corner of Monroe and Nineteenth streets, which place remained his home until his death, Jan. 22, 1888. When the formation of an association for the political enfranchisement of women was discussed in Toledo, he at once gave it his hearty support, and when the association needed a permanent home he tendered it a local habitation in his Fort Industry Block.

James M. Ashley was born near Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 24, 1822. In 1826, the family removed to Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio, and here James M. received his educational training, which was necessarily meager and limited, as the facilities for education were not of the best in Portsmouth and vicinity at that time. When about fourteen years of age he ran away from home, finding employment first as cabin boy and later as a clerk upon an Ohio river steamboat. Several years were then passed in a roving life, during which time he wandered through a number of states, engaging first in one thing and then another, but always with success. He finally settled in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade, and later commenced the publication of a newspaper, *The Democratic Enquirer,* which he was soon obliged to sell for want of sufficient capital, and in 1851 he removed to Toledo, where he established a wholesale drug store at the corner of Jefferson and Summit streets. Later, while a resident of this city, he studied law and was soon admitted to practice in the courts of the State of Ohio; and in 1854 he took an active part in establishing the newly formed Republican party in the Toledo district at a convention held in the village of Maumee. He attended an important convention composed of many of the leaders of this party which was convened at Pittsburg early in the year 1856, and in the summer of the same year he was chosen a delegate to the Republican National Convention which was held at Philadelphia to nominate for the first time candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States, and to draft a party platform. At first he supported Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, for the Presidential nomination, but later he cast his ballot for Gen. John C. Fremont, who became the official standard-bearer of the Republican party in the campaign of that year. Later, Mr. Ashley delivered an address before a vast assemblage in Montpelier, Ohio, which marked him as a radical anti-slavery man and placed him in the front ranks of the Abolitionists. In the course of this address he said: "Conspirators are at this very hour laying broad and deep the conditions which are certain to ultimate in a revolution of fire and blood that must either result in the destruction of this Union and Government or in the abolition of slavery." In substance this was the same as Abraham Lincoln's celebrated dictum of 1858: "This nation cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." In 1858 Mr. Ashley was nominated and elected to Congress as a Republican from the Toledo district, and he continued to serve in that capacity by repeated re-elections for a period of ten years. At the first session of Congress after the election of President Lincoln he introduced a bill providing for the total abolition

of slavery in the District of Columbia, but because of its radical features the measure received but little support. In company with the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, he drafted another bill of a less drastic nature, appropriating $1,000,000 to compensate the slave-owners of the District, and this was passed April 11, 1862. On Dec. 14, following, he introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States by abolishing slavery. On June 15, 1864, this measure was defeated in the House, but Mr. Ashley later managed to convert enough Democratic representatives from the Northern and Border States to secure its passage on a reconsideration. He commenced the impeachment proceedings against President Andrew Johnson, in 1867, by charging him with usurpation of power and violation of the laws of the United States by corruptly using the appointing, pardoning and veto power, and at the same time he offered an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the President by direct vote of the people. In 1868 he was defeated for re-election to Congress, and in 1869 he was appointed Territorial Governor of Montana, but he resigned at the end of a year owing to a disagreement with President U. S. Grant. With his son, James M. Ashley, Jr., he constructed the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan railroad, and they also established and operated a fleet of train-carrying ferryboats between the terminal of the above railway on the shores of Lake Michigan and Gladstone, Wis. In 1890 he re-entered the political arena and again received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Toledo district, but as there was no live or important issue in the campaign, and as he had left the Republican ranks to support Greeley for the Presidency in 1872 and Tilden in 1876, he did not receive the active support of all the party leaders in his district and consequently was defeated at the polls. In 1892 he was again the Republican nominee for the same office, but was again unsuccessful. The worries incident to the memorable railway strike of 1893 tended to undermine the health of Mr. Ashley and in the following year he became afflicted with a severe attack of diabetes, from which he never fully recovered, and on Sept. 16, 1896, he went to his reward.

Truman H. Hoag was born at Manlius, N. Y., April 9, 1816. When a young man he went to Syracuse, where he held a clerkship in a store and in the Canal Collector's office. Thence he went to Oswego and was in the employ of Bronson & Crocker, commission merchants, coming to Toledo in 1849 as the agent of that house. In 1851, he first engaged in business, as the head of the house of Hoag, Strong & Co. In 1858, with Henry D. Walbridge, he formed the firm of Hoag & Walbridge, which continued for some ten years, when Mr. Hoag retired from active business. Though never an active politician, he was identified with the Democratic party and was the candidate of that party for mayor in 1867. In 1868, he was elected over James M. Ashley, Republican, as member of Congress, by a majority of 912, with Republican majority of 638 on the State ticket in the district at the same election. His service in Congress was limited to an extra session in the spring of 1869 and a few weeks of the regular session, beginning Dec. 1, 1869—affording very little opportunity for the manifestation

of the qualities which he was believed to possess. He died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1870.

Jacob Dolson Cox was born in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 27, 1828, his parents being natives of the United States, temporarily sojourning there. He was reared in the city of New York and received a classical education, graduating at Oberlin College in 1851. The following year he removed to Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he was superintendent of the high school for three years. Meanwhile he had fitted himself for the legal profession and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was elected to the senate of the Fifty-third general assembly in 1859 from the Twenty-third senatorial district, and was at once recognized as the Republican leader of the body, along with James A. Garfield. In 1861 he was commissioned a brigadier-general by President Lincoln, and for a time had charge of the organization of the volunteer troops of Ohio. In July of that year he was assigned to the command of the Kanawha brigade, operating in Western Virginia, and performed brilliant and efficient service. In 1862 he was assigned to the Army of Virginia, under General Pope, serving in the Ninth corps, to the command of which he succeeded when General Reno was killed at South Mountain, and he led the corps gallantly at Antietam. On April 16, 1863, he was placed in command of the District of Ohio, and also a division of the Twenty-third corps. He served under General Thomas in the Atlanta campaign and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He fought the battle of Kingston, N. C., March 14, 1865, and united his forces with those of General Sherman. In 1865 he was the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, and defeated Gen. George W. Morgan, Democrat, by a vote of 223,642 to 193,797. He was appointed Secretary of the Interior in March, 1869, by President Grant, but differing from the policy of the administration, he resigned in December, 1870, and returned to Cincinnati, where he had located in the practice of the law. In 1873 he was made president of the Toledo, Wabash & Western railway and removed to Toledo, and in 1876 was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress from the Sixth district—Lucas, Ottawa, Williams, Fulton, Henry and Wood counties. Three years later, in 1879, he returned to Cincinnati, and the year following he was elected dean of the Cincinnati Law School, and in 1883 President of the University of Cincinnati. He died Aug. 4, 1900, at Magnolia, Mass.

Jacob Romeis was born in Weisenbach, Bavaria, Dec. 1, 1835. He accompanied his parents to America in 1847 and with them settled at Buffalo, N. Y., having previously attended the village school of Weisenbach, as required by law, from his sixth year. In Buffalo he was a student in the common schools for one year, and in a German Protestant school for a time after his first communion. The family being poor, he was obliged at an early age to become self-supporting, and when fourteen secured a position as cabin-boy on the propeller "Oregon," Capt. Thomas Watts, running between Buffalo, Toledo and Detroit, his first visit to Toledo being in August, 1849. From 1850 to 1856 he was employed on passenger steamers commanded by Captains Watts, Hazard, Perkins, Pheatt, Willoughby and Goldsmith. The last named aided him to a position as train baggageman on the Toledo & Wabash rail-

road in 1856, and for two years he was thus employed. Afterward he was promoted to the position of conductor on freight and passenger trains, but after 1863 was given charge of passenger trains exclusively. Owing to sickness, in 1871 he was obliged to leave the road temporarily, but upon regaining his health he resumed work, being appointed general baggage agent. So successful was he that he was promoted to the position of depot master at Toledo, and given charge of all passenger trainmen on the Eastern division of that road, extending from Toledo to Danville, Ill. In that capacity he continued until his election to Congress. His first public office was that of alderman from the Seventh ward of Toledo, to which he was elected in 1874. Two years later he was re-elected, and in 1877 became president of the Board of Aldermen. In 1878 he was nominated for a third term, but refused to allow his name to be used. The next year he was elected mayor of Toledo, and under his administration many important reforms were instituted and improvements introduced. In 1881 and 1883 he was re-elected, serving for six years altogether. His nomination for Congress followed in 1884, and at the end of a campaign which was one of the most active the district has ever known he was elected by a majority of 239 votes. In 1886 the same candidates—Mr. Romeis and Frank H. Hurd—were again pitted against each other, and the result was practically the same, Mr. Romeis receiving a majority of 1,588 votes in the district. After resuming the duties of a private citizen he devoted his attention largely to the interests of the Toledo City Natural Gas Company, one of the principal industries of the city, and of which he was vice-president.

State Senators.—Sessions of 1835 and 1836, and 1839-40, John E. Hunt; 1841-42, Jacob Clark; 1848-49-50, James Myers; 1854-55, Samuel H. Steedman; 1864-65-66-67, James C. Hall; 1868, Charles A. King; 1874-76-77, Emery D. Potter, Sr.; 1876-77, Theophilus P. Brown; 1878-79, James B. Steedman; 1884-85, William H. McLyman; 1886-87, Ezra S. Dodd; 1890-91, John Ryan; 1898, William G. Leet and Adam Schafer; 1900-02, George C. Dunham; 1904, L. L. H. Austin; 1906-08, Sylvester Lamb; 1909-10, Carl H. Keller, present incumbent.

John Elliott Hunt was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., (within the fort), April 11, 1798. Subsequently, his father, Col. Thomas Hunt, was ordered with his regiment to take possession of St. Louis, where he commanded from 1803 to 1807, and there he and his wife died, leaving the son, John E., an orphan in childhood. In 1812, he went to live with his elder brother, Henry J. Hunt, in Detroit, and there witnessed Hull's surrender to the British army under General Brock. While in his fourteenth year his brother sent him to Sandwich, Canada, to secure at least an elementary education, no school being then in existence in Michigan. His student life in Canada, as well as all the schooling ever received by him was embraced within the limits of one year. He was the first beholder of the landing at St. Louis of the celebrated travelers, Lewis and Clark, from their three-years' tour to the Pacific Ocean, in 1806. In 1816 Mr. Hunt came to Maumee City, where, and at Toledo, he subsequently resided. At the former place he at once commenced business and for many years was in mercantile trade, which was largely

with the Indians in this region, with whom his relations were ever friendly, in large measure possessing their confidence and regard. His first Presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay, in 1824; his next was for General Jackson, in 1828, and he supported the Democratic candidate at each subsequent Presidential election, the last one being for S. J. Tilden in 1876. He was the first senator from this district after the organization of Lucas county, serving two years, as he also did in the same body in 1839-40, taking a prominent position. He was a member of the State Constitutional convention of 1850, and in 1851 he was elected treasurer of Lucas county, serving as such for two years. Subsequently he served for eight years as postmaster at Toledo, until the incoming of President Lincoln in 1861. In 1837 he was elected by the legislature as major-general of the Eighteenth division, Ohio militia, in which capacity he did what was then practicable for maintaining both the *morale* and the organization of that system which, not long afterward, owing to the popular judgment as to its inutility, substantially ceased to be. He resided at Maumee from 1816 until 1853, when he removed to Toledo. He died July 22, 1877, and is buried in Forest cemetery, Toledo.

Dr. Jacob Clark was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 8, 1807; studied medicine with Dr. Caleb Pierce, of St. Lawrence county, New York, and was graduated at Burlington, Vt., in 1828. After practicing at Canton, St. Lawrence county, he removed to Toledo in 1834, and there he spent the remainder of an exceedingly active career. During the cholera epidemic, in 1849, the call for assistance was so great that he, as well as all other physicians, was nearly worn out by his labors.

James C. Hall was born in Cincinnati, Nov. 20, 1812, and there he lived until his removal to Toledo, in 1859. He was for many years engaged in mercantile trade at Cincinnati, having been among the pioneers of jobbing business at that point. He was one of the first, if not actually the first, president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. Actively identified with all public enterprises, he was specially helpful in the construction of the first telegraph line to Cincinnati, the Ohio & Mississippi railway (of which company he was president), the city water works and other improvements. At Toledo his spirit of enterprise was also manifested and specially beneficial to the city. At the time of his death, which occurred at Toledo, Nov. 13, 1868, he was serving his third term as state senator, in which capacity his long business experience and general intelligence made him very useful, both to his immediate constituents and to the State.

Charles Augustus King was born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1817. He came to Toledo in the spring of 1841, when he engaged as a clerk in the commission house of Morgan L. Collins & Co., forwarding and commission merchants, and there he remained until the winter of 1845-46, when he entered like employ with Edward Haskell & Co. In August, 1846, with N. Mitchell, he established the forwarding and commission house of Mitchell & King, on Water street, near Jefferson, which continued until January, 1848, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Mitchell removing to Cincinnati. With A. J. Field, the firm of Field & King was then organized and continued until 1853. Then was formed

the firm of C. A. King & Co., (Charles B. Phillips, partner), which continued until 1855, when Ebenezer Walbridge succeeded Mr. Phillips. In January, 1859, was formed the firm of King Brothers (C. A. & F. J. King), to which afterward was added Fred H. King. In 1855 Mr. King contracted for building the first grain elevator (No. 1) for the Wabash railway. After the institution of banks in Toledo he was connected with them as stockholder and director. He was one of the five trustees appointed by the court of Common Pleas, to whose direction was assigned the construtcion of the Toledo & Woodville railroad in 1870. He was a member of every board of trade in the city, beginning with the first one in 1849; held like relation with the Produce Exchange; and was president of the former body in 1868. He was many years president of the Mutual Insurance Company. Elected as Mayor of Toledo in 1867, he served for two years, and at a special election held in December, 1868, he was chosen state senator to succeed James C. Hall, deceased. Among the measures which received his special support was what is known as the "Interest law," under which, by special agreement, eight per cent. interest was made payable, the regular legal rate remaining at six per cent. In 1882 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Toledo district, and with a Democratic majority of 3,000 in the district he came within 1,104 votes of an election, running 1,051 ahead of the Republican ticket in Lucas county. For many years Mr. King was an active member and a trustee of the Young Men's Association, and subsequently of the Toledo Library Association, organized in 1865, as he also was of the Toledo Public Library.

William Gleason Leet was born in Courtland, Trumbull county, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1867. When he was but two years of age his parents moved to Andover, Ashtabula county, where he continued to hold his residence until locating in Toledo, Jan. 30, 1888. When he was fifteen years old his father died, leaving him, an older sister and a brother ten years his junior. The future senator secured a position with the Ashtabula Russia Leather Company, but the work being too heavy for a lad of his age he was compelled to give it up and then went to work in a skating rink. He was thus employed a little more than a year, and during his spare time he learned telegraphy with A. W. Gates, manager of the telegraph office at Andover for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. After working at that occupation at several different points he was located at home, where during nearly four years of night work he studied days and completed the course in the Andover High School. After completing these studies he was transferred to the Toledo division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway and located at Sandusky, and from there, after eight months' sojourn, was transferred to the Michigan division and located in the dispatcher's office at Toledo, where he was promoted to the position of Dispatcher during the World's Fair, in 1893. In 1890 he was elected by his co-workers as chairman of a committee of all the telegraphers on the Lake Shore system to present matters to the general officers of the company relative to the adjustment of wages, the work of which committee was in a large measure successful. In 1894 he began to read

law, during his spare time, with the firm of Beard & Beard, of Toledo, but after two years of study he gave up the idea of adopting the practice of law as a profession. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Leet was elected as a member of the Ohio State Senate by a majority of 1,770 votes over his Republican opponent, who two years before had a majority of over 7,000 votes. In 1901 he accepted a position as train dispatcher for the Wabash railroad and was located at Montpelier, Ohio, where he remained until 1906. He then removed to Greenville, Miss., where he has charge of a large gas plant.

CHAPTER VIII.

LEGISLATORS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

REPRESENTATIVES, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—PROBATE JUDGES, WITH SKETCHES—CLERKS OF COURT, WITH SKETCHES—SHERIFFS, WITH SKETCHES—COUNTY AUDITORS, WITH SKETCHES—COUNTY TREASURERS, WITH SKETCHES—RECORDERS—SURVEYORS—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—CORONERS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Representatives.—Session of 1840, George B. Way; 1845, Lyman Parcher; 1847, Emery D. Potter, Sr.; 1848, Freeborn Potter; 1849, Morrison R. Waite; 1850, Samuel H. Steedman; 1852-53, Lucien B. Lathrop; 1854-55, Samuel Durgin; 1858-59, Samuel A. Raymond; 1860-61, Dennison Steele; 1862-63, James Myers; 1864-65, Lorenzo L. Morehouse; 1866-67, John A. Chase; 1868-69, John Sinclair; 1870-71, Wilson W. Griffith; 1872-73, Russell C. Thompson and Guido Marx; 1874-75, Guido Marx and Russell C. Thompson; 1876, Russell C. Thompson (died before the expiration of his term); 1876-77, Conrad Huberich; 1877, James C. Messer (to fill vacancy); 1878-79, Harvey Kellogg and David B. Sturgeon; 1880-81, N. Montgomery Howard and Charles B. Holloway; 1882-83, Henry Kahlo and Noah H. Swayne, Jr.; 1884-85, William Beatty and Edward Malone; 1886-87, John H. Puck and Orville S. Brumback; 1888-89, Charles P. Griffin and James C. Messer; 1890, Charles P. Griffin and James C. Messer; 1892, Charles P. Griffin, Oliver P. Heller, Charles A. Flickinger; 1894, Carl H. Beckham, Charles P. Griffin, Oliver P. Heller; 1896, Carl H. Beckham, Christian Schneider, Jonas Stanbery; 1898, John C. MacBroom and Frank B. Niles; 1900, George Demuth and Charles P. Griffin; 1902, Ulysses G. Denman, John C. Jones, George Demuth, Harold W. Fraser; 1904, Charles Farner, Louis H. Payne, George A. Bassett, John C. Jones; 1906, George A. Bassett, Louis H. Payne, D. J. O'Rourke, Frank Hillenkamp; 1909-10, John Paul Jones, Myer Geleerd, Cornell Schreiber.

Lyman Parcher was a native of Vermont; came to what is now Fulton county in 1836; afterward lived at Maumee many years; and while there was elected to the Ohio legislature, and held different county offices. He died at Toledo, May 24, 1862, aged 57.

Col. Samuel H. Steedman became a resident of the Maumee valley in 1837, being a contractor on the Wabash & Erie canal. He served creditably at different times in both branches of the State legislature,

and during the first year of the Civil war commanded the Sixty-eighth Ohio infantry, being discharged from the service in 1862.

Lucien B. Lathrop was born in Royalton, Vt., and immigrated to Richfield township, Lucas county, in 1834, in 1848 removing to Sylvania. He served as a member of the Ohio legislature and held other official positions. He died of paralysis at his residence in Sylvania, May 9, 1873.

Samuel A. Raymond was born at Stormville, Dutchess county, New York, in 1821, and from that place the family removed to Patterson, N. Y., in 1826. He came to Toledo while young; went to St. Joseph, Mich., for a few years, and then returned to Toledo, where he was in business, including the lumber trade. He was a representative in the Ohio legislature of 1858-59, and was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Toledo district. He left Toledo in 1866, for California, and he spent the remaining years of his life in San Francisco.

Dennison Steele was born at Williamstown, Vt., Aug. 18, 1815. His boyhood was spent at Sackett's Harbor, where he enjoyed as good educational advantages as the locality furnished. In 1833 he accompanied his father and family to Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio. Remaining there a short time, the family removed to Maumee, then the most hopeful center of trade on the Maumee river. Dennison soon became assistant auditor of Wood county, and ere long the postmaster at Maumee, where he afterward was deputy collector of customs. He was engaged in the lumber trade for some time, beginning in 1838. From 1851 to 1854 he was clerk of Lucas county, removing to Toledo when that city became the county seat, in 1852, and there he continued to reside until his death. In 1859 he was elected as a representative in the Ohio legislature from the counties of Lucas and Fulton. Taking special interest in the cause of education, he served for several years as a member of the Toledo board of education. In 1865 he was appointed postmaster at Toledo by President Lincoln, and served in that capacity until removed by President Johnson in 1866. Mr. Steele's death occurred Nov. 29, 1871.

Lorenzo Lewis Morehouse was born in Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, Jan. 27, 1811. He came to Ohio in October, 1837, and took an interest with Elijah Dodd in a contract in the construction of the Miami & Erie canal, in which connection they had a store in Waterville. In 1846 Mr. Morehouse built a grist mill at Waterville, and in 1849 he entered into partnership with James M. Brigham, which continued until the death of that gentleman, in 1869, the business including the wholesale grocery house of Ketcham, Brigham & Co., in Toledo. For several years he was county commissioner and for two years a representative in the State legislature, to which office he declined a renomination. Mr. Morehouse died at Waterville, Jan. 28, 1872.

John Sinclair was a native of Ireland and was born in 1825. Coming to the United States in 1826, the family settled at Monroe, Mich. In 1847 he came to Toledo and became the bookkeeper of Alonzo Godard. Subsequently he was engaged in the commission business with G. R. Williams, and still later with Matthew Brown, the latter partnership terminating in 1874. In the city council from 1859 to

1863, and again from 1867 to 1873, he was a leading member of that body, most of the time acting as president of the same. In 1868-69 he served a term as representative of Lucas county in the Ohio legislature. He was actively identified with the Board of Trade, of which he was at one time the president, and also with the Toledo Library Association. Mr. Sinclair died at Oakland, Cal., March 3, 1875.

Wilson W. Griffith was born near the Falls of Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1823. When fourteen years of age he left the farm and went to Lebanon, Wayne county, where he remained for a few years, and then engaged as clerk in a store at Massillon. In 1840, when seventeen years of age, he went to Oberlin with the view of taking a full college course, but after spending about two years in preparatory studies his health so far failed that he was compelled to relinquish his purpose, much to his disappointment. In 1843 he went to Bethlehem, Stark county, where he acted as clerk in a store and taught school, and he commenced his business life in 1845 by opening a store at Sugar Creek. In 1849 he removed his stock to Middlebury, Ind., and also engaged in milling there. He remained there until 1854 and then came to Toledo and engaged in the grain, warehouse and commission business with William G. Powers, occupying the "old red warehouse" at the foot of Monroe street, which property Mr. Griffith soon thereafter purchased. In 1858, with Robert Cummings, he engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade. This arrangement continued until March, 1862, when the firm of R. & J. Cummings took the business and Mr. Griffith returned to the commission and grain trade at the former stand. His health again becoming impaired, in 1866 he commenced a series of journeys, including visits to Europe, Asia, and Africa, and to many portions of the United States, including the Pacific coast. In 1869 he was elected as representative to the Ohio legislature, in which capacity he occupied an unusually prominent and useful position. Among other things, he presented and ably supported in debate a series of resolutions protesting against the bad faith of the State of Indiana in not maintaining according to the obligations assumed by her, her section of the Wabash & Erie canal. In 1871, with Henry B. Probasco, of Cincinnati, he was appointed by President Grant a Centennial commissioner for Ohio, holding such position until the close of the Exposition of 1876, at Philadelphia. Throughout the Civil war, with the earnest co-operation of Mrs. Griffith, he was active and effective in contributing to the needs of the soldiers of the Union, and although from physical incapacity exempt from military service, he sent two substitutes to the field. In 1871 he was chiefly active in the establishment of the Merchants' National Bank of Toledo, of which he was the president until 1882. He was prominent in the establishment at Toledo of the Milburn Wagon Works, one of the largest manufacturing concerns of the kind in the world, and which has contributed largely to the prosperity and population of the city.

Guido Marx was born in Carlsruhe, Germany, June 28, 1827. From six to ten years of age he attended the Lyceum, where were

taught the common branches of education, with the Latin, he also receiving therewith some instruction in Hebrew. The following two years he visited the school in Baden-Baden, to which place the family removed. At fourteen he was apprenticed to the book trade in Brunswick, North Germany. When seventeen he returned to his father's store in Baden, where were oil paintings and prints, still employing his leisure hours in the study of the languages, and also began that of history and art. In 1846 his father sent him to Paris, where he found employment in warerooms of exporters of city-made goods—meantime improving opportunities for visiting galleries and the study of art. In 1847 he returned to Baden with a consignment of oil paintings. During the years 1847-48, as a member of different societies, he became involved in political agitation which specially embraced the young men of the country. The result of this relation was that upon the failure of the agitation for liberty it was found best that he and his older brother (Emil) leave Germany for the United States, which they did, landing in New York, Oct. 1, 1849. Continuing their trip westward, they soon found themselves among German friends in Wood county, Ohio, where, with two others, they purchased of the State forty acres of "Canal lands," on which they built a small log house, cut prairie grass for winter feed for a cow and a yoke of oxen, and began the work of clearing, grubbing and fencing, preparatory to the next year's crops. In the spring of 1851 the Marx brothers sold out and removed to Toledo for employment as clerks, and they were engaged in the grocery trade from that time until 1861. Subsequently, with Rudolph Brand, Guido engaged in the liquor trade, the firm name being R. Brand & Company. In 1869-71 Mr. Marx was a member of the Toledo city council, representing the Fourth ward, and he was elected as representative in the State legislature in 1871, being re-elected in 1873. In the last-named year he was appointed by Governor Noyes as Commissioner to represent Ohio at the Vienna (Austria) Exposition, and as the result of his observations there he made report upon the necessity for the introduction in the United States of special trade schools, such as Toledo now has in the Manual Training School. In 1875, before the expiration of his second term as representative, he was elected mayor of Toledo, serving for two years and declining a renomination in 1877. In 1876, by appointment of the United States Centennial Commissioners, he was a member of the board of judges of the international exposition, held at Philadelphia, and was specially assigned to Group IV (malt liquors, wines and distilled spirits). By appointment of the court of Common Pleas, in 1878, he was made one of the trustees of the Toledo sinking fund. In 1881 the governor appointed him as a member of the police board of Toledo, under a special act of the legislature, which position he resigned on account of ill health. For a time he served as examiner of teachers for the Toledo schools. Beside these public positions, Mr. Marx served as director in the Merchants' National Bank, and in the Toledo Savings Bank & Trust Company, resigning the former position on account of ill health. In 1867-68, and again in 1872-73, he

visited the Fatherland, and he made a trip to California in 1884, and to Colorado in 1887.

Harvey Kellogg was born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn., Jan. 19, 1813, and settled in Lucas county in 1837. In addition to a common school education he enjoyed the advantages of academic instruction for one year in Columbia county, New York, and in 1830, when a little over seventeen years of age, he engaged in teaching in his native town, where, a few years later, he was elected a member of the school board and of the Examining Committee. Upon coming to Lucas county Mr. Kellogg located in what is now Adams township, where he taught school thirteen terms, served as justice of the peace by successive elections fifteen years, and was postmaster at Hickory, in that township, seven years. In 1877 he was elected to the general assembly by a plurality vote on the National Greenback party ticket, and while a member of the House served on the committees on Temperance and on Unfinished Business. In 1883 he was chosen president of the Lucas County Sunday-school Union.

Charles B. Holloway represented Lucas county in the Ohio legislature, 1880-81. He was born in York, Livingston county, New York, June 14, 1826, and when eight years old was brought by his father to Springfield township, Lucas county. He took a prominent part in the organization of the militia of his township. As captain of Company C, Fourth regiment Ohio militia, he was appointed by the adjutant-general, Charles W. Hill, to take command of the regiment till the organization was completed. At an election in Monclova, in August, 1863, he was chosen lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and received his commission from Governor Tod Aug. 30, 1863. Mr. Holloway was active and efficient as a member of the general assembly, and gained great credit, especially for the passage of his telegraph bill, a measure designed to afford relief from the monopoly of the Western Union Telegraph Company, by securing competition in the telegraph business.

Charles P. Griffin was born at Kipton, Lorain county, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1842. The rudiments of his education were obtained in the common schools of his native village, and afterward, ambitious to increase his fund of learning, he entered Oberlin College, where he conducted his studies with diligence and success. In order to pay the necessary expenses of tuition and board, he taught school during the winter months for several years. At the age of twenty-two he secured a position as a teacher in a business college in Oberlin, of which, less than a year later, he became principal. In connection with another gentleman, in 1865, he opened a business college at Hillsdale, Mich., and this he superintended and conducted in addition to continuing the management of the college at Oberlin. For three years he was thus engaged, after which, in 1868, he came to Toledo and embarked in the real estate and insurance business. From 1879 until 1883 he served as general manager of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, but in the latter year he returned to Toledo, where his large and increasing interests required his personal attention. In 1887 he accepted the nomination, and at the election was chosen by a decided majority to repre-

sent Lucas county in the State legislature. In the Sixty-eighth general assembly he rendered efficient service in the interests of his constituents, and they, appreciating his fidelity and devotion to them, elected him to the Sixty-ninth assembly, and afterward to the Seventieth, Seventy-first, and again to the Seventy-fourth. In all the long contest for the establishment and maintenance of the city's gas plant, he was the champion of the rights of the majority. He also introduced bills, which became laws, providing for a more equitable distribution of the costs of extensions and openings, requiring the city to pay the cost of paving all street intersections, and to pay at least one-half the cost of street lighting. During the Civil war Mr. Griffin was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, and his patriotic spirit led him to enlist as a member of Company C, Seventh Ohio Infantry. He died Dec. 18, 1902.

James Curtis Messer was born in Greenfield, Erie county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 1, 1834. His father was a farmer, and in 1844 came west and settled on a farm which is now within the corporate limits of Toledo. In 1858, the son purchased a farm in section 9, Oregon township, and there he resided the remainder of his life. His early school privileges were meager. During the Civil war he was not only a warm supporter of the Federal cause, but was active and effective in the organization of the First Regiment, Ohio National Guard, in 1863. He was made second lieutenant of Company A, of what was known as the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, mustered May 12, 1864. In September following it was mustered out and resumed its place in the State militia, Lieutenant Messer being promoted to the captaincy, which he retained until the company was disbanded in 1868. Commencing in 1858, he acted for two years as township trustee, four years as assessor, nine years as clerk, and six as treasurer. He represented Lucas county in the Sixty-second general assembly of Ohio, being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Russell C. Thompson, and in 1887 and again in 1889 he was elected to the same position. He was for many years vice-president of the Lucas County Agricultural Society. Mr. Messer died Sept. 21, 1903.

Oliver Perry Heller was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1838. The family came to Lucas county in 1846 and settled in Providence township, and there Oliver Perry grew to manhood and lived a signally useful life. During the winter seasons he attended school, while the summer months were devoted to farm work. On Oct. 16, 1861, he enlisted at Napoleon under Samuel H. Steedman as a member of the Sixty-eighth Ohio infantry. Proceeding to Camp Chase, he was ordered from there, Jan. 1, 1862, to Columbus, Ohio, which place he left Feb. 10, for Ft. Donelson. He was assigned to Wood's brigade and Feb. 14 took part in the battle at that place. Later he took part in the battle of Shiloh, where he was disabled, in the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, and the Atlanta campaign of the following year. On Oct. 28, 1864, he was mustered out at Chattanooga, the term of his service having expired. On his return home he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He held a number of important public positions, being twice elected to represent Lucas county in the

State legislature. For fifteen years he was justice of the peace, also served as township trustee, and in 1890 was census enumerator.

Probate Judges.—From 1852 to 1855, Charles I. Scott; 1855 to 1858, Horace Thacher; 1858 to 1861, Thomas Dunlap; 1861 to 1873, Fred A. Jones; 1873 to 1879, David R. Austin; 1879 to 1885, Isaac R. Sherwood; 1885 to 1891, Joseph W. Cummings; 1891 to 1903, Irwin I. Millard; 1903 to 1906, Richard Waite; 1906 to 1909, Horace A. Merrill; 1909 to 1913, O'Brien O'Donnell, present incumbent.

This court was created by the Constitution of 1851, with the provision that one judge of the same should be elected in each county. It is an office peculiarly local and intimately associated with the affairs of all the people, and it has been filled in Lucas county by some of her best citizens. In fact, it may be said that the county has been singularly fortunate in the selection of its probate judges, included in the list being some able lawyers, and all who have filled the position have been honest and pure-minded men, giving character and dignity to the court and reflecting honor upon the county and themselves.

The first judge of the probate court of Lucas county was the Hon. Charles I. Scott, of Toledo. He was chosen at the first election following the adoption of the Constitution of 1851. Judge Scott was one of the pioneers who settled at Toledo in the early years of the municipality, and he was a man of great force of character and kindness of heart. In February, 1855, he was succeeded by Hon. Horace Thacher, also of Toledo, who held the office three years, and the records show him to have been a painstaking, careful official. Hon. Thomas Dunlap succeeded to the office in February, 1858. Judge Dunlap was a lawyer of learning and ability, and was possessed of that culture, refinement and kindness of heart which eminently fitted him for the discharge of the delicate and responsible trust. He held various offices of trust and honor, and in all the relations of life faithfully discharged whatever duty devolved upon him.

Hon. Fred A. Jones, who succeeded Judge Dunlap in the office, brought to the discharge of his duties, not only talents of the highest order and a thorough knowledge of the law, but a kindness of heart which eminently fitted him for the position. Among the members of the bar of Lucas county few have attained a more prominent position. He was born at Grafton, Lorain county, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1823; received his education at Norwalk, Oberlin, and Granville; and was admitted to the bar in 1849, about which time he was married to Miss Delia S. Case, of Granville, Ohio. For a time he taught school at Jackson, Miss., but soon returned to the North and practiced law at Granville until coming to Toledo in 1853. Here he continued his practice, having at different times M. O. Higgins and J. M. Ritchie as partners. In 1860 he was elected probate judge and was completing his fourth term at the time of his death, Feb. 8, 1873. That the people of the county appreciated his services is evidenced by the fact that he was four times elected to the position.

Judge Jones was succeeded by Hon. David R. Austin, who served until 1879, when he was succeeded by Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood, who

served until 1885, being in turn succeeded by Hon. Joseph W. Cummings.

Judge Cummings was a good lawyer, and of a most genial and kindly nature. Sympathetic and generous, he brought to the discharge of the duties of the office qualities and qualifications rarely found combined in one man. Nearly all the people in the county personally knew and loved him, and their esteem was evidenced by twice electing him judge of probate of the county. He held the office from 1885 to 1891.

Hon. Irwin I. Millard succeeded Judge Cummings in 1891, was reelected in 1893, again in 1896 and 1899, and he continued to hold the office until 1903, being succeeded by Richard Waite. He was one of the leading members of the Toledo bar, and was engaged in the practice of his profession in the city for twenty-four years prior to his election as probate judge, building up a most enviable reputation. For many years he was a member of the firm of Bissell & Gorrill, this connection existing until 1891. The birth of Judge Millard occurred in Richland county, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1838, and he passed his boyhood in Huron and Wayne counties. During this period he attended the public schools, later supplementing his elementary education by a course of study in Frenkesburg Academy. After completing the course there he taught school for the next three years. In 1861 he entered his country's service, and enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, Col. Moses Dickey having command of the regiment, which was assigned to duty in the Army of the Ohio, and was stationed at Bowling Green, Ky. While there Mr. Millard was taken ill and for some time was in the hospital. In 1862 he was discharged on a surgeon's certificate and returned to Crawford county, Ohio, and when he recovered his health again engaged in teaching school at Weilersville. It was in the spring of 1863 that the future judge came to make his home in Toledo. He was offered the position of clerk in the Recorder's office and acted in that capacity for one year. Later he became bookeeper for Alonzo Goddard, consignee of the Erie Railway line of steamboats and the Miami & Erie Canal line in Toledo. At the end of a year in that position he entered the law office of Messers. Bissell & Gorrill to prosecute legal studies, and in the spring of 1867 he was duly admitted to the bar, after which he was taken into partnership by his former preceptors.

In the fall of 1902, Richard Waite was elected as Judge Millard's successor, and served until February, 1906.

In 1905 Horace A. Merrill was elected to the position of probate judge, and he was succeeded in office by O'Brien O'Donnell, who was elected in 1908, and is the present incumbent of the position.

Clerks of Courts.—Under the Constitution of 1802 the occupants of this office were appointed, the provision being that "Each court shall appoint its own clerk, for the term of seven years;" and it was further provided that "They shall be removable for breach of good behavior at any time by the judges of the respective courts." The first occupant of this office under the old Constitution was Horatio Conant, who served from the time of the organization of the county until the year 1837. He was succeeded in the office by Daniel McBain, James Myers, Jerome B.

Myers, Francis L. Nichols, and Dennison Steele, the last named being elected the first clerk of the county under the Constitution of 1851. The successors of these gentlemen, in so far as the writer has been able to obtain their names, with the years of their elections, follow: 1854, Francis L. Nichols; 1857, Peleg T. Clark; 1863, Victor Keen; 1872, Michael J. Enright; 1881, Romanso C. Quiggle; 1887, John P. Bronson; 1893, Leroy E. Clark; 1899, Jacob M. Weier; 1905, Edward L. Kimes, present incumbent.

Dr. Horatio Conant was born in Mansfield, Conn., Nov. 25, 1785. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1810, at Middlebury College, and in 1813 the degree of Master of Arts. He was engaged two and a half years as tutor in the college. He studied anatomy at Malone, N. Y., with Dr. Waterhouse. In 1815 he visited Detroit and spent the winter with his brother, a merchant. In 1816, with Almon Gibbs, he opened a stock of goods on the north side of the Maumee river, opposite Fort Meigs. Continuing mercantile business about one year, he commenced the practice of medicine, and, although at different periods he held official positions, such as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, postmaster, collector of customs, justice of the peace for nearly half a century, and the office of county clerk after the organization of Lucas county, he made his profession his chief business. Dr. Conant died Dec. 10, 1879, aged ninety-four years.

Francis L. Nichols was born July 11, 1805, in the town of Norway, Herkimer county, New York. His father was a farmer, and his opportunities for obtaining an education were meagre, consisting of an annual term of three months in an ordinary country school. The father not approving of a plan for a more extended education, the son continued work on the farm; but having obtained a grammar from a friend, he carried the same with him, studying it as he had opportunity at work, in the field and elsewhere. When twenty-one years of age he resolved to leave the farm; and fortunately for him, about that time his father exchanged his place for one in Fairfield, Herkimer county, near to which was an academy, which the son attended for one term and until qualified to teach a common country school, which he did for four terms. Without means requisite for pursuing his plan of studies, he turned his attention to business and soon entered a store, acting as clerk at five dollars per month for one year, when he engaged at another place at $300 per year, with Hon. Alex H. Buell, remaining three years, and then without capital began business on his own account in his native town. On Aug. 19, 1835, he left that country and came to the West, with seventy dollars in cash and without known destination. He left Herkimer by an Erie Canal line-boat and was one week in reaching Buffalo, whence he proceeded by steamboat to Sandusky, and by stage and on foot to Mansfield, Mt. Vernon and Newark; thence by canal to Cleveland and by steamboat to Detroit. Starting from there for Chicago by open mail stage, he proceeded as far as Michigan City, when for financial reasons he deemed it better to return East. Taking a steamer at Detroit for Toledo and Cleveland, he proceeded to the latter place, not daring even to land at Toledo from fear of the "Maumee," as the prevalent malaria diseases there were then called

He engaged as clerk in the Bank of Cleveland and continued there until January, 1836, when he acccepted a proposition to come to Manhattan, a new town then just projected at the mouth of the Maumee river, to assume charge of a store to be established by the Manhattan Company. On Jan. 19, 1836, he took stage for Manhattan. Soon thereafter he took charge of the stock himself and continued business until 1837, when came the financial crash so memorable of those days, and which made a suspension of his business necessary. He was elected one of the trustees of Port Lawrence township, and afterward, when Manhattan township was organized, he became a trustee of the same. In 1841 he was, against his will, elected by the State legislature an associate judge of Lucas county, *vice* John Berdan, deceased. James Myers was appointed clerk of the court and held the office until April, 1844, when Judge Nichols succeeded him, resigning the judgeship and removing to Maumee, then the county seat, where he purchased the residence vacated by M. R. Waite, afterward Chief Justice of the United States Supreme court, upon the removal of the latter to Toledo. Upon the expiration of his term as clerk Judge Nichols removed to Toledo and built and occupied a residence at the corner of Galena street and Summit avenue. The county seat was again located at Toledo upon a vote of the people in 1852, and Judge Nichols was elected clerk of courts under the new Constitution, in 1854, serving for three years. At the expiration of his term he retired to his little farm, then just outside the city limits, to spend the remainder of his days in the quiet of retirement. He also embarked in the stove and hardware trade, with J. N. Stevens, but soon disposed of his interest to Mayor Brigham. On the breaking out of the Civil war, in 1861, though then by several years exempt from military service, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, Capt. Richard Waite, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, organized primarily for the defense of Ohio from Confederate raids, but serving chiefly on Johnson's Island and on the James and Appomattox rivers in Virginia, under General Grant. Judge Nichols was the chairman of the first county meeting held in Lucas county for organization against the Slave power, which movement led to the formation of the Republican party, of which he became an earnest and active member.

Peleg T. Clark, long an active man in the business and affairs of the township of Sylvania, was born in Waterville, Me., in 1809. In May, 1832, he went to Flat Rock, Mich., where for nine years he was a trader among the French and Indians. He came to Sylvania in 1841, and was clerk of the courts of Lucas county from 1858 to 1864. Mr. Clark died in 1887.

Michael J. Enright was born in Cincinnati, March 5, 1845, of Irish parentage, and the family removed to Toledo in 1853. His mother died in 1859, and then the son was sent to school at Notre Dame College, Indiana. After two and a half years' study, however, he left school without his father's approval and returned to Toledo, where he engaged to learn the carpenter's trade with Edward Malone. His wages not being sufficient to meet his expenses, he obtained employment in a tub and pail factory, where, in addition to his regular

labor, he kept the time-book of the men and received in all eighty cents per day. At the end of six months of this service, and when seventeen years old, in 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Federal army, being mustered into Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Infantry. He was subsequently appointed lieutenant, and served out his term of enlistment with special credit for fidelity and courage. He went with his regiment to the Army of the Ohio and participated in the campaigns of that command. He was with it in the pursuit and capture of John Morgan; in the East Tennessee campaign of General Burnside; in the Atlanta campaign and the Franklin and Nashville campaign under General Thomas; and took part in the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. He was slightly wounded at Dallas, Ga.; was captured by Wheeler's Confederate cavalry at Kingston, Ga., but made his escape while crossing the Etowah river. He was mustered out with the regiment in 1865. Returning to Toledo, at the age of twenty years, he obtained the situation of entry clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Luce, Chapin & Blass. In 1867 he went to Rochester, N. Y., to become clerk in a hotel, but soon accepted the position of clerk for the manager of the New York Oil Company, where he remained for two years. Returning again to Toledo, he became a shipping clerk for Chase, Isherwood & Company, tobacco manufacturers. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed deputy sheriff. In 1872 he was elected clerk of courts, being re-elected in 1875 and in 1878, serving three terms and retiring in 1882. From that year until 1885 he was the manager of the Toledo Transfer Company, and then, in connection with Frank C. Smith, he established the Toledo Brush Company at 170-174 St. Clair street. In September, 1887, he was elected president of the Toledo Business Men's Committee, organized for promoting the general interests of the city, and more especially for making known and giving effect to Toledo's advantages as a manufacturing and commercial point. In 1886 he consented to the use of his name as a candidate for nomination for Congress by the Democratic convention, in opposition to Frank H. Hurd, and lacked but few votes of success. For several years he was a director of the Tri-State Fair Association.

John P. Bronson was born in the village of Swan, Noble county, Indiana, May 18, 1847. He remained with his parents until 1864, when, although he was a youth of only seventeen years, he became a member of Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, under Capt. W. B. Pugh, a brother-in-law. He went to the front with his regiment and in the engagement of Utoy Creek he was wounded in the leg and an amputation below the knee became necessary. The unfortunate youth was in the hospital for six months, and then returned home on a furlough, when a second operation was performed, his limb being removed at the thigh. He was honorably discharged from the service, June 21, 1865, and was soon given employment by the Government at Nashville, Tenn. For a period covering some eighteen years he was a clerk in the city police court, and his faithfulness to his duties was the reason for his long retention in the position. In

1887 he was elected clerk of courts of Lucas county, was re-elected in 1890, and served in the position until 1894.

Sheriffs.—The first executive officer of the courts in Lucas county was Munson H. Daniels, who was appointed at the time of the organization of the county, although Junius Flagg served at the first session of court. Cornelius G. Shaw was elected in the fall of 1837 and served until 1842. Messrs. Daniels and Shaw were among the earliest settlers in the county, and their successors in the office of sheriff, with the years of their election to office, are as follows: 1841, Elisha S. Frost; 1845, Luther Dodge; 1847, Elisha Mack; 1851, Elijah Dodd; 1855, Stephen J. Springer; 1857, Henry D. Kingsbury; 1861, Nathan M. Landis; 1865, Henry D. Kingsbury; 1869, Patrick H. Dowling; 1873, Albert Moore; 1877, Samuel S. Linton; 1879, Albert Moore; 1881, John S. Harbeck, Jr.; 1885, Benjamin F. Wade; 1887, Wilson W. Cullison; 1888, John S. Harbeck, Jr.; 1889, John B. Stuart; 1893, Charles E. Tual; 1897, Charles Stager; 1899, John V. Newton; 1903, S. B. Chambers; 1908, John C. Newton, present incumbent.

Cornelius G. Shaw was among the early settlers at Toledo, coming here in 1832, the year in which the two villages (Port Lawrence and Vistula) began the bitter rivalry, which was soon measurably abated upon their corporate union as Toledo. He came from Western New York, having been married with Miss Sallie Starr in Cattaraugus county in 1828. Three years thereafter they started for the West, locating first at Stony Creek, near Monroe, Mich., whence, in 1832, they came to Toledo, bringing their limited stock of household goods in a rowboat. Reaching the mouth of the Maumee river at night, they camped upon an island, sleeping on the ground, notwithstanding Mrs. Shaw's illness from the ague. On May 15 they arrived at the subsequent site of Manhattan, where they found many Indians, gathered to consider the proposed sale of their lands in that locality. Mr. Shaw was a carpenter and joiner by trade and is said to have built the first frame house in what is now Toledo. He built the first jail for Lucas county, near the corner of Summit and Cherry streets, the same being a log structure. He acted as deputy under the first sheriff of Lucas county (Munson H. Daniels) in 1836, and was elected sheriff in 1837 and in 1839. He was connected with a copper-mining enterprise at Isle Royal, Lake Superior, in 1847-48, and returned to Toledo in 1849. In the spring of 1850 he left for California, but not finding mining what he expected, he took the first return steamer for home, was taken with cholera on board, and died about Sept. 4, 1850.

Elijah Dodd was for many years a leading citizen of Lucas county. He was sheriff of the county two terms—1852 to 1856. He died Oct. 24, 1876, aged seventy-one years.

Henry D. Kingsbury commenced his residence in the Maumee valley in 1835. He was during many years the proprietor of the Kingsbury House on Summit street, served four terms as sheriff of Lucas county, and after the commencement of the Civil war entered the three months' service, and was made captain and quartermaster. Under the three years' call he commanded a regiment, and after leav-

ing the sheriff's office in 1870, he became connected with the police force of Toledo.

Charles E. Tual was born in 1859. Early in life he removed to later he settled in Toledo and secured a position as driver for the Michigan, where he worked on a farm in the vicinity of Jackson, and Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It was while acting in this humble capacity that he first came under the eye of Sheriff John B. Stuart, who eventually appointed him his deputy, and whom he succeeded. Mr. Tual served the street railway about two years, then secured the appointment as turnkey in the county jail. Later he served as watchman in the court house, and in 1890 was appointed deputy under Sheriff Stuart, in which position he served four years. In 1893 he was elected sheriff of Lucas county, was re-elected in 1895, and completed his term in January, 1898.

County Auditors—1835, Samuel M. Young; 1837, Levi S. Lownsbury; 1841, Uriel Spencer; 1845, William F. Dewey; 1851, Andrew Young; 1855, Cyrus H. Coy; 1857, Cyrus D. Hanks; 1859, Charles R. Dennett; 1859, Alexander Reed; 1863, James L. Smith; 1869, Elijah W. Lenderson; 1874, Gustave Wittstein; 1876, John Paul Jones; 1881, Walter Pickens; 1884, Charles A. C. Vordtriede; 1887, Michael J. Cooney (by appointment); 1887, Charles A. C. Vortriede; 1890, Charles H. Jones; 1896, William M. Godfrey; 1902, David T. Davies, Jr.; 1908, C. J. Sanzenbacher, present incumbent.

Samuel M. Young was born in Lebanon, N. H., Dec. 29, 1806. His course of studies completed, he turned his attention to the law, which he read with John M. Pomeroy, of Burlington, Vt. This completed, he turned his attention to the matter of a location for his life work, and in May, 1835, came to Lucas county, settling at Maumee, where he opened an office and began the practice of his profession in a small way. Upon the organization of Lucas county the same year he was appointed as its first auditor, which position he held for two years. He then commenced the practice of law again and followed the profession incessantly until 1856. Meantime, having turned his attention to banking, in 1855, with others, he purchased the Bank of Toledo, with which he was actively as well as financially identified until it was reorganized under the National Banking Law in 1865, as the Toledo National Bank. Of this he was chosen president. In 1862 he became associated with Abner L. Backus, in the firm of Young & Backus, who built the large elevators on Water street, near Adams, designed more especially for canal grain traffic. In 1852-53 he became identified as stockholder and director with the Cleveland & Toledo railroad, then in progress of construction, and continued such relation until that road was merged into the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. He was the largest stockholder and a director in the Columbus & Toledo railroad, and continued in such relation until the road was consolidated with the Columbus & Hocking Valley, and the organization of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad. In 1866 he purchased a large portion of the stock of the Toledo Gas Light & Coke Company, and was active in its reorganization and the extension of its business. He was one of the projectors and organizers of the

Toledo Hotel Company, in 1870, which in 1872 completed the Boody House, northwest corner of Madison and St. Clair streets. Mr. Young died Jan. 1, 1897.

Levi S. Lownsbury was among the very first settlers in the city of Toledo. He came from the State of New York, near Syracuse, and reared a goodly family of nine children. He was a lawyer and the first superintendent of the Toledo public schools. He was also the second auditor of Lucas county. He died in 1856.

William Fitch Dewey was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1797. He was one of the early settlers of Sylvania township, where he became prominent in all affairs of a public nature. He served three terms as auditor of Lucas county, from 1845 until 1851.

Andrew Young long resided in Lucas county, having been employed as a civil engineer on the Wabash & Erie canal during the construction of that work. He was an active member of the Democratic party and is said to have first suggested as the candidate of that party for Common Pleas Judge, in 1854, Thomas M. Cooley, then a resident of Toledo, but later an eminent jurist of Michigan and President of the United States Inter-State Railway Commission. Mr. Young died in Springfield township, Lucas county, July 23, 1863.

Cyrus H. Coy removed with his parents to Gilead, at the head of the Rapids, in the winter of 1835, when a lad of fifteen years. The family stopped a while at the old stone tavern on the river bank, then owned by Edward Howard, and afterward moved into a house with Robert A. Howard, where they continued until spring. Cyrus H. secured a position in the store of P. B. Brown in the winter of 1836, and afterward, in 1844, was in the county auditor's office under Uriel Spencer. In 1846 he made the first general index to Lucas county records of deeds, in 1853 was elected county treasurer, and in 1855 county auditor. He commenced the banking business in 1865, and thereafter was interested in that line of endeavor.

Michael J. Cooney served for two terms as alderman from the Second ward of Toledo and was president of the city council for three terms. By reason of an amendment to the law providing for the beginning of the county auditor's term of office, an interregnum of ten months occurred between the end of Mr. Vortriede's first term and the beginning of the second. Mr. Cooney was appointed to the vacancy and served from November, 1887, until September, 1888. Mr. Cooney was born in Monroe county, Michigan, Jan. 27, 1842, and remained on the old homestead until he was nineteen years of age, receiving a district-school education. In 1865 he came to Toledo and formed a partnership with M. Donovan, under the firm name of Donovan & Cooney. He purchased his partner's interest at the end of two years, and subsequently, in 1868, took into the business James D. Reed, under the style of M. J. Cooney & Company.

Charles H. Jones was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1845, and his parents removing to Toledo, he was eudcated in the schools of that city. At the age of sixteen he entered the Toledo National Bank as messenger and remained there until 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry—General Steedman's regi-

ment. He was mustered out at the close of the war and returned to Toledo, which place was his home during the remainder of his life. In 1872 he re-entered the Toledo National Bank as teller and for fifteen years was connected with that institution. The bank went into liquidation in 1888, and Mr. Jones then accepted an appointment to the office of deputy night collector of customs, serving two seasons. He served one year in the city council and in 1890 was elected to the office of county auditor. He assumed the duties of office in September, 1891, and so satisfactory were his services that he was re-elected in 1893 for a second term, which expired in October, 1897. In March, 1898, with Covington Worts and Charles R. Smith, he organized the Smith, Jones & Worts Company, wholesale dealers in hats, caps, straw goods, gloves, etc., and was made president of the company.

William M. Godfrey, who succeeded Charles H. Jones to the office of county auditor, in October, 1897, enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest county auditor in the State, although Lucas is one of the largest counties. He was born in Jersey City, N. J., March 20, 1867, and attended the public schools in that city, and Hasbrook Institute. In 1880 his parents removed to Reed City, Mich., on a farm, and in 1882 he came to Toledo and secured a position in the Boody House as elevator boy. A year later he was employed by C. R. Messenger as shipping clerk in his tobacco factory, and there he remained one year. His next position was given him by H. S. Walbridge, as shipping clerk in the Maumee Rolling Mills. When the mills shut down he was appointed by J. M. Brown as chief clerk of the transfer registry department in the postoffice, a position which he held two years, when the mills resumed operation, and he was offered and accepted the position of assistant superintendent. In the depression of 1894 the mill again stopped, and Mr. Godfrey secured a place in the office of the Vulcan Iron Works Company, retaining it until he was elected county auditor. The duties of this office he assumed Oct. 18, 1897, and being re-elected in 1899 he continued in office until October, 1903. He was also elected a member of the Board of Education and represented the Fifth ward of Toledo from 1894 to 1896. During 1895-96 he was chairman of the building committee when plans for the High School building were adopted and the contract let, and also when three large ward schools were constructed.

County Treasurers.—1835, Eli Hubbard; 1835, Sanford L. Collins; 1838, Daniel McBain; 1839, John U. Pease; 1843, Frederick E. Kirtland; 1847, Lyman Parcher; 1851, John E. Hunt; 1853, Cyrus H. Coy; 1855, Benjamin Joy; 1857, Samuel Blanchard; 1859, Valentine Braun; 1863, Ernst Greiner; 1867, Andrew Stephan; 1871, John S. Kountz; 1873, Robert Cummings; 1875, William Cummings; 1877, Elijah B. Hall; 1879, John W. Toullerton; 1881, Joel W. Kelsey; 1883, Foster R. Warren; 1885, Horace J. Potter; 1889, Samuel A. Hunter; 1893, William V. McMaken; 1897, Joseph L. Yost; 1901, Peter Parker; 1905, Thomas Biddle; 1908, H. M. Barfield, present incumbent.

Eli Hubbard came in a very early day from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and settled first on the east half of what is now Wood-

lawn Cemetery (the land not then in market), on the line of the old Military Road, where he built his first cabin. His first entry of land was that of the northeast quarter of section 23, Washington township, and he settled on the north side of Ten-mile creek, now on Lagrange street. In 1836 he sold to John Knaggs and entered land in Sylvania, where he died in 1856, aged sixty-seven years. He was supervisor of Port Lawrence township when under Michigan control, after which he was county commissioner for Lucas county for two successive terms, besides serving as the first county treasurer.

Sanford Langworthy Collins was born at Brownsville, Jefferson county, New York, April 4, 1805. In 1812, at the age of seven years, he went to reside with his mother's brother, at Bridgewater, where he remained until he was fifteen. His opportunities for education, meantime, were limited to a few terms at the district school during the winter months. On leaving Bridgewater he engaged with his brother-in-law in keeping a hotel in the village of Gaines, Orleans county, where he remained until after he was twenty-one, and subsequently followed the same occupation for two years at Lockport. In 1829 he engaged in mercantile business, connected with the lumber and stave trade at Pendleton, a small port on the Erie canal, at its junction with Tonawanda creek, and this business he carried on quite successfully for two years. Then disposing of his interests there, with his youngest brother, Morgan L. Collins, he left Lockport in July 1831, for Detroit. Procuring a couple of ponies and an outfit, they started for the interior, following the principal traveled road to Ann Arbor, from there by the "Washtenaw trail" to Jackson, and thence to Marshall, Kalamazoo, and White Pigeon. Pleased with the prospect at Jackson, Mr. Collins concluded to settle there, and accordingly entered a quarter-section of land situated in what is now the heart of the city, and he paid $100 to secure an interest in other village property, which, had he retained it, would have been an ample fortune. Owing to the decision of his brother to return to the State of New York, Mr. Collins left Jackson and returned to Detroit, where he entered the employ of Lewis Godard. In December, 1831, he came with a stock of goods to the site of the future Toledo, placing the goods in an old blockhouse which was located near what is now the corner of Summit and Jefferson streets, then surrounded by a second growth of timber of considerable size. He remained thus employed, as the agent of Mr. Godard, until about Feb. 1, 1833, when under instructions he sold his employer's interests, both goods and real estate, in Vistula, and returned to Detroit. In the fall of 1832, in connection with Stephen B. Comstock, he purchased the lands at Tremainesville, known as the "Burgess tract." There he engaged in the sale of goods in November, 1833, and in 1834 his brothers, John W. and Morgan L., became associated with him, under the firm name of S. L. Collins & Company, and the business was continued until 1837, when it was disposed of to Horace Thacher and Michael T. Whitney. Mr. Collins was postmaster at Tremainesville from 1834 to 1842, and at the first election held in the county was chosen county treasurer, being subsequently re-elected. In 1840 he participated in the formation and organ-

ization of Washington township, and was chosen at various times to fill several of the township offices, as clerk, trustee, and justice of the peace, the last-named position for nine years in succession.

John Usher Pease was born at Parsonsfield, Me., Aug. 2, 1796. In his seventeenth year he "bought his time" (the remaining four years of his minority) of an uncle and enlisted as a drummer boy in the War of 1812. He was at the battle of Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain. With limited school privileges, he fitted himself to teach, which he did in Western New York, where he was married to his first wife, who soon died. His second wife was a daughter of Gen. David White, who, with Judge William Wilson, was the founder of the village of Sylvania, where Mr. Pease and family settled in 1835. He engaged in merchandise trade with William Bancroft, whose wife cooked the first meal of victuals prepared by a white woman at "the Forks," as Sylvania was then called, and the daughter of Mrs. Bancroft was the first white child born at that place. Mr. Pease soon became prominent in political affairs, acting with the Democratic party, and he held several public offices, including county treasurer, associate judge, and justice of the peace. Though too old for military service at the outbreak of the Civil war, he was the first one at Sylvania to give a bounty to an enlisted soldier. Mr. Pease died at Sylvania, Feb. 12, 1870.

Benjamin Joy came to Sylvania from Genesee, N. Y., as agent for the lands of Messrs. Wadsworth, who were among the most enterprising and wealthy residents of the Genesee valley. Mr. Joy became a prominent citizen of Lucas county and served one term as treasurer.

Samuel Blanchard was born in Great Valley, Cattaraugus county, New York, Sept. 20, 1823, and was but three months old when his father died. He remained with his mother until he was seven years old, when he was given to an aunt, the wife of Horace Thacher, with whom he made his home until he arrived at manhood. In June, 1834, the family came to Toledo, which was afterward Mr. Blanchard's home. His educational privileges were chiefly such as were found in log school houses, but they were so fully improved that he was enabled to qualify himself at an early date to teach school, which he did in the years 1843-44, in District No. 6, Bedford township, Monroe county, Michigan. For some time he served as a clerk for Horace Thacher, then county recorder, the office being in Maumee. Subsequently, he acted as deputy county auditor and in other capacities in the county offices at Maumee and Toledo. In 1857 he was appointed county treasurer, serving for a few months, and in October of the same year was elected to that office for two years. In 1861 he was appointed deputy postmaster at Toledo and continued as such until 1866. Thereafter his attention was chiefly directed to the management of his farm interests.

John S. Kountz was born in Lucas county, Ohio, March 25, 1846, and at the age of fifteen years enlisted as a drummer boy in the Thirty-seventh Ohio infantry, serving with the regiment in all its marches and campaigns until the fall of 1863. At the memorable battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, when the drum corps was ordered to the rear, preparatory to the charge, the little drummer boy threw away

his drum and falling in with his company, was wounded in the first assault, being shot in the left leg and left on the field until rescued by a comrade of Company G, to which he specially belonged. The amputation of his left leg followed. Upon his return home, Mr. Kountz attended school for a year and then accepted a position in the county treasurer's office. When but twenty-five years old he was elected to the responsible position of treasurer of Lucas county, and at the expiration of his term was chosen county recorder. After retiring from this position he engaged in the fire insurance business and built up one of the leading agencies in Toledo. He was an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic and was the first adjutant of Forsyth Post, serving three terms; afterward vice-commander and then quartermaster-general of the department, and he was three times unanimously elected post commander. In 1881 he was chosen Department Commander of Ohio, and during his term he established over 160 posts and increased the membership from 1,950 to over 8,000. In 1884 he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was succeeded in 1885 by General Fairchild, of Wisconsin. Mr. Kountz died June 14, 1909.

Elijah B. Hall was born in Charlton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, July 6, 1820, and upon the home farm in that place he remained until sixteen years of age. On completing the studies of the common schools, he entered Lester Academy, where he remained for two terms. Later he taught during one winter. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and upon becoming thoroughly competent in this occupation he entered the employ of a firm engaged in taking contracts for building railroad bridges. For seven years he remained with that firm and then decided to start in business for himself. Forming a partnership with Dwight Briggs, under the firm name of Briggs & Hall, he embarked in business, making his headquarters in Rochester, N. Y., until 1853, when he came to Toledo and took the contract for building bridges on the Wabash railroad from this city to the Illinois State line. About the year 1858 he began building business blocks, dwellings, and church edifices, and among the fine structures erected under his personal supervision is the stone edifice in which the Episcopalian congregation worships. In 1868 he embarked in the manufacture of brick, to which he gave his attention during the remainder of his active career. He served as councilman in 1868 and 1869, as street commissioner in 1872 and 1873, and as city and county treasurer in 1878 and 1879. Being an earnest supporter of Lincoln's administration, in 1862 he raised Company B of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, and served as major during the active career of that regiment.

Joel W. Kelsey was born in the State of Maine, Dec. 17, 1819, and he came to Toledo in July, 1845. He was elected county treasurer in 1881 and served one term.

Joseph L. Yost was born in Fulton county, New York, and as a boy learned to farm and later mastered the trade of machinist in New York city. He came to Toledo in 1888 and immediately engaged in business by purchasing the old Jewel sewing machine plant and

starting the first bicycle works in the city, under the firm name of Lozier & Yost. In the fall of 1897 he was elected treasurer of Lucas county, was re-elected in 1899, and served until 1902. Aside from his own factory interests, Mr. Yost was the promoter of the organization of the Snell Cycle Fittings Company and the Maumee Cycle Company, and while with the Lozier & Yost Company he established and built the Shelby steel tube plant, at Shelby, Ohio. As president of the Chamber of Commerce, he did much toward promoting a friendly feeling among business men and toward bringing new industries to Toledo.

Recorders.—The following occupants of this office are given in the order of their service, so far as it has been possible to obtain their names, and the list can be relied upon as being approximately correct. Beginning with 1835, the records have been as follows: Frederick Wright, Junius Flagg, Horace Thacher, Thomas Brophy, Jonathan Wynn, Josiah W. White, John S. Kountz, Isaac Head, William W. Alcorn, Charles J. Kirschner, William V. McMaken, August F. Wendt, Thomas H. Barkdull, George E. Hamlin, and Charles E. Myers, the present incumbent.

Surveyors—1835, Samuel Divine; 1837, William Martin; 1846, Daniel L. Westcott; 1849, Henry J. Vaughn; 1851, Thomas Clark; 1854, Don A. Pease; 1856, William H. Harris; 1859, Elijah W. Lenderson; 1868, John B. Marston; 1871, Jerome L. Stratton; 1877, Charles Shoemaker; 1880, Samuel Bement; 1883, George Meissner; 1886, Henry W. Wilhelm; 1892, Joseph Hofman; 1898, Charles H. Webster; 1904, Joseph Hofman; 1908, John B. Marston, present incumbent.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—Following is a list of those who have held the office of prosecuting attorney in Lucas county, with the year of their appointment or election, since the creation of the county, in 1835. In a number of cases the occupancy of this office has been the beginning of a distinguished career in the law: 1836, Andrew Coffinbury; 1836, John Fitch; 1839, Caleb F. Abbott; 1843, James M. Coffinbury; 1845, Thomas Dunlap, Jr.; 1847, William H. Hall; 1851, John J. Manor; 1857, Ira E. Lee; 1859, George P. Este; 1861, Reuben C. Lemmon; 1863, George R. Haynes; 1867, J. Kent Hamilton; 1871, Joseph D. Ford; 1877, Morgan N. Odell; 1879, Charles L. Kennedy; 1881, Ezra S. Dodd; 1884, James H. Southard; 1890, Jason A. Barber; 1896, Charles E. Sumner; 1902, William G. Ulery; 1905, L. W. Wackenheimer; 1908, Holland C. Webster, present incumbent.

Coroners.—The following list gives the names of those who have served in this capacity: 1837, D. Cole; 1839, D. Garlick; 1841, Eli Kitts; 1843, John Hamilton; 1845, Edwin Avery; 1849, George D. Treat; 1851, John G. Kemme; 1853, Michael Schoenecker; 1857, Valentine Braun; 1858, Alfred Bostwick; 1860, Symmes H. Bergen; 1865, Marcus Schnetzler; 1867, Jabez M. Cooke; 1871, George A. Collamore; 1875, Samuel S. Thorn; 1877, H. D. Chamberlin; 1879, Charles Hohly; 1883, George A. Hollister; 1885, Wilson W. Cullison; 1887, Charles F. Roulet; 1891, Seth W. Beckwith; 1895, Charles

J. Henzler; 1901, Christian Storz; 1905, Charles A. Faber; 1908, Charles J. Henzler, present incumbent.

County Commissioners.—The record of the proceedings of the board of commissioners properly begins with the September term, 1835, when the first meting was held after the organization of the county. The names of the commissioners are here given with the dates of their election: 1835, Cyrus Holloway, John Baldwin, Robert Gower; 1835, Samuel Bartlett; 1836, William P. Daniels; 1837, Eli Hubbard; 1838, John Van Fleet; 1839, David Hobart; 1841, Alfred C. Hough; 1842, Horace Waite; 1843, Galen B. Abell; 1844, Lyman Parcher; 1845, Pliny Lathrop; 1846, Lorenzo L. Morehouse; 1847, Daniel Knowles; 1848, Stephen Haughton; 1849, Samuel Divine; 1850, Robert A. Forsyth; 1851, Peter C. Lewis; 1852, William F. Dewey; 1853, Alfred J. Eldridge; 1854, Joel W. Kelsey; 1855, Daniel F. Cook and Sereno C. Brainard; 1856, Daniel Segur; 1857, Edward Bissell; 1858, William Taylor; 1859, Galen Norton; 1860, Samuel A. Raymond; 1862, Daniel F. Cook; 1863, Paul Jones; 1865, George W. Reynolds; 1867, Edwin Gordinier; 1868, Thomas S. Merrell and Jesse S. Norton; 1873, Lucas Raab; 1874, Patrick Dowling; 1876, Henry C. Ely; 1877, W. C. Cheney and James Coyle; 1878, J. E. Wilcox; 1880, Justus McDonald; 1881, Ignace Wernert; 1882, F. R. Warren; 1883, John Ryan; 1884, James Coyle and John Bladen; 1885, Luther C. Gibbs; 1887, Warren W. Cooke; 1888, Jacob Engelhardt; 1889, John L. Pray; 1893, Philip Hassenzahl, Jr.; 1894, John V. Newton; 1895, Oscar M. Boyer; 1897, John B. Wright; 1899, Henry Conrad; 1900, John W. Kerr; 1901, Loren B. Bailey; 1902, Frank Wortsmith; 1906, Henry Frank Van Fleet; 1908, Roy E. Davis, John A. Shaw and Charles J. Romees, present incumbents.

CHAPTER IX.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

THREE ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS—PORT LAWRENCE, WATERVILLE, AND WAYNESFIELD—ORGANIZATIONS UNDER MICHIGAN JURISDICTION—CREATION OF PORT LAWRENCE AND SYLVANIA TOWNSHIPS—MANHATTAN CREATED AND FINALLY ABOLISHED—WAYNESFIELD TOWNSHIP AND MAUMEE VILLAGE—WATERVILLE, SWANTON, PROVIDENCE, SPRINGFIELD, OREGON, SYLVANIA, RICHFIELD, WASHINGTON, SPENCER, MONCLOVA, ADAMS AND JERUSALEM TOWNSHIPS.

When Lucas county was established, in 1835, there were but three organized townships—Port Lawrence, Waterville, and Waynesfield—within the limits of the new county. Prior to the settlement of the boundary dispute, the territory north of the Fulton line had been divided by the Michigan authorities as follows: West of the line between Ranges 6 and 7 East was made a part of the townships of Whiteford and Blissfield, in Monroe and Lenawee counties, and the territory east of that line was organized as a separate township and named Port Lawrence. On Feb. 23, 1835, in pursuance to Ohio's claims to jurisdiction, the legislature passed an act providing that "such part of Ranges 5 and 6 as lies between the line run due east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan and the line run from the southern extremity to the most northern cape of the Maumee bay, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct township by the name of Sylvania; and that all such part of Ranges 7 and 8, together with the territory east of the Maumee river, as lies between the line run from the southerly extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Maumee bay, and between Lake Erie and the line run due east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct township, by the name of Port Lawrence." The act further authorized and directed those townships to hold elections for township officers on the first Monday in April, 1835, and provided for their complete organization. In pursuance of this act an election was held in Port Lawrence township on April 6, 1835, in defiance of the Michigan authorities, but it seems that the new township of Sylvania held no election, and no township organization under that name appears until the spring of 1838. Hence, when Lucas county was created, in June, 1835, Port Lawrence township occupied the territory above described, and the remainder of the county was divided between the

townships of Waterville and Waynesfield. Since that time twelve townships have been organized and three have passed out of existence. The township of Manhattan was organized in June, 1840, its limits comprising all of Town 9 north, Range 8 east, with the exception of the southern tier of sections, and Washington township, created at the same time, was made co-extensive with Town 9, Range 7, outside of the Toledo city limits; and thus the old township of Port Lawrence was restricted, it being further reduced in size by the formation of Adams township in 1856, and it finally lost its identity within the confines of the city of Toledo. Manhattan was maintained until 1874, when its territory was divided between the city of Toledo and Oregon township, and the name Manhattan, as of an existing entity, entirely ceased to be. Waynesfield township heroically withstood encroachments upon its territory by the creation of and additions to other townships, until, in 1897, it was made coextensive with the corporate limits of the village of Maumee, leaving at the present time twelve townships, as follows: Adams, Jerusalem, Monclova, Oregon, Providence, Richfield, Spencer, Springfield, Swanton, Sylvania, Washington, and Waterville.

WAYNESFIELD (MAUMEE VILLAGE).

The township of Waynesfield was created by an act of the Ohio legislature on Dec. 30, 1817, and was the first civil township organized in the State of Ohio north of the Maumee river. It was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, and the name also included the "field" where that illustrious officer so signally defeated the Indians on Aug. 20, 1794, that field being situated within the original boundaries of the township. At the time of its creation it was a part of the county of Logan, but it was included in Wood county when the latter was erected, in 1820, and when Lucas county was established, in 1835, it became a part of the new county. Hence, Waynesfield was a civil subdivision of three different counties. Waggoner's History of Toledo and Lucas County says: "Its original territory, lying over against Fort Meigs, embraced Fort Miami; the British Battery on the point opposite Fort Meigs; the scene of the Dade massacre; the land-mark known as Turkey Foot Rock; and spread over a soil full of historic interest, and saturated with the blood of the early defenders of our nation, shed in warfare against the British and their Indian allies."

Several changes were made in the boundaries from the time the township was first created until it ceased to exist as a separate organization, and the original area was greatly reduced by the formation of other townships. It remained the only organized township of Wood county north of the Maumee until 1831, when the township of Waterville was set off. A portion of Waynesfield was taken to form the township of Springfield in 1836, and three years later the area was further diminished by five square miles which were added to Springfield. When the township of Monclova was erected, in 1853, Waynesfield contributed a considerable portion of its territory, but in June, 1856, all that part of Monclova and Springfield lying south of the north line of

sections 25 and 26, Town 2, United States Reservation, was returned to Waynesfield. Later in the same year a part of Waynesfield was taken to form Adams township, and in 1897 it was again reduced in size, and as before stated, became co-extensive with the corporate limits of Maumee village. So it is the history of this municipality that comes properly under the chosen heading.

What is now called the village of Maumee, as the reader of the foregoing pages is aware, includes the site of the pioneer village of Miami, the first settlement at which is supposed to have been made before 1807. In fact it is supposed that Col. John Anderson was at Miami, site of the British Fort Miami, from the year 1796, engaged as a trader and farmer, and several American families had located in that vicinity in 1806. It is also supposed that in 1807 there dwelt at the site of Fort Miami, families of or individuals named William Carter, Andrew and William Race, three families named Ewing, and David Hull, who was a trader and kept a tavern with the assistance of his sister. These were joined in that year by James Carlin, a former government blacksmith from Detroit; and at the opening of the War of 1812 there were sixty-seven families of Caucasian blood at or tributary to the small village of Miami. But all of the American families retired to the protected parts of Ohio soon after the surrender of Detroit to the British by General Hull and the consequent abandonment of the small fort at Miami. At the close of the war many of the families returned, with friends and former soldiers who desired places of settlement, and once more the little village became the scene of busy life. When first platted the village was given the name of Waynesfield, and for several years after the surveys the region on both sides of the Maumee river at that point was called Fort Meigs by people at a distance.

The first record made at the recorder's office of Wood county related to lands in Waynesfield township, and consisted of the plat of Maumee City, prepared by A. I. Wheeler for John E. Hunt, in August, 1818. It contained 109 lots, 75x132 feet each. Of these, three lots at the southwest corner of Conant and Detroit streets were set apart for public ground; and two at the northwest corner of Gibbs and Detroit streets were set apart for church and school purposes. The plat was acknowledged before Seneca Allen, justice of the peace for the county of Logan, who then resided at Orleans, below the site of Fort Meigs. The second transfer of property recorded in Wood county was the deed of Aurora Spafford to David Hull, dated Dec. 14, 1819, of a lot in Maumee, the purchase price being $400.

The City of Maumee was incorporated in March, 1838, and the first election was held on the 26th of that month. Robert A. Forsyth was chosen mayor by a vote of 117, to 56 for Gen. John E. Hunt, and the other city officers were as follows: First ward: Councilmen—Robert A. Forsyth, Daniel Cook, William Kingsbury, William St. Clair; assessor, Robert Gower. Second ward: Council—James Wolcott, Levi Beebe, Daniel R. Stebbins, T. T. Woodruff; assessor, Ira White. Third ward: Council—J. Austin Scott, George Kirkland, Joseph J. Bingham, George B. Knaggs; assessor, Amos Pratt. At a meeting of the city

council, March 29, the following officers were chosen: President of the Council, James Wolcott; treasurer, Daniel Cook; recorder, Henry Reed, Jr.; marshal, F. E. Kirtland.

Daniel Cook, who was thus identified with the early history of Maumee, was born in Kingston, Mass., in 1785, which town originally was part of Plymouth, and he traced his ancestry directly back to the Pilgrim Fathers. In 1809 he was graduated at Brown University; studied medicine, and in 1812 was appointed a surgeon in the United States army, serving in Maine. After the war he practiced his profession at Waterville, Me., for a time, and then engaged in mercantile and banking pursuits, continuing the same until failing health made necessary a change, both of business and climate. In 1834 he came west and located at Maumee City, as the point most fully meeting the demands of his case. Of his children, a daughter, Clara Ann Neal, in February, 1835, was married at Waterville, Me., with Wyman B. S. Moor, subsequently United States senator from that State. At that time Maumee City was regarded as the most promising place of all the Maumee valley, and there Mr. Cook passed the remaining years of his life, dying in 1863 at the age of seventy-eight years. His son Charles was long a merchant at Maumee, where he died in 1852.

Another son, Daniel F. Cook, was for more than half a century prominently identified with the affairs of Maumee City. He was born in Waterville, Me., Sept. 5, 1814, and graduated in what is now Colby University, in that place, in 1833. The following year he entered Harvard Law School, spending two years there. Returning to Maumee in 1835, he was about a year thereafter admitted to the bar of Ohio and commenced his professional life at that place. In 1845 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States upon the motion of Judge E. D. Potter, then representative in Congress from this district. The local contemporaries of Mr. Cook in the early years of his practice included Samuel M. Young, Morrison R. Waite, Hez. L. Hosmer, Thomas Dunlap and Horace F. Waite. The vigorous period of his practice continued until the removal of the seat of justice from Maumee to Toledo, in 1852, although he continued in the profession until 1865. Meanwhile, he directed his attention to dealing in real estate, with which and with farming interests he was for many years largely identified in both Lucas and Wood counties. In 1854 he was appointed a commissioner of the county and in 1855 was elected to the same position, serving until 1859. He frequently served his neighbors in local official positions, including those of councilman and the city attorney for several years, and for three terms he was an efficient member of the Board of Education. In 1866 he joined R. B. Mitchell in founding the banking house of Cook & Mitchell, with which he remained until 1872.

J. Austin Scott was born at Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Connecticut, where his ancestors had lived for three generations. He was sent to the district school at an early age, after leaving which he went to a school kept by a graduate of Yale, and in that institution he acquired a good knowledge of mathematics. Coming into young manhood, he taught the school of the district in winter and worked on his father's

farm in summer, and afterward taught the village school in the town of Ridgefield. He next became clerk of a country storekeeper, and had pretty much the entire charge of store, postoffice and the compounding of prescriptions. These several duties were too confining, and in May, 1833, he came west on a visit to Perrysburg, where his brother, Jessup W., had recently settled. The next year he purchased the *Miami of the Lake*, a newspaper then just started at Perrysburg, and the first one published in the Maumee valley. He soon sold one part of this property to James H. McBride and another part to Henry Reed, Jr., of Maumee City. The paper was published a few months by Scott, McBride & Reed, and was then sold to Mr. McBride. In the summer of the same year the First Presbyterian Church of Perrysburg was formed, of which Mr. Scott was one of the nine original members. In 1835 he shared in the perils of the "Toledo war," by accepting a captain's commission from Governor Lucas. Having been made the agent of the Miami and Higby land companies, he removed to Miami, across the river from Perrysburg, and there the "hard times" of 1837 found him building a steamboat, the Chesapeake, which cost, when completed, $68,000. From this enterprise he was just able to escape without financial failure, and at once set to work, with his brother George, to clear land for a farm on tract 578, Private Grants. Together they cleared 150 acres. Mr. Scott planted one-third of this with trees—apple, peach, pear and quince—and soon had one of the finest orchards in the State; and it may be mentioned in this connection that not a year passed thereafter in which he did not plant trees. For twenty years, though owning and conducting a warehouse business at Miami, he found his delight and finally his chief occupation in the cultivation of fruit. He was a member of the first Maumee City council, and in that official capacity he served for sixteen years, twelve years of which he was president of the body. He was also president of the Maumee City school board for a number of years. In order to give his children the advantages of good schools, he removed to Toledo in 1859. Soon after he settled in that city he was elected a member of the board of education, in which position he served for several terms, and with Charles W. Hill, Matthew Shoemaker, H. J. Hayes, James Myers, E. D. Potter, J. R. Osborn and others he aided largely in making the public schools the pride of the city. After a life of thirty-four years in the Maumee valley, on account of the ill health of his wife, Mr. Scott removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1868, and there he lived the remainder of a long and useful life.

George B. Knaggs was one of the well-known citizens of Maumee in early days. He owned and occupied land adjoining Miami. His father, Whitmore Knaggs, was a noted Indian interpreter and spoke six or seven Indian languages, besides English and French. He resided at Detroit at the time of Hull's surrender. He was known to have great influence with the Indians and to be loyal to the United States; therefore he was ordered by the British commandant to leave and thereupon joined the first corps of our army that advanced to the frontier. He was guide to General Winchester and was at the massacre of the River Raisin, where he barely escaped death. An Indian

warrior, whom Knaggs had befriended, interfered for his protection. Captain Knaggs died about 1835, at his farm near Detroit. His widow, Mrs. Josette Knaggs, whose maiden name was Labadie, and who was of French descent, survived him and died at Detroit, Oct. 30, 1852. Captain Knaggs was at the battle of the Thames and saw Tecumseh when he approached Col. Richard M. Johnson, and he also saw the latter shoot "The King of the Woods," as Tecumseh called himself. A brother of Captain Knaggs, who lived on the River Raisin, and a neighbor named Labadie were also there, and carried Colonel Johnson off the field when wounded. George Knaggs, grandfather of George B. Knaggs, was an officer in the British army and was living in Fort Miama when Whitmore Knaggs was born there. George Brown Knaggs was a man of agreeable, social disposition, and his fine presence and French accent made him a marked figure at all social gatherings.

The name of the village was changed in 1871 from Maumee City to South Toledo, but in July, 1887, it resumed the name of Maumee, dropping the word city and retaining the village organization as before.

The names of early settlers appear in the records of deeds and mortgages, and many of them were actively engaged in the attempt to make a large city out of Maumee as late as 1840, and for a few years thereafter. Some had been Indian traders, as the Forsyths and the Hunts, and some were of French origin. Of the latter class was old La Point, a man of large stature and strong frame, whose red-flannel shirt, open at the throat, and sleeves rolled up to the elbows, displayed the hairy arms and the breast of a giant. He was the very figure of a French grenadier. He did not know his own age, and seemed to linger on, saving his strength and stalwart bearing against the time he should join the phantom files of his former companions and march again under his old commander.

In 1838 there resided at Monroe, Mich., a certain Colonel Anderson, who for some years prior to 1793 was British Indian agent, resident at Fort Miami. It was said that after the battle of Fallen Timbers, Aug. 20, 1794, General Wayne's victorious troops feasted on Indian corn raised by Colonel Anderson on the river bottom lands near the fort.

The villages of Perrysburg and Maumee City had to contend with a natural obstacle to navigation in the river called the Rock Bar. This is a bed of rock formed across the river just above the site of the former village of Marengo. Vessels drawing over six feet could not always be sure of passing, and when increasing commerce demanded vessels drawing fourteen feet, the enterprising and hopeful people gave up the contest with the rock bar and moved lower down the river. In due time the port of entry was moved to Toledo, and commerce by lake and river at the foot of the rapids practically ceased.

Until 1833 the transportation business of Maumee City and Perrysburg was done principally by two small schooners—the Eagle and the Guerriere—both owned by John Hollister and Capt. David Wilkison of Perrysburg. In that year a small steamboat commenced run-

ning between these two places and Detroit. In 1834, the steamboat Oliver Newberry, a second-class boat, made a few trips to those villages, as did also the Detroit, a boat of the same class and size. Two small boats, the General Jackson and Major Downing, made their appearance the same season, running to Detroit, and the schooner Merchant was built and commenced making trips to Buffalo. In May, 1835, the steamer Commodore Perry, Captain Wilkison, came out, and several large schooners were built. Between 1835 and 1838, the Monroe and Oliver Newberry were purchased, the General Wayne built, and other steamers secured, so that the steamboat arrivals at these villages in 1837 was about 300, and of schooners, 103.

At that time lake freights for Fort Wayne, Ind., came entirely via the Maumee river, and chiefly Perrysburg and Maumee City, and it is probable that the first combination for the control of transportation rates was one of which Fort Wayne merchants complained, at a meeting held March 25, 1837, with Francis Comparet in the chair and Joseph Sinclair as secretary. William G. Ewing stated "the object of the meeting to be to consider what course it was necessary for merchants and others who are transporting goods from the East to adopt, in order to secure themselves from oppression by a combination of the forwarding merchants of Maumee and Perrysburg." The result of this movement is not recorded.

The competition between the villages which in 1836 were struggling into existence on the Maumee started a question as to where the "Head of Navigation" of the river for lake craft was to become finally fixed. As a curiosity of the times, a notice in the *Maumee Express,* published in February, 1838, is given. It appears that at that time a petition was circulated at Maumee City and Perrysburg, asking the legislature to build a canal from Manhattan to the foot of the rapids, to be connected with Perrysburg by an aqueduct. This canal was to be twenty feet deep and 200 feet wide.

"The propriety of this measure was urged by the petitioners on the legislature on several grounds, one of which was that they were owners of land at Maumee and Perrysburg, and residents of those towns; that they had purchased the lands on which they lived at high prices from the State of Ohio, and made costly improvements thereon, in the firm belief that said towns were at the head of navigation of the Maumee river, and thereby a contract was implied between the petitioners and the State of Ohio, that the said river would be navigable for lake vessels to said towns. They therefore asked that 'the said towns be made the head of navigation, according to the terms of the contract before set forth'; and this they did 'the more boldly, because they were aware that the people of the towns of Toledo and Manhattan made their settlements at those places under the belief that the Maumee river was not navigable to any point above; and that in consideration of such belief and the implied contract depending thereon, the servants of the people have solemnly declared that the said towns of Toledo and Manhattan are at the head of navigation aforesaid; and that every act of your petitioners tending to prove to the contrary is a sin against them and an insult to the sovereign State of Ohio in

the persons of her faithful and disinterested officers.' On such grounds, the petitioners asked the State to build the ship canal to keep the towns of Perrysburg and Maumee at the head of navigation, according to the terms of 'the implied contract, aforesaid.' The editor of the *Express* appears to have had little hope of the success of this movement. The names of the authors and promoters of this petition are not mentioned. This relic of the past testifies to the local feeling formerly prevailing among rival settlements on the river."

In June, 1837, appeared the announcement that the steamboat General Wayne, Capt. H. C. Williams, would "leave the head of the rapids every day at 1 p. m. for the foot of Flat Rock, where there would be coaches and teams to convey passengers and freight to Defiance." Passengers leaving Maumee City and Perrysburg in the morning arrived at Defiance the same day. Returning, they left Defiance at 6 a. m. and reached the head of the rapids at 12 m., and there coaches were ready for Maumee and Perrysburg. During high water the steamboat ran between the head of the rapids and Fort Wayne. The agents of the line were O. H. Harris, Providence; G. C. Mudgett & Company, Brunersburg; and White & Kirtland and S. A. & J. H. Sargent, Maumee City. Besides this steamboat route there was a daily through stage-line between Maumee City and Defiance, the mail passing twice a week.

The first postoffice north of the Maumee was located at Maumee City in 1817. The names of the earliest postmasters now remembered are those of Charles C. P. Hunt and George W. Woodward. The former was postmaster in 1833.

Among the early settlers of Maumee, in addition to those already named, were Jeremiah Johnson, Almon Gibbs, James Wolcott (who married the daughter of Captain Wells, the lady being the granddaughter of the famous chief, Little Turtle), Gen. John E. Hunt, Robert A. Forsyth, James Gilbert, Benjamin Farnsworth, William Kingsbury, Samuel Couch, Huntington Larabee, W. M. Hickox, William Beals, James Wilkinson, Norman C. Baldwin, Horatio Conant, Isaac Hull, and many others.

Isaac Hull was one of the pioneers of the Maumee valley. He came west from Massachusetts, about 1804, with his father, who was a brother of Governor Hull of Michigan. Daniel Hull, a brother of Isaac, was the first sheriff of Wood county. In 1827 Isaac Hull was married to Chloe Spafford, daughter of Maj. Samuel Spafford, who was prominent in the War of 1812. His powers of physical endurance were extraordinary, he having walked "between suns" from Maumee to Defiance, a distance of fifty miles. He died at Maumee City in December, 1864, leaving his widow and two sons—S. S. and W. R. Hull.

Robert A. Forsyth died at Maumee City, Nov. 25, 1864, aged sixty-nine years. He was a native of Michigan and came to Maumee at an early date, having commenced business there as a merchant in 1816. He was a man of unusual ability and integrity, and his religious character was well established by a long and consistent life.

John Church Allen was born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Jan.

27, 1809. His father established at that place the first nail factory in the United States. During the war of 1812-15, being unable to obtain stock or sell his nails, the father was forced to suspend operations, and in 1815, with his father and their families, he came to Ohio and settled at Zanesville, arriving there after a tedious passage of six weeks. On March 10, 1835, John C. Allen arrived at Maumee, where, the following year, he opened a provision store, and soon thereafter he opened a hotel. He continued in mercantile trade until 1872—a period of thirty-six years. He was a member of the first city council of Maumee, was the fourth mayor of the village, and for twenty years the city treasurer. He was assistant county treasurer under Frederick E. Kirtland, who was in office when the Maumee court-house was first occupied. For many years he was an active and useful member of the school board of Maumee.

Augustus Davenport Williams was born in Tolland county, Connecticut, Nov. 24, 1806, and he came from that State to Ohio in the fall of 1831, returning on horseback in the winter of 1832. In April, 1834, with his father's family, he came back and landed on the banks of the Maumee, where a very few Frenchmen and Indians constituted most of the settlers. He began farming on Big Island (between Maumee and Perrysburg), and not long thereafter he built at Maumee a hotel, which he named the Washington House. His first boarders were Dr. Daniel Cook and family.

Northern Light Lodge, No. 40, Free and Accepted Masons, at Maumee, was chartered Dec. 12, 1818, the charter being signed by Chester Griswold, Grand Master. The charter members were Eber Ward, Almon Gibbs, William Griffith, S. H. Thurston, Charles Gunn, Sheldon Johnston, David Johnston, William Preston, and J. C. Adams. The first record of officers now extant is dated June 12, 1822, and is as follows: Horatio Conant, worshipful master; John T. Baldwin, senior warden; R. McKnight, junior warden; Ambrose Rice, secretary; David M. Hawley, tyler.

Maumee Lodge, No. 682, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted July 17, 1879, with the following officers: J. F. Fleming, N. G.; Robert Alvius, V. G.; Louis Wolfinger, secretary; Andrew Nuhfer, treasurer.

The village of Maumee is the second place in importance and population in the county, and it contains a number of handsome and expensive residences and public buildings, while the average homes evince the air of thrift and prosperity in their surroundings, in keeping with the industry and frugality of the occupants. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City and the Wabash railways pass through the place, and besides these two important thoroughfares, an electric line puts Maumee on another very important route with interurban service. The manufacturing interests of the village are important and prosperous. A large amount of farm products are handled and shipped from that station, and all in all, Maumee is a commercial center of much importance. The village is supplied with a good system of water-works, which affords adequate fire protection as well as a supply for manufacturing and domestic purposes, and a good electric light system is in

active operation. The village is well supplied with churches, and the public school system will compare with any place of similar size in the State of Ohio.

WATERVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The township of Waterville was set off from Waynesfield early in the year 1831, while the territory now comprising Lucas county was a part of the county of Wood. At present it has an area of about twenty-four square miles; is bounded on the north by Swanton and Monclova townships; on the east and southeast by Monclova township and the Maumee river; on the south by the Maumee river and Providence township; and on the west by the townships of Providence and Swanton. The first officers were elected on April 4, 1831, and were as follows: William Meeker, James C. Adams and Jonas Cleveland, trustees; Ralph Farnsworth, clerk; George W. Evans, treasurer; David Robbins, constable; Jeremiah Johnson and Willard Gunn, overseers of the poor; Richard Gunn and Jacob Eberly, fence viewers; Whitcomb Haskins and John Vanfleet, supervisors of highways. At a second election, June 21, 1831, John Vanfleet and Daniel Lakins were chosen justices of the peace.

For many years before actual settlements were undertaken in the Maumee valley, the region in the vicinity of the rapids was a favorite resort of the natives for hunting and fishing. Here they were met by wandering traders and fur-buyers, who established a temporary residence among them, but the first permanent settler in what is now Waterville township was Isaac Richardson, who, in 1814, located on what later became known at the "Roche de Boeuf farm," about a mile above the village of Waterville. Two years later he opened the first tavern or hotel—a large double log house—in this part of the county, and conducted it until July 22, 1830, when he was shot and instantly killed by George Porter, a somewhat notorious character, who had for some time held a grudge against the proprietor of the hotel. On the date mentioned, while Mr. Richardson was sitting on the porch in front of his hotel, talking to a guest, the assassin, armed with a shotgun, appeared around the corner of the house and fired the fatal shot. His aim was true, most of the charge lodging in the head of Mr. Richardson, though a few of the shot struck the guest in the breast and shoulders, but without inflicting serious injury. Porter was arrested the next day, when he acknowledged the shooting and expressed his satisfaction over the result. He was tried and hanged at Perrysburg the following spring, this being the first legal execution in Northwestern Ohio.

Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio recites the following Indian legend of Roche de Boeuf, as told by Peter Manor, who was one of the first white men to locate in the Maumee valley:

"At the time when the plum, thorn-apple and wild grape were the only products, and long prior to the advent of the pale-faces, the Ottawas were camped here, engaged in their games and pastimes, as was usual when not clad in war-paint and on the lookout for an enemy. One of the young tribe, engaged in playing on the Roche de Boeuf

(Rock in the River), fell over the precipice and was instantly killed. The dusky husband, on his return from the council fires, on being informed of the fate of his prospective successor, at once sent the mother in search of her papoose by pushing her over the rocky sides into the shallow waters of the Maumee. Her next of kin, according to Indian law, executed the murdering husband, and was in turn executed in the same manner, until the frantic passions were checked by the arrival of the principal chiefs of the tribe. This sudden outburst cost the tribe nearly two-thirds of its members, whose bodies were taken from the river and buried with full Indian honors the next day."

The mound in which the victims of this revengeful slaughter were interred was on the Roche de Boeuf farm, where Mr. Richardson settled. It was first opened in 1833, and during the next few years a large number of skeletons and relics were taken from it by scientists and indiscriminate relic hunters. The mound has finally disappeared, having been reduced to the level of the surrounding plain by the plow of the husbandman. It was near Roche de Boeuf that Gen. Anthony Wayne encamped his army on Aug. 18, 1794, two days before the battle of Fallen Timbers.

One of the most prominent of the early settlers of Waterville township was John Pray, who was born in the State of Rhode Island, Oct. 6, 1783. Upon reaching his majority he became associated with his brother James in the manufacture of potash at Saratoga, N. Y. In the spring of 1817 the two brothers, in company with five others, started for the West, and after visiting several localities, including the Maumee valley, all returned to New York. John Pray was impressed, however, by the promising advantages offered by the water-power along the Maumee, and in the spring of 1818 brought his wife and four children and settled where the village of Waterville now stands. At that time the great need of the settlers was a gristmill, the nearest one being at Monroe, Mich., a distance of forty miles, and Mr. Pray determined to supply this need. Accordingly, in 1821, he built a mill on Granger island, which he purchased from the government, and which took its name from a squatter named Granger, whom Mr. Pray was compelled to eject from the premises before taking possession. An attempt had been made in 1818, by Adams, Hunt & Company, to establish a mill about a mile and a half north of the village site. It was a rude, clapboard affair, painted red and with oxen as the motive power, from which facts it became known as the "Red Ox Mill." For some years it was used for grinding coarse feed, but Pray's mill on the island was the first real gristmill on the Lower Maumee. It continued in successful operation for many years and drew customers for a distance of forty-five miles. Within a few years after the erection of this mill, Mr. Pray introduced machinery for carding wool and dressing hemp, and also added a distillery. In 1830 he laid out the village of Waterville and soon afterward removed his mills to that place. He became one of the largest land owners in the valley; built the Columbian House at Waterville, the best hotel in that section of the state in its day; was one of the first county commissioners of Wood county; served for nine years as justice of the peace and held other local

offices, and was in short one of the foremost and most progressive men of the community. He died at Waterville, Oct. 18, 1872, aged eighty-nine years. A number of his descendants still live in Lucas county. His son, Paris H. Pray, born May 8, 1819, was one of the first white children born in what is now Waterville township.

Orson Ballou came to the township in 1818, the same year as John Pray, and played an important part in the development of the country. In 1833 he was elected to the office of constable, and during the "Boundary War," in 1835, he held the rank of major in the Ohio forces. Two of his sons—Oscar W. and Orson G.—served in the Union army in the Civil war, the former in Company I, Fourteenth Ohio infantry, and the latter, a lieutenant in the One Hundredth Ohio infantry, was captured and died in Libby prison. After the war Oscar W. Ballou became actively identified with the Democratic party and held several local offices, including that of councilman in the village of Waterville and president of the board of education. The first successful natural gas well in the township was sunk by him in the summer of 1887.

Another prominent pioneer was Hiram G. Barlow, who first came to the Maumee valley in 1816 and located at Orleans, where he taught school the winter after his arrival. Later he engaged in agricultural pursuits near the Turkey Foot rock; built the old "Red Ox Mill," the gristmill and distillery of John Pray at Waterville, and taught the first school in Waterville township.

John Van Fleet, who was elected one of the first justices of the peace, was also an active participant in public affairs in that early day. In 1834 he was elected one of the township trustees; was appointed one of the road-viewers by the board of county commissioners of Lucas county; and in 1838 was elected county commissioner. He also served as grand juror, overseer of the poor, was a delegate to the Democratic State convention in 1842, and was otherwise actively connected with the political and industrial life of the township.

Although agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, other lines of industry are represented in the township. In 1838 a stone quarry was opened on the Roche de Boeuf farm, the products being used chiefly for lime, macadamizing roads, ballast for railroads, etc. The second quarry was opened at Stony Ridge, about two miles west of the village of Waterville. Here the stone is underlaid with a rich deposit of glass sand, which is probably the most valuable part of the output, especially since the establishment of glass factories at Toledo, Maumee and other convenient points. The quarries opened at Whitehouse in 1860 have developed into the largest in the township, large quantities of the stone having been used for ballast by the Wabash Railroad Company. East of Whitehouse are other quarries in which is a good quality of building stone, the foundation of the insane asylum near Toledo, as well as of some of the principal buildings of that city, coming from Waterville township.

As early as 1865 a well was sunk a short distance northwest of Waterville village in the hope of discovering oil, the prospector being a Mr. Hall from Portland, Me. Gas was struck at the depth of 400

feet, and was used as fuel to drive the well some 300 feet deeper, when the project was abandoned. The same year a number of men from Detroit, headed by Robert Dunlap, drilled for oil on the Roche de Boeuf farm, but after going down to a depth of over 1,000 feet gave up the effort. Late in the year 1886 Oscar W. Ballou visited the gas fields about Findlay, Ohio, and soon afterward made arrangements with companies in Toledo and Cincinnati to bore for gas. On May 24, 1887, he began operations on River Tract No. 35, not far from where Hall's oil well had been drilled twenty-two years before, and by June 18 a depth of 1,164 feet was reached. On the latter date the well was "shot" and a fine flow of gas was obtained. This well (Ballou No. 1) was followed by others, nearly all of which proved to be profitable producers, and in more recent years a number of paying oil wells have been developed in the township.

The village of Waterville was laid out by John Pray in February, 1830, the original plat embracing fifty lots, each containing about one-fourth of an acre. In August, 1836, an addition to the village was made by D. B. Bruin, D. M. Wilson, James and Gabriel O. Kinney, and in April, 1837, Mr. Pray filed a plat for another addition containing 214 lots. The Columbian House had been opened by Mr. Pray about two years before the village was laid out. In 1830 Capt. John Pettinger started a blacksmith shop opposite the hotel, the first shop of the kind in the township. Among the early merchants in the village were John Pray, Philip Cripliver, Leander Sackett, H. S. Carey & Co., Jonathan Hungerford and J. E. & N. C. Hall. The first physicians there were Paris and Welcome Pray, who began practising in 1830. A Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1834, with Rev. Elam Day as the first minister, and a Presbyterian church was founded in 1837 under the charge of Rev. Benjamin Woodbury. Since then churches of several other denominations have been instituted in the village. Shortly after Waterville was laid out a postoffice was established there with John Pray as the first postmaster, the office being on the line of the weekly mail route from Toledo to Defiance.

The temperance sentiment has always found advocates in Waterville. A lodge of Good Templars was organized as early as 1867, and on March 22, 1871, Waterville Division, No. 136, Sons of Temperance, was organized with the following officers: John Batt, worthy patriarch; Mary E. Singer, worthy associate; C. W. Shoemaker, recording scribe; J. L. Pray, financial scribe; Kate Pray, treasurer, and J. E. Hall, chaplain. In 1875 the Murphy movement struck Waterville, a large number of persons signing the pledge and donning the blue ribbon. On July 8, 1884, White Lodge, No. 52, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized with thirty charter members, the principal offices being filled as follows: L. H. Lindsley, chief templar; Fanny J. Dodd, vice templar; W. S. Haskins, secretary; W. G. Farnsworth, treasurer; Toory Isham, marshal; Mrs. Lucina Haskins, chaplain.

Upon the petition of fourteen Master Masons in good standing, Wakeman Lodge, No. 522, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted on Nov. 1, 1879, with the following officers: Warren B. Gunn, wor-

shipful master; Oscar W. Ballou, senior warden; John L. Pray, junior warden; Samuel Downs, senior deacon; Elijah Dodd, junior deacon; T. B. Pinkerton, secretary; James Marston, treasurer; Lewis W. Pray and Clarence Dodd, stewards; George S. Latcham, tyler.

The village of Waterville is located in the eastern part of the township, on the Maumee river and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, and in 1900 reported a population of 703, an increase of 117 since the census of 1890. It is the largest village in the township.

Next in importance to Waterville comes the village of Whitehouse, located in the northwestern part of the township on the line of the Wabash railroad. It was laid out in the summer of 1864 and was named for Edward Whitehouse, at that time a stockholder in the Wabash Railroad Company and the owner of the land upon which the village stands. A sort of neighborhood settlement had grown up there before the official plat of the place was recorded. A Methodist Protestant church was organized there in 1846; a postoffice was established in 1858, with Alexander Walp as postmaster; the same year A. J. Eldridge opened a general store and Michael Goodman started a blacksmith shop. The growth of the village has been steady from the time it was laid out. It has several good mercantile establishments, good public school buildings, is a shipping point of some importance, and in 1900 showed a population of 621, a gain of 114 during the preceding decade. The population of the entire township in 1900 was 2,176, an increase of 139 during the preceding ten years. These figures show that the increase of population has been in the villages of Waterville and Whitehouse rather than in the surrounding rural districts.

From 1825 to 1828 Hiram P. Barlow taught school each season in the old "Red Ox Mill." This is believed to have been the first school taught in what is now Waterville township. Miss Olive Gunn was another pioneer teacher who engaged in the work as early as 1832. The first school house in Waterville village was erected in 1834, though this has long since been replaced by a more modern and commodious structure.

During the great Civil war Waterville township furnished 102 men to the Union army. Of these William C. Hutchinson, while serving in the artillery, and the following members of Ohio infantry regiments died in service: William Gaunt and James P. Hine of the Fourteenth; John Rocherty, of the Thirty-seventh; Milo Black, of the Sixtieth; David C. Cheney, Alfred D. Isham, William Stebbins and William M. Turk of the Sixty-seventh; Orson G. Ballou, Ranatus Lucas, Benjamin Rathbun, Cuyler Stebbins and Samuel Spade of the One Hundredth; and Robert McCabe of the One Hundred and Eleventh.

SWANTON TOWNSHIP.

This township was created early in the year 1836, when the boundaries were laid down by the county commissioners as follows: On the south by the east and west line between sections 19 and 30 in

Town 7 north, Ranges 9 and 10 east; on the east by the west line of the Twelve Mile Reserve and the line between Ranges 5 and 6 east; on the north by the State (Harris) line; on the west by the line between Ranges 4 and 5 east, north of the Fulton line, and the line between Ranges 8 and 9 east, south of the Fulton line.

The township bore the name of "Wing" until 1851, when it was changed to Swanton. The first officers of Wing township, elected on April 4, 1836, were: Willard Barnes, James Lindsley and Huntington Larabee, trustees; Thomas S. Sabin, clerk; David Mills, treasurer; William Houser and William J. Ketcham, supervisors of highways; David Mills and Russell Tavernor, constables; Edward Flint and William Houser, overseers of the poor; and the same two gentlemen, with David S. Harriott, fence viewers.

The soil of the township is generally sandy, that in the northwestern part being mixed with clay and somewhat more fertile than the other portions. The township is drained by Swan creek and a number of smaller streams. In early times water stood in the creek bottoms and some other places until well along in summer, and was a potent cause of fever and ague, which were prevalent among the settlers. But with improved drainage, opening the channels of the creeks, etc., the health of the people has been greatly improved. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, the crops raised being similar to those of the surrounding townships.

In the spring of 1834 Chandler L. Wing built a log house on the west bank of Swan creek, on the southeast quarter of section 7, which was the first dwelling in the township. Mr. Wing was one of the early road viewers of Lucas county, receiving his appointment as such from the county commissioners on Dec. 7, 1835, and he was one of the first justices of the peace of Wing township after its organization. Within a year after he settled on Swan creek, he was followed by Huntington Larabee, William D. Herrick, David Mills, Philo B. Scott, William J. Ketcham, David Clute, Edward and Harvey S. Flint and a few others, who began the work of reclaiming the land from the wilderness.

Huntington Larabee was one of the early settlers in Waynesfield township, but in the spring of 1834 removed to what is now Swanton township and built a log house, in which he opened the first tavern or public house in that part of the county. He was one of the first trustees, but in the spring of 1836 left the township, being succeeded in the hotel business by David Mills.

William D. Herrick came to the township in 1834 and settled on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 6, and later removed to the north half of the southwest quarter of section 7, where he kept a public house for many years. He also worked at the blacksmith's trade and manufactured barrels. About 1860 he opened a country store. He served for eleven years as trustee of the township, being elected to that office first in 1838, and the last time in 1865. In the fall of 1864 he was one of the members of the committee to solicit aid for the families of soldiers. Prior to the dissolution of the Whig party he was one of its active members, and in 1851 was its candidate for

county coroner, but was defeated by John G. Kemme. In 1856 he was the candidate of the American party for infirmary director, but was again defeated. He took an active interest in the Toledo & Indiana plank road, and at the meeting held at West Unity, Feb. 26, 1848, when several counties were represented, he was one of the committee on resolutions. He died in February, 1869, and his wife died in March, 1888.

David Mills settled on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 7 in 1834, having been for several years prior to that time on the river at Waterville and Maumee. In the spring of 1836 he purchased the tavern established by Huntington Larabee in 1834, and for several years was engaged in that business. He was the first treasurer of Swanton township and later served several terms as trustee. He married Asena Barnes, who bore him twelve children. Six of his sons served in the Civil war—one in the Thirty-eighth, four in the One Hundredth, and one in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio infantry. He died in April, 1883, his wife having died in March of the preceding year.

Philo B. Scott was born in the State of New York, and came with his parents to Painesville, Ohio, in 1807. He married Emelia Brown, a stepdaughter of Gen. Edward Paine, for whom Painesville was named, and lived in Huron and Seneca counties until April, 1835, when he came to Swanton township and settled on the southeast quarter of section 5, his father and an older brother coming with him. He took an active interest in political affairs: was an enthusiastic supporter of General Harrison for the Presidency in 1840, and was a delegate to the Whig county convention of that year; served several terms as trustee and justice of the peace, and was superintendent of the county infirmary from 1845 to 1848. After the Whig party ceased to exist, he affiliated with the Republicans until his death, in April, 1874.

The first frame building in the township was erected by Luther Dodge, in the spring of 1837. It was located on the east bank of Swan creek, on the northeast quarter of section 5, and was designed for a dwelling and store room combined. Mr. Dodge took a commendable interest in public affairs: was the candidate of the Union party (an organization composed of Democrats and Tyler Whigs) for recorder in 1841, but was defeated by Junius Flagg, and in 1844 he was elected justice of the peace for Swanton township. His store was located near the place where Au-to-kee, chief of the Ottawa Indians, and part of his tribe, settled, early in 1837, and doubtless the presence of the red men had something to do with his selection of site. Au-to-kee lived in a house like a civilized white man, and his people were generally honest; hence their trade was something to be desired. Au-to-kee, however, had a great love for "fire-water," and while drunk was frozen to death.

When the first settlers came into the township they found an interesting relic in the shape of an old stockade, near the line between sections 5 and 8, on the west bank of Swan creek. It was circular in form, something over 100 feet in diameter, and was constructed in the customary fashion of planting upright timbers in a trench and then

filling in the dirt around the foot. No record as to when, by whom, or for what purpose it was erected has ever been found, but it is believed that it was built by a detachment of General Wayne's forces in 1794, or by troops during the War of 1812.

The first school in the township was taught by Daniel S. Westcott, in the winter of 1835-36, in a log school house erected the previous autumn on the southwest quarter of section 4. This house differed but slightly from other pioneer school houses, but it possessed the advantage of having a wide board arranged along each of the side walls for a writing desk. The first term lasted but a few weeks, owing to the scanty funds in that day for educational purposes. Mr. Westcott afterward held the office of surveyor of Lucas county. The same winter a Mrs. Chamberlain taught a short term of school in a log house built by Willard Barnes on the northwest quarter of section 7. The following winter Mrs. Chamberlain taught near Scott's Corners, where the second school house had been built. Other pioneer teachers were Frederick Curtis, Samuel Durgin, Persis Scott (a sister of Philo B. Scott), Cyrus H. Coy, Peter Holloway, Moses Sargent, Mary S. Crosby, Lemuel Johnson, and Morris Curtis.

In 1835 a road was opened from Maumee to the State line, running through the township of Swanton, and this was the first public highway in the township. The first bridge was built on this road (afterward known as the State Road) over Swan creek in the winter of 1836-37.

Swanton township was not a laggard in answering the call for volunteers for the Civil war. Eighty-one of her citizens left their homes and firesides to take up arms in defense of the Union. The Roll of Honor—those who died in service—bears sixteen names, all in the infantry service, except Edmund Miller of the Third Ohio cavalry. The others were: Andrew Weigel, of the Fourteenth Ohio infantry; John Weigel and Joseph W. Scott, of the Thirty-eighth Ohio infantry; Franklin Brace, Thomas Beach, David Cheney, Joseph Fullerton and John Kaley of the Sixty-seventh Ohio infantry; Ab. Hartzell, Robert Mills and George E. Wilcox of the One Hundredth Ohio infantry; Joseph Combo, H. E. Redding and Isaac Skinner of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio infantry.

In 1836 James H. Forsyth and James Jackson of Maumee laid off a town on the northwest quarter of section 8, including what was later known as Scott's Corners, but the town never became a reality. The population of Swanton in 1900 was 837, an increase of 238 during the preceding decade.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Providence township is the most southwestern political subdivision in Lucas county. It is bounded on the north by the townships of Swanton and Waterville; on the east by Waterville and the Maumee river; on the south by the Maumee river, which separates it from Wood county, and on the west by the counties of Fulton and Henry. It has an area of about twenty-eight squares miles, and was established

by order of the board of county commissioners on June 6, 1836. The first election was held on July 30, 1836, at the house of Peter Manor, at which time the following officers were elected: Benjamin Atkinson, Xenophon Mead and Drake Taylor, trustees; William Ewing, clerk; Norman Mead, treasurer; George Hale and J. Diefendieffer, fence viewers; Hiram Tuboo and John Feagles, poormasters; Joseph Hartwell and Peter Manor, constables. William Ewing and Norman Mead failed to qualify as clerk and treasurer, and the trustees appointed Xenophon Mead and Drake Taylor to discharge the duties of the respective offices until the next election. The highest number of votes received by any candidate at this election was fifteen, but at the presidential election in November twenty-eight votes were cast, the following names appearing on the poll books as having voted: Hugh Arbuckle, William L. Bellinger, John Berlin, David Blanchard, Samuel Cable, Oral Colver, Andrew Elsey, William Ewing, John Feagles, Henry Galloway, John Galloway, Lovett Gibson, John Goss, George Hale, John Hartwell, Elam Locke, Francis Manor, Peter Manor, Peter Manor, Jr., Aaron B. Mead, Xenophon Mead, Samuel Miner, Philip C. Mosher, William Pettinger, John Stout, Francis Yager, John J. Yager and Peter Yager. At an election held on Dec. 17, 1836, William Ewing was elected the first justice of the peace in the township. Prior to 1885 the voters at each annual township election would express their choice of a place where the next election should be held, generally the residence of some citizen, but since that time the elections have been held at some central point designated by the authorities.

The territory included in Providence township was occupied by the Ottawa Indians when the white men first came to the Maumee valley, the Indian village of Tondagamie (or the Dog) being located near Wolf Rapids, and at the beginning of the War of 1812 there were nearly 1,000 Indians living in the vicinity. The first white man to settle in what is now Providence township was Peter Manor, of whom further mention will be found in Chapter V. In 1816 he located in a log cabin on the bank of the river and was for several seasons the only permanent white settler in that locality. He managed to secure the friendship and good-will of the Indians, by whom he was surrounded, and was adopted as a son by Tondagamie, who gave him the name of Sawendibans (Yellow Hair). Through this friendship of the Indians he subsequently obtained a grant of 960 acres of land, and on this tract he laid out the village of Providence in 1835. In the meantime several settlers had located near Mr. Manor. Among them were William Ewing, James Hartwell, John Galloway, Xenophon Mead, John Berlin, Charles McKarn, Philip C. Mosher and Aaron B. Mead. Prior to the laying out of Providence these pioneers received their mail through the postoffice at Maumee, the postmaster there appointing carriers to deliver it—probably the first rural mail delivery in the United States. One of these carriers was John Omen, who for several years made his weekly trips on foot through a country inhabited by Indians, but was never once molested in the performance of his duties. In 1835 a postoffice was established at Providence with John Berlin as postmaster.

The original plat of Providence village showed eighty lots, the five streets being named Main, Center, West, Spring and Ford. Among the early purchasers of lots were John E. Hunt, Robert J. Forsyth, Aaron B. Mead and George Gale.

The first merchant in the village was Aaron B. Mead, who erected a store building soon after the purchase of his lots, in 1835. He was active in the early affairs of the township, though the only office he ever held was that of township trustee, to which he was elected in 1841. He was an enthusiastic Whig while that party was in existence, and in 1840 was a delegate to the Congressional convention. After the dissolution of the Whig party, Mr. Mead became a Republican, and in 1860 he was a delegate to the Congressional convention that renominated James M. Ashley. In the fall of 1864 he was one of the Providence township committee to solicit aid for soldiers' families pursuant to the appeal of Governor Brough.

Mr. Mead was soon followed by Neptune Nearing and J. B. Abele, both of whom opened mercantile establishments at Providence; a man named Phillips opened a hotel in 1836, and before the close of that year the village was regarded as one of the promising settlements in Lucas county. As it lay directly in the path of western emigration, it became the stopping place for many of these travelers, as well as the Indian traders, and by 1840 four more hotels had been established there to accommodate the guests. One of these hotels was conducted by Philip C. Mosher, who was granted a license for that purpose by the county commissioners in April, 1837. Mr. Mosher was a Democrat in his political views, and took an active part in local affairs. For five years he held the office of trustee; was a delegate to the Democratic State convention in 1841, and served several terms as justice of the peace. The tax duplicate of 1838 showed him to be one of the largest taxpayers in the township, when he returned $168 worth of personal property.

The building of the Miami and the Wabash & Erie canals aided materially in promoting the prosperity of the village, and the timber and fur trade assumed considerable proportions, but as this trade decreased some of the settlers at Providence began to remove elsewhere. A fire in 1846 destroyed a number of the principal buildings, and after the cholera epidemic of 1852 the village practically disappeared from the map. Francis Manor, a son of the founder, continued to reside there for many years after the village ceased to exist as such. He was born at Maumee on May 18, 1812, and was taken by his parents to Lower Sandusky later in the year, when the war broke out. Later they went to Upper Sandusky for greater safety, and remained there until peace was restored, when they returned to Providence. Francis Manor was a Democrat and took an active interest in the welfare of his party. In 1845 he was elected clerk of the township, and in 1854 he was a delegate to the Democratic Congressional convention. His brother, John J. Manor, was elected prosecuting attorney of Lucas county in 1851, and served for six years.

Other early settlers who served in official capacities or were otherwise prominent in township affairs were: Drake Taylor, one of the

first trustees and the first township treasurer; Benjamin Atkinson, also one of the first trustees, later a justice of the peace, and one of the largest taxpayers; William Ewing, the first justice of the peace; Isaac Barkheimer, who was elected treasurer in 1840; John Higby, Amos Hawley, Patrick Shields, George Hill, D. W. Baker and Ira Freeman, all of whose names appear on the tax dupilcate of 1838, when the total assessed value of personal property in the township was $2,826.

Up to 1840 the settlements were located in the southern part, within a mile of the Maumee river, but after that date the settlements began to extend back into the interior of the township. In 1840 Van Rensselaer Crosby located on section 16 and continued to reside there until his death, in 1872. He had five sons—Lewis, Darwin, David, Alonzo and Carlton—all of whom located in the township upon attaining to their majority. Mr. Crosby was quickly followed by Amos Perry, John Place, Leonard Kuntz, Samuel S. Roach and James White. The last-named was a Methodist minister, who was instrumental in the organization of a church of that denomination at Providence, of which he served as pastor for some time. He was one of the promoters of the scheme to lay a plank road from Toledo to the Indiana State line, in 1848, and was one of the signers of the bond for $20,000 to secure the removal of the county seat from Maumee to Toledo, in 1852.

In 1828 a log school house, the first in the township, was built by the settlers on the Peter Manor reserve, and Martha Karns was installed as teacher. This old log school house stood for many years after it had been replaced by a more modern structure. Prior to its erection teachers went from house to house giving instruction to the children of the settlers.

The first church in the township was St. Patrick's Catholic Church, which was erected in 1845, upon land deeded for that purpose by Peter Manor to Bishop Purcell of the Ohio diocese, and the first pastor was Rev. John Maloney, who remained in that capacity until 1863.

The number of soldiers furnished to the Union army in the Civil war by Providence township was seventy-six, of whom eighteen died in service, namely: John J. Clark of the Fourteenth Ohio infantry; Cyrus E. Riley of the Fifty-fifth Ohio infantry; Clayton Shelby and John Martin of the Sixtieth Ohio infantry; Jacob Bugh and Daniel Ricker of the Sixty-seventh Ohio infantry; John A. Brown, Thomas Brown, Benjamin F. Cole, William Condon, John Dowyer, John Ferre, Samuel Keeler, John Mouldner, John North and William H. Young of the Sixty-eighth Ohio infantry; Andrew J. Clutter of the One Hundredth Ohio infantry, and Samuel Hutchinson of the One Hundred and Second Ohio infantry.

In 1872 William A. Barnett, Jackson Jordan and J. O. Arnold of Dayton, Ohio, laid out the village of Neapolis, on a tract of land they had previously purchased. Neapolis is located in the northwestern part of the township, on the line of the Wabash railroad, and is the only postoffice in the township. In 1900 it reported a population of

eighty-nine, the population of the entire township in the same census being 1,270.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

On June 20, 1836, the board of county commissioners of Lucas county adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, by the board, that a new civil township be erected, to be comprehended within the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing on the south line of Township No. 2, in the Twelve Mile Square Reserve, between sections 32 and 33; thence north, on the section line, to the north line of said sections; thence east, on said section line, to the west line of section 27: then north, on said west line to the north line of said section 27; thence east, on said north line to the west line of section 23; thence north to the north line of said section 23; thence east on the said north line to the west line of section 13; thence north to the Fulton line; thence east on said Fulton line to Port Lawrence township; thence bounded on the east by Port Lawrence township, on the north by the north line of said Township No. 2, and west by the west line of said Township No. 2; until it strikes the Fulton line from the north; thence by the east line of Townships Nos. 7 and 8, in Range 9, until it strikes the south line of township No. 2; thence on the south by the south line of Township No. 2 to the place of beginning; and the said township shall be known under and by the name of Springfield."

Several changes have been made in the original boundaries as thus established. On June 5, 1839, five sections were taken from Waynesfield and added to Springfield; in March, 1853, that portion of Waynesfield township included in the north half of river tracts Nos. 575, 578, 579, 580 and 581 was added to Springfield, and at the same time the southern part of Springfield was taken to aid in the formation of the township of Monclova; and when Adams township was created, Dec. 3, 1856, the north half of the river tracts above mentioned, with some other territory, was taken from Springfield and added to Adams.

Generally speaking, the Springfield township of the present day is bounded as follows: On the north by the townships of Spencer, Sylvania and Adams; on the east by Adams and Monclova; on the south by Monclova, and on the west by Monclova and Spencer. The north line, where it touches the township of Sylvania, is only about three and a half miles long. About two miles south of this, Springfield projects for one mile into Adams township, which forms the northern boundary of this projection. A mile farther south the western part projects about a mile and a quarter into Spencer township.

The first election was held pursuant to an order of the county commissioners at the house of William Ford on Oct. 8, 1836, at which time officers for the new township were elected as follows: Thomas Wood, John Birchfield and James Egnew, trustees; Peter Holloway, clerk; John Wiltse, treasurer; William Ford, constable; John Birchfield and John Spencer, justices of the peace.

Settlements were made within the limits of the township some years before it was organized. Among the earliest settlers were Dennis Sage, Peter Holloway, Ellison DeMott, John Cummings, David

Trumbull, John Birchfield, James Egnew, Thomas Wood, John Wiltse, Willard Barnes, Patrick Flynn, James Dean, the four Divines—John, Joseph, Samuel and Selah—and a widow named Chloe Lees with two small sons, Edmund and Simeon P.

Dennis Sage settled in what is now Springfield township in 1829, being the first or at least one of the first to establish a domicile in that part of the county. He served several terms as trustee of the township after its organization, and was an influential citizen in many ways. He married Mrs. Sarah Holloway, widow of Herbert Holloway, and they had four children. A daughter, Ida, became the wife of A. P. Mann, and a son, Thomas W., became a merchant in the village of Holland. Dennis Sage died in 1887, at the age of ninety-three years, and at the time of his death was the oldest citizen of the township.

Peter Holloway, the founder of the family of that name in Lucas county, was a descendant of one of three brothers who came from England and settled in Boston, Mass., in 1666. He was born at Dighton, Mass., May 21, 1778; went with his father to Taunton, Mass., in 1782; and in 1798 to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he followed the trade of blacksmith. He married Sophia Seymour and removed to West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, where he was engaged in farming, blacksmithing and running a hotel until the War of 1812. During that war he served in the volunteer cavalry, after which he lived in Livingston county, New York, until 1833, when he came to what is now the township of Springfield, of which he was the first clerk. He died in September, 1861. He had five sons and three daughters. One son, Charles B., served as lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Ohio militia, and in 1879 was elected to represent Lucas county in the legislature.

David Trumbull came to the township in 1833 and entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section 17, town 2, United States Reserve. At the April election in 1838 he was chosen one of the overseers of the poor, and his son James served as treasurer, trustee and justice of the peace. Two of his grandsons, Rufus H. and William O. Trumbull, were members of Company I, Fourteenth Ohio infantry, in the Civil war, and the former was wounded at Chickamauga. Part of the farm he entered afterward became noted for the production of cranberries.

Thomas Wood came with his family from New York State in 1835, and when the township was organized the succeeding year he was elected one of the first trustees. On Jan. 4, 1837, he was appointed one of the viewers for certain roads, and in June, 1839, he was granted a license by the county commissioners to keep a tavern in Springfield. He was active as a Whig and in 1843 was a delegate to the county convention of that party. His son Harrison served in Company A, Fourteenth Ohio infantry, and was wounded at Tullahoma, Tenn. After the war he engaged in merchandising in the villgae of Holland. Another son, Perry Wood, served several terms as justice of the peace and trustee.

John Wiltse, in 1831, entered eighty acres in the southwest quarter of section 15, town 2, United States range, and was therefore one

of the earliest settlers. He was an active and influential citizen; was the first treasurer of Springfield township; served on the grand jury; was appointed road viewer in 1837, and also served as school director.

Samuel Divine, who located in the township prior to its organization, was one of the active Whigs of that day. He was the first surveyor of Lucas county, serving from 1836 to 1838, and as such laid out the town of Vinton in what is now Adams township. From 1841 to 1844 he was township clerk, and in 1843 was a delegate to the county convention of the Whig party. He was also county commissioner from 1850 to 1853, and served several terms as justice of the peace.

The widow, Chloe Lees, who was one of the pioneers, purchased a tract of land from Silas Barnes in 1831, established a home and reared to manhood her two boys, who both became useful members of the community. Simeon P. was several times elected to the office of township treasurer.

Other early settlers were John and Jacob Gnagy. The former built the first mill in the township, in 1834. It was located on Wolf creek. Two years later John Walter built a sawmill on Swan creek in the southwest part of the township. Jacob Gnagy was a member of the first county grand jury, in April, 1836. In January, 1845, when the county commissioners ordered a road from Springfield to Swanton, Jacob Gnagy, Solomon Salisbury and Thomas Dobbins were appointed viewers of the same, and later in the same year Mr. Gnagy was elected one of the trustees of Springfield township.

Shortly after the township was organized, five school districts were laid out, but in the subsequent changes in the boundaries of the township these districts were practically obliterated and replaced by new ones. The first school houses in Springfield were log edifices, similar in every respect to those mentioned in connection with other townships.

The first mails were carried by stage, and the postoffice was kept by James Dean at his hotel on the Toledo & Indiana plank road, three miles northwest of the present village of Holland. Later the postoffice was kept by Thomas Wood at his hotel, where the first services of the Methodist denomination were held.

The village of Holland, located on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad and the Toledo & Indiana electric line, near the center of the township, was platted by Robert Clark on March 14, 1863. The original plat consisted of that part of the village north of the main street, the south side being added later. At first the village was known as Hardy, but in 1867 the name was changed to Holland. The population of the place in 1900 was 198, the population of the entire township being at that time 953, an increase of 234 since the census of 1890.

During the Civil war Springfield township sent eighty-six of her gallant sons to do battle for the Union. Three of these died in the cavalry service, viz.: Osgood Cressy and Aaron Haynes of the Third regiment, and Owen Rumsey of the Sixth. Those who died in the infantry service were: Aaron Faught, George Yager, Eli Birchfield, Aaron Birchfield, John Hepp, Joseph Vono and Mason Cressy of the

Fourteenth Ohio; Wesley Hill of the Sixty-seventh Ohio; James Munyan, James Abbott, Lucius Abbott and Ira Cummings of the One Hundredth Ohio.

OREGON TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected about two years after the organization of Lucas county. On June 4, 1837, Isaac Street and others appeared before the board of county commissioners with a petition asking for the establishment of a new township "to include all the territory on the east and south side of the river, to be known by the name of Oregon." The petition was granted and the board ordered an election at the house of Isaac Street on July 4, 1837, for the selection of township officers. The election was accordingly held at the time and place specified in the order, but the township was not fully organized until Sept. 10 following.

Several changes have been made in the original boundaries. In June, 1840, seven sections in the northwestern part were taken to assist in the formation of Manhattan township, and on Dec. 2, 1856, it was ordered that that portion of Oregon lying within the Toledo city limits should be annexed to the township of Port Lawrence. An ordinance passed by the Toledo city council on July 2, 1872, provided for the annexation of a considerable portion of Oregon township to the city. This action was concurred in by the county commissioners the following December, and the township thus suffered a further reduction in area. It gained, however, by the action of the board of commissioners on Nov. 2, 1874, when it was ordered "that all that portion of Manhattan township outside of the new city limits of Toledo, and south of the center of the channel of the Maumee river, be annexed to and constitute a part of the township of Oregon." This was the end of Manhattan township. No further change was made in the boundaries until by the Act of the Ohio legislature of March 19, 1893, it was provided that all that portion of Oregon township "east of a north and south line running through the center of the east half of sections 17, 8 and 5, Town 10 south of Range 9, east, and through the center of the east half of sections 32, 29 and 20, Town 9, south of Range 9, east," should be erected into a new township to be called Jersualem. Prior to the taking effect of this act, Oregon was the largest township in Lucas county. As at present constituted it is bounded on the north by the Maumee bay and the city of Toledo; on the east by Jerusalem township; on the south by Wood and Ottawa counties, and on the west by the city of Toledo.

Much of the land in Oregon township was not legally opened for settlement until after the treaty of 1833, but white inhabitants came some years before that time, long before a government land office had been established in this section, and while the land was still owned and occupied by the Indians. About the middle of the Eighteenth century the French had a trading post at the Ottawa village near the mouth of the Maumee, and as early as 1808 there were several French families living in that locality, among them Peter, Antoine, Jacques and Robert

Navarre, some of whose descendants still reside in Lucas County. A few English settlers came into the township before the treaty above mentioned. Prominent among these, with the year each located on the east side of the river, were Joseph Prentice, 1825; Luther Whitmore, 1829; Robert Gardner, 1830; Hiram Brown, Gabriel Crane, Mercino and Philander Fox, 1831; and Oliver Stevens in 1832. Several of these early settlers wielded considerable influence in local affairs of their day.

Joseph Prentice came to Port Lawrence in 1817, bringing his family and a few belongings in a skiff from Buffalo, N. Y. He was interested in the original Port Lawrence Company, which laid the foundations of Toledo. In 1823 he lived in one of the few frame houses in Port Lawrence, but two years later he removed to a farm on the east side of the river, where he lived until his death on March 6, 1845. His name frequently appears in the county records as a member of the grand jury, etc., and he was one of the first justices of the peace in Oregon township. His son Frederick was born at Port Lawrence on Dec. 6, 1822. As there were no schools in the immediate vicinity in that day, he was educated by his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Prentice, and became a prominent business man. After the death of his father the support of the family devolved on him. His nurse was an Indian woman, and it is said that he had a better knowledge of the Indian language than he had of English. This rendered him valuable as an interpreter for the Indian agents and traders, which fact aided him very materially in contributing to the support of his widowed mother and his brothers and sisters. When about eighteen years of age he engaged in supplying firewood to the people of Toledo and the steamboats plying on the Maumee. Later he erected a sawmill on the east side and operated it with profit for a number of years, in the meantime purchasing wild land from which he cut the timber and then sold the land to settlers. About 1857 he suffered financial reverses, shortly after which he went to New York city, where he passed the rest of his life.

Luther Whitmore came from Massachusetts in the spring of 1825, bringing with him his wife and six children. He first settled on the Maumee, opposite Turkey Foot rock, and during the next three years removed several times to farms in the vicinity. In 1829 he located on the tract in Oregon township where his son Luther continued to live for many years. He was frequently a delegate to Democratic nominating conventions, served as township trustee for several years, and was one of the members from Oregon township of the committee to solicit donations for soldiers' families, in 1862. His son Leonard was the first clerk of the township after it was organized, in 1837. Luther Whitmore, Jr., spent the greater part of his early life in the employ of John Hollister, the Indian agent at Perrysburg, and was his assistant in making the annual payments to the Indians every year for six years. He married Martha Trask and lived on the old homestead after his father's death.

Robert Gardner came from Wayne county, New York. His son Nathan continued to reside for many years on the east side of the river, where the family settled in 1831. He was one of the leading Democrats of Oregon township and in 1876 was a delegate to the Ohio state con-

vention of that party. Robert Gardner had also two daughters—Amy and Catherine. The former married Charles Coy, one of the early settlers of Wood county, and the latter became the wife of Stephen Green, a farmer of Richfield township, Lucas county.

Although Oliver Stevens is mentioned as one of the early settlers of the east side, it appears that his business interests lay on the opposite side of the river. In 1835 he was engaged with Ezra Goodell in operating a sawmill on Swan creek, about three miles from Toledo. At that time the mill was offered for sale and was advertised as having a capacity of "from 300,000 to 400,000 feet a year." Mr. Stevens took an active interest in educational affairs and at the October term in 1839 was appointed by the county commissioners as one of the county school examiners. Later he served as clerk, treasurer and trustee of Oregon township.

Gabriel Crane came to what is now Orgon township as a young man, and became somewhat prominent in local matters. He was the second clerk of the township, succeeding Leonard Whitmore in 1841, and held the office for five years. Later he served several terms as trustee, having been first elected to that position in 1846. The records show that in 1847 he was appointed by the board of county commissioners to serve with George D. Treat, John Consaul and D. L. Westcott in viewing certain proposed roads in the township. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Luther Whitmore, and they had three sons—James H., Henry J. and Amos W.

By the treaty of Maumee, on Feb. 18, 1833, the Ottawa Indians were authorized to sell the reservations held by them under former treaties, and soon afterward these lands began to find their way into the hands of the white men. Following is a copy of one of these early Indian deeds:

"Know all men by these presents: That I, Au-to-kee, a chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, and son of Fish-qua-gun, in consideration of the sum of $1,000, to me in hand paid by James W. Knaggs, of the County of Wood and State of Ohio, do hereby give, grant and convey to said James W. Knaggs, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain tract or parcel of land contained in the west half of my tract, lying in said county of Wood at the mouth of the Maumee river (south side) adjoining Presque Isle, which I lately granted to Robert A. Forsyth and George B. Knaggs, and bounded by said Presque Isle on the west; on the north by Lake Erie; on the east by the east half of said tract; and on the south by land granted to Alexis Navarre by the United States at the treaty with said tribe of Indians in February, 1833, at which treaty this said tract was granted to me, the west half of which, containing 125 acres, I hereby grant to James W. Knaggs. And I further covenant and promise with and to the said James W. Knaggs, the above granted premises to him, his heirs and assigns forever, to warrant and defend.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1835.

AU-TO-KEE (L. S.)"

This deed was "Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of H.

Conant and Jaques Navarre," and bore the following acknowledgment:

"*State of Ohio, Wood County, ss.:* On the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1835, personally came Au-to-kee, Indian chief of the Ottawa tribe, the maker of the within deed, and the purport and meaning of the within deed being fully explained to him, he acknowledged that he signed and sealed the same and was content and satisfied with the consideration therefor; and that he executed said deed and makes the above acknowledgment without any circumvention or undue influence or persuasion of the grantee or of any other person whomsoever.

"Before me, Horatio Conant, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county; and I further certify, that I was present at the execution of the within deed, and counted out and delivered to the said Au-to-kee the consideration mentioned in said deed, $1,000. Witness my hand and seal, the day and year above written. H. CONANT,

"Justice of the Peace."

This document shows the great care exercised in dealing with the Indians, who, as wards of the nation, sometimes would try to repudiate a transaction of this character, especially after they had spent the money. The sale of Presque Isle by Au-to-kee to George B. Knaggs and Robert A. Forsyth was made on the same day as the sale to James B. Knaggs, the island containing eighty-one acres and the consideration being $1,000. The deed to Presque Isle bore the following indorsement, which was signed by John E. Hunt, H. Conant and James Jackson, the sub-agent of Indian affairs: "To the President of the United States: We do hereby certify, that the consideration named in said instrument, which was duly paid to the said Au-to-kee in our presence, is a full and fair consideration for said tract, as we verily believe."

A majority of the early purchasers of these Indian lands were speculators—men with money to invest and with sufficient sagacity to see that by thus acquiring title they could levy tribute upon those who might subsequently desire the lands for occupation and actual use. In this they were not disappointed, for immediately after the treaty additional settlers began coming into what is now Oregon township. Among those who came in the year 1833 were Elias Fassett, of whom a more extended sketch appears elsewhere, and Hiram Vinal, who located on section 7, town 10, south of range 8, east. During the next few years came Elijah J. Woodruff, John and William Consaul, Asa W. Maddocks, Lawson Hicks, George D. Treat, Samuel Hayes, Jacob Brown, Joseph Applegate and a number of others.

Elijah J. Woodruff continued to reside in the township for many years, and served several terms each as trustee and justice of the peace. Asa W. Maddocks was a pioneer in the nursery business, and was also a printer by trade. He was an apprentice (devil) in the office of the Toledo *Gazette* in 1835, when that office was raided by the Michigan forces during the "Boundary war." George D. Treat was active and prominent in public affairs, holding the offices of clerk, treasurer, school director, and justice of the peace. He also served on several occasions as road viewer, was elected coroner of the county

in 1849, and was a delegate from the township to the "War convention" in the spring of 1861.

Timothy Griffith entered land in 1836 in sections 23 and 24, town 9, range 8, but it does not appear that he ever resided in the township. He was one of the contractors on the Wabash & Erie canal. At the meeting of the contractors on Aug. 22, 1837, he acted as secretary and introduced the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, pledging the contractors not to furnish intoxicating liquors to their employees unless recommended by a physician.

In 1836 Charles V. Jenison built the first steam sawmill in the township. It was located on the bank of the Maumee river, on the old plat of the town of Oregon, and furnished the flooring for the first bridge over the river at Maumee. His father, Victor Jenison, settled at Perrysburg in 1818, and Charles V. was fifth in a family of eleven children. In 1835, the year before embarking in the sawmill business, he was captain of the schooner Maria, which belonged to a man named Williams, of Maumee. In 1837 Mr. Jenison built the schooner Ottawa, which sailed on the Great Lakes for nearly forty years.

The tax duplicate of Lucas county for the year 1838, the first year after Oregon township was organized, showed twenty-eight resident taxpayers, the value of all personal property in the township being $2,696. Of this, the Oregon Steam Mill Company returned $1,000, and the other $1,696 was distributed among the other twenty-seven persons. The largest individual holder of personal property was Alexander Navarre, who returned $240, and the smallest were David Phillips and Peter Navarre, each of whom returned property valued at eight dollars.

The first road in the township was what is known as the Woodville road, which was opened in 1833. It started from the Maumee river opposite Toledo and connected with the Maumee and Western Reserve road at Woodville in the northwest corner of Sandusky county. This was merely an opening about twelve or fifteen feet in width through the woods, and during the spring and fall months was almost impassable. At the Toledo end of this road Herman Crane operated a ferry-boat, a flat-bottomed scow capable of carrying an ordinary two-horse team and wagon, though most of the residents of Oregon township owned skiffs or canoes which they used in crossing to and from Toledo. At the same session of the board of county commissioners at which the township was set off, eight roads were ordered, but it was not until after 1840 that much attention was paid to road building. The roads of the township at the present day will compare favorably with those of the surrounding country, both in number and quality. The Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad crosses the township, the principal station being Booth, and Rockwell Junction is at the southwest corner of the township, where the Hocking Valley joins the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Two electric lines—the Toledo, Clinton & Lakeside and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern electric road—also pass through the township.

The first schoolhouse in the township was a log structure, erected on the Woodville road by the settlers in 1834, and the first teacher

was Elizur Stevens, a brother of Oliver Stevens. After the township was organized, in the fall of 1837, four school districts were laid out and the school fund of the township distributed among them as follows: No. 1, $26.24; No. 2, $10.05; No. 3, $20.65; No. 4, $13.29. That winter Napoleon Denny taught in District No. 1, at a salary of twelve dollars a month, and in July, 1839, Julia Ann Whitmore was employed as teacher there at a salary of two dollars a week.

In the Civil war Oregon township furnished fifty-seven soldiers and marines for the Union army, six of whom died in service, viz.: Henry Miller and William Brown, of the Third Ohio cavalry; John Bunce, Montgomery Messer and Capt. Hyatt G. Ford, of the Sixty-seventh Ohio infantry; and William Sidell, of the One Hundredth Ohio infantry. Prior to the war Captain Ford was engaged in the nursery business in East Toledo. He was killed at the head of his company in the battle of Winchester (or Kernstown), March 23, 1862, and was the first Lucas county soldier to be brought home for burial. Ford Post, No. 14, Grand Army of the Republic, of East Toledo, was named in his honor. In 1879 the trustees of Oregon township set apart a section in Willow cemetery for the burial of veterans of the Civil war, and on Decoration Day, 1882, a soldiers' monument was unveiled there to commemorate the valor of Captain Ford and his associates.

In 1900 the population of Oregon township was 3,160, an increase of 458 over that reported in 1890.

SYLVANIA TOWNSHIP.

Sylvania township, one of the largest and most populous in the county, lies in the northern tier and contains an area of about thirty-one square miles. The territory of which it is comprised was originally included in the townships of Whiteford and Blissfield, which were organized under the jurisdiction of Michigan, and embraced all the present townships of Sylvania and Richfield, and parts of Springfield, Adams and Spencer. The boundaries of Sylvania in 1838, when the first election of which there is record was held, were as follows: On the south by the north line of the Twelve Mile Square Reserve; east by the line between surveyed Towns 6 and 7; north by the Harris line; and west by the line between the surveyed Towns 5 and 6 east.

Part of the territory included within these lines was afterward taken and added to the townships of Springfield and Adams, and Sylvania at present is bounded on the north by the state of Michigan; on the east by Washington and Adams townships; on the south by the townships of Adams, Springfield and Spencer; and on the west by Richfield. The western tier of sections was formerly a part of Richfield township. The surface is generally rolling, well watered by the Ottawa river and its tributaries, and was formerly covered with a fine growth of timber, a fact which led to the adoption of the name "Sylvania." Agriculture and horticulture are the principal occupations, though there are some fine stone quarries in the township.

The first township election was held on the first Monday in April, 1838, when ninety-one votes were cast, and the following officers were elected: Elijah Rice, Andrew Printup and Pliny Lathrop, trustees; William M. White, clerk; Daniel L. Westcott, treasurer; Oliver Root, Adolphus Majors and Porter Kelsey, constables; David White and Joel Green, overseers of the poor; John Harroun, Elkanah Briggs and Benjamin Joy, fence-viewers. The supervisors of highways were elected by districts, of which there were eight in the township, the supervisors chosen for the respective districts being Samuel D. Wiggins, William M. Nelson, William M. Leonardson, John Harroun, Benjamin Joy, George Gaby, David Hendrickson and Marcus Bennett. At another election, on May 5, 1838, John U. Pease and Pliny Lathrop were elected justices of the peace.

The fact that ninety-one votes were cast at the first election shows that quite a number of people had settled within the limits of the township prior to its organization. The first settler was Gen. David White, who, in 1832, built a log house on the north bank of the Ottawa river, in Section 3, where the village of Sylvania now stands. Mr. White came from Palmyra, N. Y., in 1831, and brought his family to Lucas county the following year. He was one of the most useful and influential of the pioneer citizens; was one of the founders of the villages of Sylvania and Whiteford; built the first mill on the Ottawa river in that part of the county; was one of the first directors of the old Erie & Kalamazoo railway; and was one of the early members of the First Presbyterian Church, an organization which became somewhat noted from the fact that its members were required to take the pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

Associated with Mr. White in founding the first settlement was Judge William Wilson, who also located in Section 3. He was one of the judges at the "midnight court" of Sept. 7, 1835, the first Court of Common Pleas ever held in Lucas county. Judge Wilson died soon after the county was organized, as the records show that at the November term of the Court of Common Pleas in 1836 Eli Hubbard and Julia Wilson were appointed administrators of his estate. His son William married a daughter of Hezekiah Hubbell, one of the pioneers of Monclova township.

During the year 1832 August Prentice, a son of Joseph Prentice, who is mentioned in connection with Oregon township, and James Dean entered land in Section 3, near that entered by White and Wilson; Silas Smith, Erastus Cone and Peter Lewis entered land in Section 4; and Adam Gordinier, John and Fred Leonardson settled on Section 5. Adam Gordinier came from the State of New York, and at the time of his death, in 1881, was nearly one hundred years of age. His son Edward was one of the commissioners appointed by the State to supervise the erection of the Northwestern Ohio Insane Asylum, of which he subsequently became an inmate.

From 1832 there was a steady tide of immigration to Sylvania. Among those who came in the year 1833 were Lyman Smith, Philo Stevens, Jacob Harwood, Aaron and Stephen Watkins, Adolphus J. Majors and John Lambert. Adolphus J. Majors was one of the first

constables of the township after its organization. For some years he was a keeper of a public house, a license for that purpose having been granted to him by the county commissioners in 1842. John Lambert was a veteran of the Revolutionary war. He entered 160 acres in Section 3, where he lived to a ripe old age. In 1852, notwithstanding that he was then a very old man, he was elected a delegate from Lucas county to the Anti-Slavery convention at Pittsburg that nominated John P. Hale for the presidency.

The year 1833 witnessed the arrival of William Brock, James P. Worden, Abner and Russell Rowe, Isaac Doty, Enos Beall and a number of others. Mr. Beall subsequently removed to Lagrange, Ind., where he became a prominent citizen and office-holder. He died in Steuben county, Indiana.

In the year 1835 a number of persons who afterward became prominent in political and commercial affairs were added to the population. Among them were Benjamin Joy, Eli Hubbard, Erastus Morse, Haskell D. Warren, John U. Pease and Andrew Printup.

Benjamin Joy came from Genesee N. Y., as agent for lands belonging to the Wadsworths of that place, and immediately became identified with the affairs and development of Lucas county. At the first township election in Sylvania he was chosen one of the fence-viewers; was frequently called upon to act as grand juror, etc.; was appointed road viewer in March, 1840, and aided materially in securing the first public highways; and in 1855 he was elected to the office of county treasurer, which he held for one term.

Eli Hubbard first settled on the old military road in Port Lawrence township, where he held the office of supervisor of highways. In 1835 he sold his farm there to John Knaggs, removed to Sylvania township and built a house on the north side of Ten-Mile creek, where he lived until his death, in 1856, at the age of sixty-seven years. Mr. Hubbard was the first treasurer of Lucas county; was elected county commissioner on the Whig ticket, in 1837; was a delegate to the State convention of that party, in 1838, and was one of the moving spirits of the Methodist Episcopal church in Sylvania township. His son Hiram continued to live on the old homestead for many years after his father's death.

Erastus Morse and his wife settled where the village of Sylvania now stands. He engaged in farming and lumbering until 1848, when he built a large stone tavern, which he conducted for several years. He was one of the active promoters of the Toledo & Indiana (sometimes called the Toledo & Angola) plank road, in 1848, and in other ways manifested an interest in the welfare of the community. He finally removed to Missouri, and when the war broke out he entered the service of the United States as a captain in the Twenty-second Missouri infantry. Only five companies of the regiment were mustered in and these were organized as a battalion with Mr. Morse as lieutenant-colonel. He was killed on Dec. 20, 1862, while on a scouting expedition along the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. His widow returned to Sylvania, where she died, in September, 1863.

Haskell D. Warren established himself in business as a merchant

in the village of Sylvania soon after coming to the township, and continued in that line of activity as long as he lived. When he first opened his store money was scarce and many of the settlers were poor. To these he was extremely liberal in the matter of credit, and though he lost something in this way, he prospered on account of the many friends he made by his generous policy. Although he took an active interest in public affairs, he was never a candidate for office. In 1852 he was one of the signers of the bond for $20,000 to secure the removal of the county seat from Maumee to Toledo; was a delegate to the "Union County Convention" in the spring of 1861; and was one of the committee to prepare an address to the people of the county appealing for aid for soldiers' families, in the fall of 1864. He was a Knight Templar Mason and a prominent Odd Fellow. Several of his sons held office in the township. Mr. Haskell died in 1870.

John U. Pease, one of the first justices of the peace in Sylvania, was born at Parsonsfield, Me., Aug. 2, 1796. In the War of 1812 he enlisted as a drummer boy and was at the battle of Plattsburgh. After the war he engaged in teaching in Western New York, where he married, but his wife soon died. In 1835 he came to Lucas county, formed a partnership with William Bancroft and engaged in merchandising at the village of Sylvania, where he married a daughter of David White. Mr. Pease was a Democrat and took a keen interest in public affairs. He was one of the first justices of the peace of Sylvania township; held the offices of clerk and trustee; was elected county treasurer in 1839, and also held the office of associate judge. In early life he was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, but became a non-affiliate toward the close of his days. He died at Sylvania, Feb. 12, 1870.

Andrew Printup was born in Montgomery county, New York, Oct. 23, 1802, and was the grandson of a veteran of the Revolution. In September, 1835, he came to Lucas county and located on a farm a short distance west of the village of Sylvania. He was a Democrat in his political views, and soon after coming to the county became identified with public affairs as a member of that party. When Sylvania township was organized he was elected one of the first trustees, afterward serving as justice of the peace and postmaster at Sylvania. In March, 1840, he was appointed with David Harroun and Hiram Parker to view a new road through the township, and in 1842 was one of the Democratic nominees for director of the poor on the county ticket, but was defeated. He was one of the charter members of Sylvania Masonic lodge and in early life was a Methodist, but later became affiliated with the Congregational church at Sylvania. He died at the residence of his daughter, in Adams township, on April 6, 1870.

Another early settler was William Bancroft, one of the first merchants of Sylvania, whose wife was the first white woman to cook a meal's victuals at that place, and whose daughter, Libbie, was the first white child born in what is now Sylvania township.

The first schoolhouse, a frame building some eighteen by twenty-

four feet in size, was erected by David White at his own expense, in 1834, on the land owned by J. H. Parker. Subsequently it was removed to the opposite side of the village, where it served for school and church purposes for several years. The first school was taught in this house in the fall and winter of 1834. The Sylvania High School Company was projected early in 1844 by John U. Pease, William Bancroft, Horace Green and Haskell D. Warren, the object being "the establishment of a high school in the town of Sylvania, and to promote and afford therein instruction in the usual branches of a sound, practical and liberal education in the languages, arts and sciences."

A charter was obtained from the Ohio legislature and a meeting of the incorporators was held at Mr. Pease's office on May 6, 1844, at which time and place the company was fully organized with forty names signed to the constitution. The officers of the company then elected were: Amos Miner, president; John B. Corey, vice-president; William F. Dewey, secretary; James White, treasurer; John U. Pease, Horace Green, David Harroun, Benjamin Joy and Eli Hubbard, trustees. An arrangement was entered into with the authorities by which a two-story building was erected, the high school occupying the second floor and District School No. 2 the lower story. In 1850 final settlement was made with the stockholders of the company, and the stock was finally transferred to the township board of education. In the year 1872 the institution became a free graded school.

On July 11, 1835, David White recorded the plat of the town of Whiteford. The line that separated the lands of General White from those of Judge William Wilson was the western boundary of the town and was named Division street. East of this line 138 lots and eight streets were laid out. Three of these streets—Main, South and Erie—ran east and west, and five—Summit, Eagle, Church, Clinton and Saline—ran north and south. The following year Judge Wilson, William F. Dewey, D. D. Harris and L. W. Allen employed Samuel Divine, then surveyor of Lucas county, to lay out the town of Sylvania on the west side of Division street. Five streets, running north and south, were named Railroad, Michigan, Elm and Poplar streets and Ohio avenue, and seven, running east and west, were called North, Indiana, Mill, High, Spring, Market and South streets, the last four being south of the Ottawa river. The plat of Sylvania was acknowledged before C. D. Wing, justice of the peace, on July 13, 1836. In the spring of 1867 the two towns were incorporated as the village of Sylvania, the first election being held on April 17, when James W. Clark was elected mayor; William Bryan, clerk; Jason McGlenn, Foster R. Warren, George W. Crandall and J. J. Ritchie, councilmen. The population of the village in 1900 was 617, an increase of seventy-two since 1890. A fire in April, 1887, destroyed a considerable portion of the village, but the ruined buildings were soon replaced by more modern and substantial structures.

Sylvania Lodge, No. 287, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered by the Ohio Grand Lodge on Oct. 23, 1856, with the follow-

ing officers and members: Lucian B. Lathrop, worshipful master; William B. Warren, senior warden; Andrew Printup, junior warden; Benjamin Joy, William McCann, Jenks Morey, Elias Richardson, Benjamin Sumner, Foster R. Warren, H. D. Warren and William Watson. Sylvania Union, Daughters of Temperance, was organized in January, 1849, and on March 16, 1887, was organized the Sylvania Lodge, No. 49, Independent Order of Good Templars. The hall and furniture of the latter were destroyed in the fire of April, 1887.

When volunteers were called for by President Lincoln, in the spring of 1861, the sons of Sylvania were prompt to respond, and before the close of the war 102 citizens of the township had enlisted in the Union army. Twenty-six died in service, two of whom—Horace Bertholf and Samuel Corbin—were in the artillery, and the others were members of various infantry regiments, to wit: William Gilpin, Oscar Hendrickson, John McBride, John Oats, Thomas Porter, John Van Orman and John Woodmansee of the Fourteenth Ohio; Uriah Cheney, Edwin Lacy, John Lane, James Lowden, James Mills and Daniel Norris of the Eighteenth Ohio; Matthew Davis, William Hallett, Harlan Page and Edwin Peck of the Twenty-fifth Ohio; Levi Palmer and Elijah Stone of the Forty-seventh Ohio: Orlando Comstock of the Sixty-seventh Ohio; Staunton Chappell, Horace Cooper, Zirah Green and John Kimball of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio.

Outside of the city of Toledo, Adams, Oregon, Washington and Waterville were the only townships that reported a larger population than Sylvania in 1900, and none showed as large a proportionate increase—evidence of the natural advantages and the enterprising spirit of her people. The population in 1890 was 1,476, and in 1900 it was 1,887, an increase of almost 28 per cent during the decade. The village of Sylvania, located on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad and the Toledo & Western Electric line, and situated near the state line, is one of the busiest little business centers in the county, and is surrounded by a fine agricultural region, which adds to its enterprise and prosperity.

RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Richfield township, the most northwestern of the county, had its beginning on Dec. 2, 1839, when the county commissioners ordered certain territory to be taken from the township of Wing (Swanton) for the formation of a new township to be called Richfield, and directed that the first election therein be held at the house of Willard S. Fuller on the first Monday in April, 1840, when the township was fully organized by the election of the following officers: Oliver Root, Benjamin Fairchild and Jacob Wolfinger, trustees; Willard S. Fuller, clerk; Aaron H. Cole, treasurer; Araunah B. Lathrop, Jacob All and David Hendrickson, constables; Pliny Sanderson and Eli Munson, poor masters; John All, David Hendrickson and William Taylor, fence viewers; Araunah B. Lathrop, Charles Courson and William Tunison, supervisors of highways.

The township contains an area of about twenty-two and one-half square miles and is bounded as follows: on the north by the State of Michigan; on the east by the township of Sylvania; on the south by Spencer township and on the west by Fulton county. It is located in one of the richest farming sections of the county, consequently agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, the leading crops being wheat, oats, corn and hay. Some attention is also given to stock raising. The northern part is watered by Ten-Mile creek, one of the principal tributaries of the Ottawa river.

The first white settlers in this part of the county were David Henderson, Pliny Lathrop and Jacob Wolfinger, who located there in the year 1834. During the next four years they were joined by James Farley, Isaac Washburn, Joseph Smith, Lucian B. and Araunah Lathrop, and William R. Cole. Mr. Cole went to Texas in 1868, but all the rest of these old pioneers passed the remainder of their lives in the township.

David Hendrickson came overland from Broome county, New York, with a one-horse wagon, in 1834, when there were no roads for a great part of the way, so that his progress was rarely more than five miles a day. Upon reaching the town of Perrysburg he forded the Maumee near the rapids and pushed on into the wilderness until he found a place that suited him, and there he "pitched his tent" in the central part of Richfield township. He was elected constable and fence-viewer at the first election in Richfield, and subsequently served as trustee. His wife was one of the sixteen persons who organized the Baptist church in 1861. He lived to a ripe old age and some of his descendants still reside in the township.

Pliny Lathrop settled in the northern part of Richfield. During his early residence in the township he was active in behalf of the Whig party, and in 1838 was one of the Lucas county delegates to the Young Men's Whig convention at Mount Vernon. He served as clerk, trustee and justice of the peace; was one of the organizers of the Richfield Christian Church, in 1855; was one of the vice-presidents of the mass convention at Toledo, in November, 1863, to prepare an address to the soldiers in the field; and was on the committee to solicit aid for soldiers' families in the fall of 1864. His nephew and adopted son, Wilson C. Lathrop, enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and was killed near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864. Pliny Lathrop died in August, 1881.

Jacob Wolfinger came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Richfield township in May, 1834, and erected the first log house on section 26, where he established his frontier home. He had a family of four sons and seven daughters. His son, Jacob M., born on Nov. 6, 1834, was the first white child born in Richfield township, and his daughter Rebecca was the first white person to die and be buried in the township. Mr. Wolfinger planted the first orchard in Richfield, setting out a number of apple and peach trees in 1837. He lived to enjoy the fruits of this orchard for twenty years, his death occurring on Dec. 13, 1857.

Araunah Lathrop came with his family from Chautauqua county,

New York, in 1835. He was a Democrat and took an active interest in public affairs. When the township was organized he was elected one of the first constables and supervisors of roads, and later served as trustee. In 1849 he was elected on the county central committee of his party and was frequently called upon to act as delegate to nominating conventions. He was one of the organizers of the Richfield Christian Church, in which he retained his membership until his death, in March, 1870. His son, Clark C., was also active in local politics, and in 1856 was elected one of the infirmary directors of Lucas county.

Lucian B. Lathrop, one of the first to locate in the township, erected the first frame barn in Richfield in the year 1837. He was always ready and willing to promote the general interests of the community; served as trustee and treasurer of the township, and was the first postmaster at Berkey's Corners. In 1841 he was a delegate to the Democratic State convention; was one of the promoters of the Toledo and Indiana plank road, in 1848, and in 1849 was nominated by the Democratic convention for representative in the Ohio legislature, but was defeated by Morrison R. Waite, afterward chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Lathrop died in May, 1866.

Isaac Washburn was born in the State of Vermont, Aug. 10, 1811, and received a limited education in his native State. In October, 1834, he landed in Richfield township, where he and Lewis Roberts jointly entered eighty acres of land in section 15, paying therefor $100. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob Wolfinger, who bore him five children. She died in January, 1869, and the following year Mr. Washburn married Mrs. Miranda, widow of Henry Fuller. Mr. Washburn lived for many years on the farm he established in 1834; served several terms as trustee and treasurer of the township, and was one of the first members of the Richfield Baptist Church.

James Farley, another of the pioneer settlers, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1806. His father died a few years later, and James came with his mother to the United States. She died in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and in 1837 he came to Lucas county and purchased 160 acres of land in what is now Richfield township. To this he added forty acres and there passed the remainder of his life. He was a Methodist and was one of the organizers of what is known as the "Farley Church." Before coming to Ohio he married Miss Eliza McMillen, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whose grandfather served with Washington in the Revolution. Two of Mr. Farley's sons, William and Daniel H., served in the Fourteenth Ohio infantry in the Civil war.

In the winter of 1834-35 the old Territorial road, running from Toledo to Angola, Ind., was opened through that part of Richfield township which is now included in Spencer, being the first road through that part of the county. Little was done for several years in the way of building roads, the old Indian trails being used by the settlers, and where no trail existed they made their way through the woods as best they could. In the later '40's several plank roads were projected in Northwestern Ohio. One of these was to run from Toledo to the Indiana State line. The citizens of Richfield township held a

meeting on Feb. 8, 1848, with Pliny Sanderson as chairman and Oristen Holloway as secretary, to consider the question of taking stock in the road. A resolution was adopted to take stock to the amount of $3,000, provided the road should pass through the township, and Lucian B. Lathrop, Henry H. Fuller and Isaac Washburn were appointed as a committee on the location of the road.

The first postoffice in the township was established in 1835 near the settlement known as Berkey's Corners, with Lucian B. Lathrop as postmaster. He held this position for fifteen years, when he was succeeded by his brother Pliny. Mails were delivered at this office once a week. In 1840 Dr. Mather M. Mason located in Richfield, being the first resident physician, and three years later Charles C. Welch opened the first blacksmith shop in the township.

The first school house, a log structure of primitive pattern, was erected by the settlers in 1837, and the following winter Francis Smith was employed as teacher at a salary of $20 a month, the term lasting for two months.

Seventy men from Richfield township answered their country's call in the Civil war, and of these nineteen died in service, viz: Luther Saunders, of the Tenth Ohio cavalry; Perry Bennett, John Brint, James Fullerton, Charles Holloway, Charles Kanavel, Thomas Kanavel, Wilson C. Lathrop, Joseph Mangel and W. W. McBride, of the Fourteenth Ohio infantry; Joseph Bosilgia, of the Thirty-seventh Ohio infantry; M. V. Tredway, Dallas Gilson and Norman Gilson, of the Forty-seventh Ohio infantry; Eli Saulsbury and Milo Metkiff, of the One Hundredth Ohio infantry; Philander Wickham, of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio infantry; Louis Cutchner, of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio infantry, and Nicholas Stahl, of the One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio infantry.

According to the United States census for 1900 the population of Richfield township was 1,136, an increase of eighty-one since the census of 1890. The principal villages were Berkey, with a population of 100, and Richfield Center, with a population of 111.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The territory now included in Washington township was formerly a part of the township of Port Lawrence. On June 1, 1840, the board of county commissioners issued an order creating the township of Washington, with the following boundaries: "On the north by the Harris line; on the east by the line between Ranges 7 and 8 east, Town 9 south, to the city limits of Toledo; thence by the city line to the southwest corner of said limits; thence south to the Fulton line; thence along the Fulton line to Springfield township; and on the west by the townships of Springfield and Sylvania."

The lines were subsequently modified so that a portion of Range 8 east was added to the township, and portions have been taken to form Adams township and enlarge the city of Toledo. It is at present bounded on the north by the State of Michigan; on the east by the Maumee bay and the city of Toledo; on the south by the city of

Toledo and Adams township; and on the west by Adams and Sylvania. The area included within these boundaries is about thirty-three square miles. The soil is generally fertile and in a high state of cultivation.

Pursuant to the direction of the board of commissioners, the first election in the township was held at the house of Benjamin Mallett on June 27, 1840, at which time and place the following officers were elected: John Lambert, Alvin Evans and Lyman Haughton, trustees; Sanford L. Collins, clerk; John Knaggs, treasurer; Thomas Wilson, constable; Henry Mersereau and James Brown, overseers of the poor; Charles Evans, William Wilkinson and Erastus Williams, fence-viewers.

The first meeting of the township board was held on July 1, 1840, when the township was divided into eleven road districts and the following supervisors appointed therefor: Adolphus Majors, George Dixon, William Tavernor, John W. Collins, Erastus Williams, Lyman Haughton, Daniel Brown, Alvin Evans, Noah A. Whitney, Eli Charter and Jasper Goodrich. The first justices of the peace, of which any mention can be found in the records, were Lyman Haughton and Horace Thacher, who were elected in 1845.

Part of the original Washington township is now within the limits of the city of Toledo, and the first settlements were made in that section not long after the first settlers located along the Maumee river in the vicinity of the Rapids, before the lands outside of the Twelve-Mile Square Reserve were subject to entry. One of the first white men to locate in what is now Washington township, was William Sibley, who came from Monroe county, New York, in 1817, and located in the northern part of the present township of Washington. He resided there until the public lands outside of the reservation were surveyed and a land office opened at Monroe, Mich., when he entered part of sections 14 and 15, town 9, range 7. In 1830 he sold that farm and entered the northeast quarter of section 21, where he passed the remainder of his life. Shortly after coming to Ohio he got into trouble with the Indians and received injuries from which he never fully recovered, and which were largely responsible for his death, in 1836, at the age of sixty years.

After the Act of Congress, in April, 1820, authorizing the sale of the public lands at the uniform cash price of $1.25 an acre, the settlement of the country made more rapid progress. During the next five years William Hollister, Benjamin F. Stickney, Eli Hubbard, Thomas Bishop, Thaddeus R. Austin, Moses G. Benjamin, Joseph Martin, Noah A. Whitney, Sherman Page, Ebenezer Burgess and a number of others entered lands in sections 23, 25, 26 and 36, town 9, range 7, most of these lands now lying within the city limits.

In 1824 Benjamin Mallett entered land in section 6, same town and range, and, as already stated, the first township election was held at his house on June 27, 1840. Mr. Mallett took an active interest in public affairs; served several terms as township treasurer; was one of the signers of the call for the meeting at the Union depot in Toledo on April 15, 1861, to express indignation at the assault on

Fort Sumter; was a delegate to the "Union" county convention later in the same year; was elected infirmary director on the "Union" ticket in 1862 and again in 1865 and 1868.

John Phillips came from Onondaga county, New York, in 1825 and settled on the southwest quarter of section 22, the farm he there opened now being part of the Woodlawn cemetery. In 1830 he removed to the northwest quarter of section 27, but afterward transferred that farm to his elder son, Philip I., and in conjunction with his younger son, Henry, bought the northwest quarter of section 23 from Thaddeus R. Austin and settled there. Henry Phillips was chairman of the first meeting called to consider the Ohio and Michigan boundary question. He died in the fall of 1838, leaving a widow and one child, and his father died in Indiana in 1849 while on a visit to his daughter. Philip I. Phillips became the owner of the farm, which he platted into lots in 1854, and which is now a part of West Toledo.

In the fall of 1829 Cyrus Fisher came from Otsego county, New York, and soon after his arrival in Ohio married Catherine Phillips, daughter of John Phillips, above mentioned. He located on the northwest quarter of section 23, where he opened a store and tavern, the first in Washington township as originally set off from Port Lawrence. Here the postoffice of Port Lawrence was soon afterward established, with Mr. Fisher as postmaster. In the fall of 1832 he sold out to Calvin Tremaine, who came from Vermont, and in January, 1833, the name of the postoffice was changed to Tremainesville, the office near the mouth of Swan creek taking the name of Port Lawrence.

William Tavernor, one of the first road supervisors in the township, came from County Cornwall, England, in 1831, accompanied by his mother, his widowed sister—Mrs. Crabb—and her nine children. During that winter they lived in Toledo, but in the spring of 1832 they removed to a log house on the northeast quarter of section 11, town 9, range 7, where Mr. Tavernor had bought 160 acres of government land. Mr. Tavernor was the second person of foreign birth to be naturalized in Lucas county, receiving his final papers in April, 1838. He was fond of hunting, and as game was plentiful in those days, he kept a pack of trained hunting dogs, after the fashion of the English squire. He died on Feb. 3, 1851, leaving his farm to his nephew, Gershom Crabb, who continued to occupy it for many years.

In 1832 Peter C. Lewis entered eighty acres of land in section 14, town 9, range 7, and became a resident of the township, though that was eight years before the township of Washington was organized. The following year he entered eighty acres in section 9 of the same town and range. In 1851 he was elected county commissioner on the Democratic ticket and served until 1854, when he was defeated for reëlection by Joel W. Kelsey.

During the years 1833-34 the Haughtons—Lyman, Stephen, Cyrus and Marvin—entered lands in the western part of the township. Lyman Haughton was one of the first trustees of the township, and also one of the first justices of the peace, to which office he was

elected several times. He had four sons and two daughters, viz: Smith, Hiram, Nathaniel, Solon, Ruth and Delia. Smith married the widow of E. Hinkle, of Lyons, Ohio; Hiram married Sylvania Roop and died in Toledo in 1883; Nathaniel married a daughter of Dr. B. H. Bush; Ruth married George Ferguson and Delia married Michael Best, farmers of Washington township. Stephen Haughton was elected clerk of the township in 1844, and in 1848 was elected county commissioner. After that he removed to Wauseon, Fulton county, where he died on May 28, 1887, at the age of eighty-seven years, the last survivor of the original family that came from Monroe county, New York, in 1833.

Other pioneers who were more or less prominent in public affairs during the early history of the township, were Horace Thacher, Lewis Lambert, John Knaggs, Blakesley H. Bush, Josiah Chambers, Julius N. Marsh, Thomas Secor, Sanford L. Collins, L. P. Wing and Amos Trowbridge, each of whom held one or more local offices prior to the Civil war.

West Toledo was first laid out in 1854 by Philip I. Phillips, the lots being from eight to ten acres in size. Humboldt addition was laid out in 1873; the Morris & Phillips addition, containing 200 lots, and the West Toledo addition, in 1874. A postoffice was established here in 1879, with J. M. Lycan as postmaster. The town is located on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and in 1900 reported a population of 1,200. It is an important manufacturing and commercial suburb of the city of Toledo, and more of its history will be found in the chapters relating to the city and the industries of the county.

Auburndale was platted in the fall of 1873 by Amasa Bishop, the original plat showing 171 lots, and the place soon became popular as a suburban residence district. It lies south of Woodlawn cemetery and west of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad. In 1874 an addition to Auburndale was laid out west of Auburn avenue and south of Monroe street. The principal thoroughfares in this portion of the suburb are Scott and Milburn avenues, Cone, Bush and Macomber streets. Auburndale is a sub-station of the Toledo postoffice.

North of Toledo the township is traversed by the Ann Arbor, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and Pere Marquette railroads, which form a junction at the little village of Alexis near the state line. The Toledo & Western electric road also passes through the township, thus affording good facilities for travel and transportation to that portion of the county.

Washington township's war record compares favorably with the other townships of the county. Sixty-three of her citizens enlisted in the Union army, and of these twelve died in service. David Lewis was in the artillery arm of the service, and Edwin Bishop was a member of the First Connecticut cavalry. The other ten were in Ohio infantry regiments as follows: Edwin Burge, William Giles and Austin Haughton of the Twenty-fifth; John Ammon of the Thirty-seventh; Lemuel Crockett of the Forty-seventh; Miles A. Aldrich and

Henry Bemor of the One Hundredth; Solon Lane of the One Hundred and Twenty-third; William A. Watson, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, and Henry Brown of the One Hundred and Thirtieth.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the western tier; is bounded on the north by Richfield and Sylvania townships, on the east by Springfield, on the south by Springfield, Monclova and Swanton, on the west by Fulton county, and contains an area of twenty-three square miles of arable, fertile land. It was set off from the townships of Swanton and Richfield in March, 1845, by order of the county commissioners, who directed that an election for township officers be held on the first Monday in April at the house of Abraham Johnson. The officers elected at that time were: Trustees, William Brown, Eli Munson and Samuel Coleman; clerk, Aaron H. Cole; treasurer, Theron Hamilton; assessor, Darius Wyatt; constables, William Taylor and Charles Coarson; overseers of the poor, Aaron Whitacre and John All; supervisors of highways, William Norris and Benjamin Fairchild.

The oath of office was administered to Aaron H. Cole by Benjamin Fairchild, who had previously been elected a justice of the peace in Swanton township, and Mr. Cole in turn swore in the other officers, thus completing the organization of the new township. No justices of the peace were elected at the first election, but on Nov. 11, 1845, Eli Munson, one of the trustees, through his attorneys, Young & Waite, secured an order from the Court of Common Pleas to the effect "that two justices of the peace be elected at the next annual spring election in said township." Notice of election was accordingly promulgated on March 15, 1846, and on April 6, Benjamin Fairchild and William Brown were elected justices of the peace. The former continued to hold office until 1848 and the latter until 1855.

On April 15, 1845, the assessor, Darius Wyatt, returned a list of citizens subject to military duty under the laws of Ohio. This list contained nineteen names, as follows: William Brown, Levi Chapin, Albert Clute, Charles Coarson, Samuel Coleman, Theron Hamilton, Josephus W. Hufftile, David M. Johnson, John Johnson, William Johnson, Levi Munson, Shubal Munson, William Norris, Benjamin Reinhart, John Shull, Thomas Stevenson, William Taylor, Aaron Whitacre and Charles Young. This roll, however, must not be construed as containing the names of all the settlers, as there were several who had passed the age when they were required to perform military duty.

The larger portion of Spencer township is situated in the disputed territory that was claimed by both Ohio and Michigan, and most of the early land entries were made in the land office located at Monroe, Mich. The first settlers began coming into this section about 1832, and three years later, when the boundary war broke out, there were probably a dozen families living on the disputed strip in what is now Spencer township. Among these early pioneers were

Bennett Warren, Abraham Johnson, Aaron H. Cole, Benjamin Fairchild, William Taylor, Samuel Coleman, John All, William Brown, Charles Coarson, Gideon Rice and Eli Munson.

Aaron H. Cole, who was one of the most active and prominent of the early settlers, was born in Seneca county, New York, Feb. 5, 1813. In March, 1835, he married Lydia Rappleyee and soon afterward came to Lucas county, where the records show that before the close of the year he owned 560 acres of land in Section 33, Range 5, Town 9. He was an itinerant missionary of the Baptist church and was one of the first men to hold religious services in the western part of Lucas county. In 1841 he was regularly ordained to the ministry and during the next twenty years he spent a great deal of his time in helping at his own expense the weak churches in Northwestern Ohio. He was elected clerk of the township when it was organized, in 1845. In 1856 he removed to Grand Blanc, Ohio, where he took charge of a church, and ten years later went to Adrian, Mich., where he died on Oct. 26, 1867.

Benjamin Fairchild was born in the State of Connecticut, on May 18, 1794. On May 27, 1827, he married Mercy Pooler, who was born in the State of New York, Feb. 20, 1810. In the spring of 1834 he came with his wife and two children to Medina county, Ohio, and the following autumn to what is now Spencer township, entering land in the southwest quarter of Section 6, Town 10, Range 5. Upon the organization of Spencer township he was elected one of the supervisors of highways and later served as justice of the peace for about two years. He died on Dec. 29, 1855. His son Alonzo served as treasurer of the township, school director, and was several times elected trustee. Alonzo Fairchild was one of the original Republicans of Lucas county, having voted for Fremont in 1856.

William Taylor, one of the first constables of the township, was also one of the first Republicans in the county. He was president of the "Anti-Nebraska" convention, held at Toledo, on Sept. 2, 1854; was a candidate for county commissioner on the Republican ticket in 1856, but was defeated by Daniel Segur. He was elected, however, two years later and served until 1864, and was again elected in 1866. From 1852 to 1868 he was treasurer of Spencer township, and prior to that had served one term as trustee.

Samuel Coleman settled on the northwest quarter of Section 8, Town 10, Range 5, in 1835, and the same year Eli Munson located on the northwest quarter of Section 6, same town and range. Mr. Munson served as school director and was one of the first trustees of Spencer. His son Levi continued to live for many years after his father's death on the old homestead.

When these men and their associates first came into the township the nearest point from which supplies could be obtained was Maumee, and as there were no roads, it was no unusual thing for a settler to walk the ten or twelve miles through the woods, carrying home a few necessary articles on his back. Maumee was also the nearest postoffice until an office was established at East Swanton, in Swanton township, though the latter was afterward removed to

Swanton village. Indians were more numerous than whites and almost daily small parties of them roamed through the settlements, though they were generally friendly, and except for their disposition to beg favors the settlers were rarely molested. Some idea of the hardships endured by the early settlers may be gained from the following statement of one of them as related in Clark Waggoner's History of Toledo and Lucas County:

"The first mill I remember of going to to get corn ground was a concern run by oxen. They walked round, hitched to a pole or shaft. It was gotten up by a man by the name of Berry, near what is now Ai, in Fulton county. It was not much of a mill—a sort of coarse corn-cracker, like. Sometimes we went to Blissfield, Mich., to mill, and afterward to Waterville. After the mill was built at the latter place it was the best and the nearest, but it often took from one to three days to get a grist, the settlers coming from all around and waiting their turn. I have slept there all night on the bags, and at one time two nights, waiting for my grist. The usual mode of going to the mill was with oxen, when one was well enough off to have such; but most of the settlers were poor and had to put up with great hardships. Sometimes men would go out and work at some odd job for a bushel or two of corn; take it on their backs to mill; wait for it to be ground; and return with the proceeds to their lonely cabins and anxiously waiting families, often at night, through the dark forests. Money was very scarce, prices high and most of the settlers poor. The land was wet, and chills and fever prevailed. The country is now ditched and made healthy compared with what it was. Most of the pioneers, however, were hardy and strong men, and could stand almost anything."

The first schoolhouse in Spencer township was built in 1836, on the farm of Eli Munson. There was then no regularly organized school district there, but the settlers, feeling the need of some educational opportunities for their children, got together and erected a log cabin with puncheon floor and clapboard roof, the boards being held in place by poles laid lengthwise, nails being too scarce to be used except in cases of the most dire necessity. The door was made of thin puncheons pinned together and hung on wooden hinges. A few panes of glass served for a window, and on dark, cloudy days it was a lucky pupil who happened to have his seat near this tiny source of light. A huge fire-place at one end completed the equipment. The first school in this house was taught in the winter of 1836-37 by Chester Holloway.

During the Civil war fifty-eight men went from Spencer township to aid in the preservation of the Union, and of these fifteen never returned to their homes, sacrificing their lives upon the altar of their country. They were all in infantry regiments, to-wit: John Coon and John E. Hadley of the First Michigan; James Carroll, John M. Houser, Benjamin Hufftile and Eliakim Munson of the Fourteenth Ohio; Benjamin Sutton of the Twenty-eighth Ohio; Jacob Ruda and John Schneider of the Thirty-seventh Ohio; James Brocken, Robert Fairchild and Jacob Wolf of the Sixty-seventh Ohio; William Bemis

of the One Hundredth Ohio; David S. Randolph of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio, and Michael Langenderfer of the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio.

In 1900 the population of Spencer township was 769, an increase of 127 during the preceding decade.

MONCLOVA TOWNSHIP.

On March 7, 1853, a number of citizens living in what is now Monclova township, submitted to the board of county commissioners a petition asking for the formation of a new township to be called Monclova. A remonstrance was also filed with the board. On the 9th the commissioners granted a hearing to both sides and then took the matter under advisement until the 14th, when the petition was granted and territory was taken from Swanton, Waynesfield and Springfield townships to form Monclova. The early records of the township have been lost, but it is known that the first election of officers occurred on the first Monday in April, 1853, and that soon after that date the board of education met at the residence of B. F. Barnes and organized by electing as chairman J. O. Allen, who was also appointed acting manager of the schools. Warren B. Gunn was the first township clerk.

Monclova lies southwest of the city of Toledo, touching the Maumee river at the head of the rapids, and is bounded on the north by Spencer and Springfield townships; on the east by Springfield township and Maumee City; on the southeast by the Maumee river; on the south by the township of Waterville, and on the west by Waterville and Swanton. Swan creek flows in a northeasterly direction through the central part, and on the south bank of this stream, near the center of the township, is located the village of Monclova.

The first settlements in the Maumee valley were made in the vicinity of the rapids, and some of the earliest pioneers of Lucas county located in what is now Monclova township. Among these were William and Samuel Ewing, who settled there early in the Nineteenth century. Samuel Ewing built the first mill on Swan creek, where the village of Monclova now stands, prior to the War of 1812, and his son Anthony, born in 1808, is said to have been the first white child born in the township. Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley says that when war was declared, in 1812, Peter Manor brought the news to the settlers at Monclova and the rapids, these places then being the only white settlements between Lower Sandusky and Frenchtown (now Monroe, Mich.). In 1815 the Leaming brothers, Ephraim H. and Thomas, carpenters and millwrights, came from Livingston county, New York, to Perrysburg. When the Reserve lands were offered for sale, in 1817, they purchased a tract on Swan creek and removed there early the following year. They rebuilt the old Ewing mill and manufactured much of the lumber for residences at Maumee City, the lumber being hauled from the mill by ox teams.

When Ephraim H. Leaming came from New York he was accompanied by his wife (Mary) and their three children—Maria, Ephraim and Thomas H. Maria became the wife of Anson Reed, in January,

1834, and passed the remainder of her life in the township, dying at a ripe old age. Ephraim was drowned in the Maumee river at Perrysburg about two years after the family came from New York. Thomas H., the youngest of the three children, was born in the State of New York, Jan. 27, 1814. He married Huldah, daughter of Charles Merrill, who came from Maine and settled in Amboy township (now Fulton county), and their son, W. G. Leaming, was elected clerk of the township in 1887. Thomas H. Leaming died at his home in the village of Monclova, on part of the old family homestead, June 21, 1885, and at the time of his death was the oldest male inhabitant of the township. He was for several years the president of the Maumee Valley Pioneer Association.

About a year before the Leamings came to the township, Daniel Murray settled on the bank of Dry creek and continued to live there until 1824. During the decade from 1830 to 1840 a number of families located within the present limits of Monclova township. In 1831 Hezekiah Hubbell bought of the government the east half of the northwest quarter of section 5, Town 1, United States reserve, where he built his cabin, and in 1833 he entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 32, Town 2. He married Anna Steel and they became the parents of five children. One son, C. L. Hubbell, was for many years engaged in merchandizing at Monclova, besides being the proprietor of the hotel there, the village postmaster, and otherwise prominent in local affairs. A daughter, Clarinda, married William Wilson, a son of Judge Wilson, who laid out the town of Sylvania, in 1836. Hezekiah Hubbell died in 1846. Conrad Coder settled near Monclova village in 1834. He had a family of fifteen children, a majority of whom grew to years of maturity and lived in the township. W. W. Coder, a son of Conrad, was clerk of the township for several years and was for over twenty years justice of the peace. Another son, Jeremiah, served as one of the township trustees. Peter P. Bateman entered the east half of the northwest quarter of section 24, but sold it and bought land in the River Tract, where he left his sons, William A. and Frederick, a valuable estate. George Allen, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, bought land from the government in 1834 and died in the township in 1870, aged seventy years. Other early settlers were John Strayer, William Weible, Adam Black, Conrad Noble and Henry Heffelbower.

John Strayer was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and when about four years old his father, Peter Strayer, removed to Stark county, Ohio. In 1832, when the son attained to his majority, he came to Lucas county and purchased the southeast quarter of section 33, Town 2, of the United States Reserve. In the spring of 1833 he built a cabin on his land and the following August married Susan Schwartz, a native of Harrison county, Ohio, and brought his bride to their frontier home. Indians frequently visited the Strayer cabin, but never committed any depredations against the family, with whom they were always on friendly terms. Mr. and Mrs. Strayer reared a family of ten children. Two sons—John and Daniel—were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war, enlisting as privates in Company

I, Fourteenth Ohio infantry. John died at Ringgold, Ga., April 11, 1864. Daniel served until the close of the war and then became a prosperous farmer of Monclova township, where four surviving brothers and sisters also lived. The parents celebrated their golden wedding on Aug. 27, 1883, though both have since then passed to their reward in the life eternal. John Strayer was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, and cast his first vote for President for Gen. W. H. Harrison.

During the Civil war Monclova township furnished 111 soldiers and marines to uphold the cause of the United States government. Of these, twenty-four died in the service and six were wounded or disabled. In 1870 a monument was erected in the cemetery at Monclova to commemorate the deeds of the township's brave sons who answered their country's call when threatened by the hand of secession. One of the most prominent in securing subscriptions to the monument fund was John Weible, whose father was one of the pioneer settlers of the township. John Weible was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, Dec. 21, 1815, and was the oldest of eleven children born to William N. and Hannah (Lose) Weible, both of German descent. William Weible, the father, was born on June 15, 1788, while his parents were on board ship on their way to America. John grew to manhood in his native State of Pennsylvania, where he acquired a good common-school education and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1853, the year Monclova township was organized, he became a resident of that township and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he continued to follow during the balance of his active years. He was for six years justice of the peace, was active in Sunday school work, served as director of the county infirmary, and was in many ways interested in promoting the welfare of the men who imperiled their lives in defense of the Union during the Civil war.

Another former citizen of Monclova township who deserves special mention in connection with the great Civil war is Christopher Ruckel. Waggoner's History of Toledo and Lucas County says (p. 222): "Christopher Ruckel, of Monclova, had six sons in the Union army during the Rebellion, of whom but two survived in August, 1865, viz: Daniel, who served in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, and Henry, in the Fourteenth Ohio regiment. The names of the four who died were as follows: David, in the Fourteenth Ohio; John, in the One Hundredth Ohio; Philip, in the Sixtieth Ohio, and George, in the Sixth Michigan cavalry. George was killed on the 11th and Philip on the 17th of June, 1864, both near Petersburg, Va. David was shot while beside his brother Henry. The father was a native of Ireland, and had resided many years in Monclova. Few parents were permitted to make the sacrifice upon their adopted country's altar, that was allowed to him. Such a family is entitled to special recognition and lasting remembrance on the part of those who now, and in the years to come shall enjoy the rich boon of free government, secured to them through such sacrifice."

Monclova village is older than the township, having been laid out in May, 1836, by Hezekiah Hubbell and O. H. Beatty. It is located

near the center of the township, is one mile from Monclova station on the Wabash railroad, and is a commercial center for a considerable district of the surrounding country. A postoffice was established at Monclova in 1854, with Benjamin F. Barnes as the first postmaster. The population of the village in 1900 was 237, and at the same census the township reported a population of 1,031.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

This township was set off from Port Lawrence, Washington, Waynesfield, Sylvania and Springfield townships on Dec. 3, 1856, when the following resolution was adopted by the board of county commissioners: "Resolved, by the commissioners of Lucas county, that the territory heretofore belonging to the township of Port Lawrence, and which was on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1856, set off from said township of Port Lawrence and annexed to the township of Springfield, together with sections Nos. 4, 5 and 6 in town No. 3, United States Reserve; the south fractional half of sections Nos. 31, 32, 33 and 34 in town No. 9, S. R. 7 E.; the south fractional half of section No. 36, T. 9, S. of R. 6 E.; sections Nos. 1, 2 and 12; the east half of sections Nos. 11, 14 and 23, and fractional sections 13 and 24, all in town 2, U. S. R.; fractional section No. 19, town 3, U. S. R.; all that part of private grants Nos. 575, 578, 579, 580 and 581, which was formerly in Springfield township; also all that territory which was formerly in Waynesfield township, lying northeast of private grant No. 581, extending to the center of the Maumee river; thence down the river to the southwest corner of the city of Toledo, be established as the township of Carey; and that the first meeting for the election of officers for said new township be held at the house of Henry Driver on Dec. 22, 1856."

At that election the trustees chosen were Peter H. Shaw, J. P. Hill and Darius Mills. George W. Norton was elected clerk and Elisha Mulford, treasurer. The township continued under the name of Carey until 1860, when the name was changed to Adams. It is located in the central part of the county, being bounded on the north by Sylvania and Washington townships; on the east by the Maumee river, the city of Toledo, which extends into the township for some distance, and Washington township; on the south by Maumee City, and on the west by Springfield and Sylvania townships. Swan creek flows through the central portion of the township in an easterly direction, and the northern part is drained by tributaries of the Ottawa river. The soil is fertile and quite a number of the inhabitants are engaged in truck farming, the city of Toledo furnishing a convenient and ready market for their products.

It is generally believed that Orlando Bushnell was the first settler in what is now Adams township. In 1833 he located on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 1, township 2, of the United States Reserve, where he built a log cabin, which was the first edifice erected by civilized man in that part of Lucas county. It is related of Mr. Bushnell that he refused to provide whisky for his "house

raising," being conscientiously opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that his neighbors in turn refused to assist him in the erection of his cabin. Finally, some of his friends at Vienna, sixteen miles away, hearing of his predicament, came over and raised his cabin for him. In that day, house raisings, log rollings, etc., were usually accompanied by a liberal use of whisky, and the pioneers could not sympathize with Mr. Bushnell's temperance views.

Bernard Cass, a half-brother of Gen. Lewis Cass' father, and his three sons—Samuel, Charles M. and Joseph G.—also located on the Reserve in 1833, soon after Mr. Bushnell, and more than fifty years later Joseph G. Cass, the last survivor of the family, was still living on the old homestead. John Patten, in the same year, entered the west half of the northeast quarter of section 12, town 2, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1883, aged seventy-three years.

Soon after these families settled in the township the era of land speculation set in, and quite a number of persons bought land there from the government, but did not become actual settlers. Among these purchasers were Augustus Whitney, William M. Hudson, William W. Wadsworth and Amos Atkins. Whitney entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 2, town 2 of the United States Reserve, in 1834, but sold it to Valentine Bargy, who improved the land and became one of the prosperous farmers of the township. Hudson's land was in section 2, town 3. He sold it, unimproved, to Michael Carney and Charles McTague, who divided the land and lived on it for many years. Amos Atkins entered a part of fractional section 13, town 2, which he sold to E. C. Hubbell in 1841. Other early settlers were Harvey Kellogg, Samuel Nason, David Byrnes, John W. Clark, David Kaley, John Halpin, Alonzo Lane, James P. Robinson, Cyrus Davis, Peter Y. Mersereau and N. R. Locke.

Harvey Kellogg was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, Jan. 19, 1813, the youngest of five children born to Joseph and Martha (Beebe) Kellogg. He was reared in the faith of the Congregational church, of which his parents were members; attended an academy in Columbia county, New York, and at the age of seventeen years began teaching in his native town of Canaan. A few years later he was elected a member of the school board. In 1835 he married Miss Betsy A. Kellogg, and in the spring of 1837 came to Lucas county. For a short time he lived with Mr. Bushnell, until he could build a cabin of his own. After coming to Lucas county he taught school for several terms; was justice of the peace for fifteen years; was postmaster at Hickory, Adams township, for seven years; and in 1877 was elected to the legislature on the National or Greenback party ticket. While a member of the general assembly he served on the committees on temperance and unfinished business. For several years prior to his death he was president of the Lucas County Sunday School Union.

David Kaley was born in Ireland in 1822. At the age of ten years he came with his parents to America, and the same year his father fell a victim to cholera, dying while the family was on the way from Quebec, Canada, to Buffalo, N. Y. In 1837 the widow and children removed to Waterville, Lucas county, where a brother-in-law

of David had a contract on the Miami & Erie canal. After working on the canal for about six years, Mr. Kaley removed to Troy township, Wood county, where the family bought a farm. In 1849 David and his brother Bartholomew went overland to California and remained there until 1853, accumulating over $10,000, in mining, etc. In 1853 he returned to Lucas county and bought a farm in Adams township, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1854 he married Ellen Carey, also a native of Ireland, and of this union were born ten children. Mr. Kaley held several local offices and was otherwise active in promoting the interests of the community in which he lived.

Jeremiah Reynolds, another pioneer of Adams township, was born in the state of Pennsylvania on March 25, 1823, and came to the Maumee valley with his parents while still a small boy. After the death of his father he lived for some time with Harvey Kellogg, of whom he purchased forty acres of land in 1844, and the following year married Miss Rhoda A. Cothrell, whose father, Daniel Cothrell, was one of the early settlers of Springfield township. Mr. Reynolds introduced the first power threshing machine into his neighborhood, and for several years followed the occupation of thresherman with unvarying success. He served as trustee of the township, and in 1863 was elected justice of the peace, holding that office until his death on Dec. 6, 1868.

While the speculative fever was at its height, when many were expecting to realize fortunes in a few years by the increasing value of lands, several towns were laid out along the Maume river. Three of these towns were in Adams township, one of them being Marengo City, which is mentioned more fully in Chapter V. On June 11, 1836, Amos Atkins and Daniel Hubbell filed a plat of the town of Vinton, showing fifty-four lots and ten streets. Vinton was located on the south side of Swan creek, in section 13, town 3, adjoining the French Grant, but it never came to anything as a town.

On June 14, 1836, Rev. James Gilruth, a Methodist minister of Ann Arbor, and his wife, for a consideration of $36,250, conveyed 362½ acres of land in sections 17 and 20 to Nathan Jenkins, William P. Reznor, David Higgins, H. O. Sheldon, John Patterson, Charles Borland and Ezra M. Stone, who organized themselves into the "East Marengo Company," of which Jenkins, Reznor and Higgins were made trustees, and on the land purchased of Mr. Gilruth the town of East Marengo was laid out, but, like other "paper towns" of that period, it disappointed the hopes of its projectors.

During the Civil war the citizens of Adams township were active in raising volunteers and taking care of soldiers' families. The population in 1860 was 750, and out of this number eighty-nine men volunteered their services to uphold the integrity of the Union. In January, 1865, a branch of the United States Christian Commission was organized in the township, with Capt. G. W. Norton as president; Harvey Kellogg, secretary, and S. D. Wilcox, treasurer, and before the close of the war over $120 was raised in cash, besides various supplies, for the benefit of the men in the field.

The township has good roads, good schools, etc., and the person

who happens to pass through it can not fail to be impressed by the evidences of prosperity, which are manifest on every hand. The population in 1900 was 2,090.

JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP.

Jerusalem township is the youngest township in the county. On March 19, 1893, the Ohio legislature passed the following act, "To erect the township of Jerusalem, in the county of Lucas:"

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, that the township of Oregon, in the county of Lucas, and State of Ohio, be divided as follows:

"Section 2. All that part of said township lying west of a line running north and south, and commencing on the county line between the counties of Ottawa and Lucas, eighty rods west of the southeast corner of section seventeen (17), town ten (10), south of range nine (9), east; and running thence north through the center of the east half of sections seventeen (17), eight (8) and five (5), town and range as before described; and through the center of the east half of sections thirty-two (32), twenty-nine (29) and twenty (20), town nine (9), south of range nine (9), east, shall be known as Oregon. All that part of said township lying east of said line shall be known as Jerusalem. Provided, that so much of the election precincts as remain in Oregon shall be and remain the same as they now are and all in said township of Jerusalem shall be one precinct.

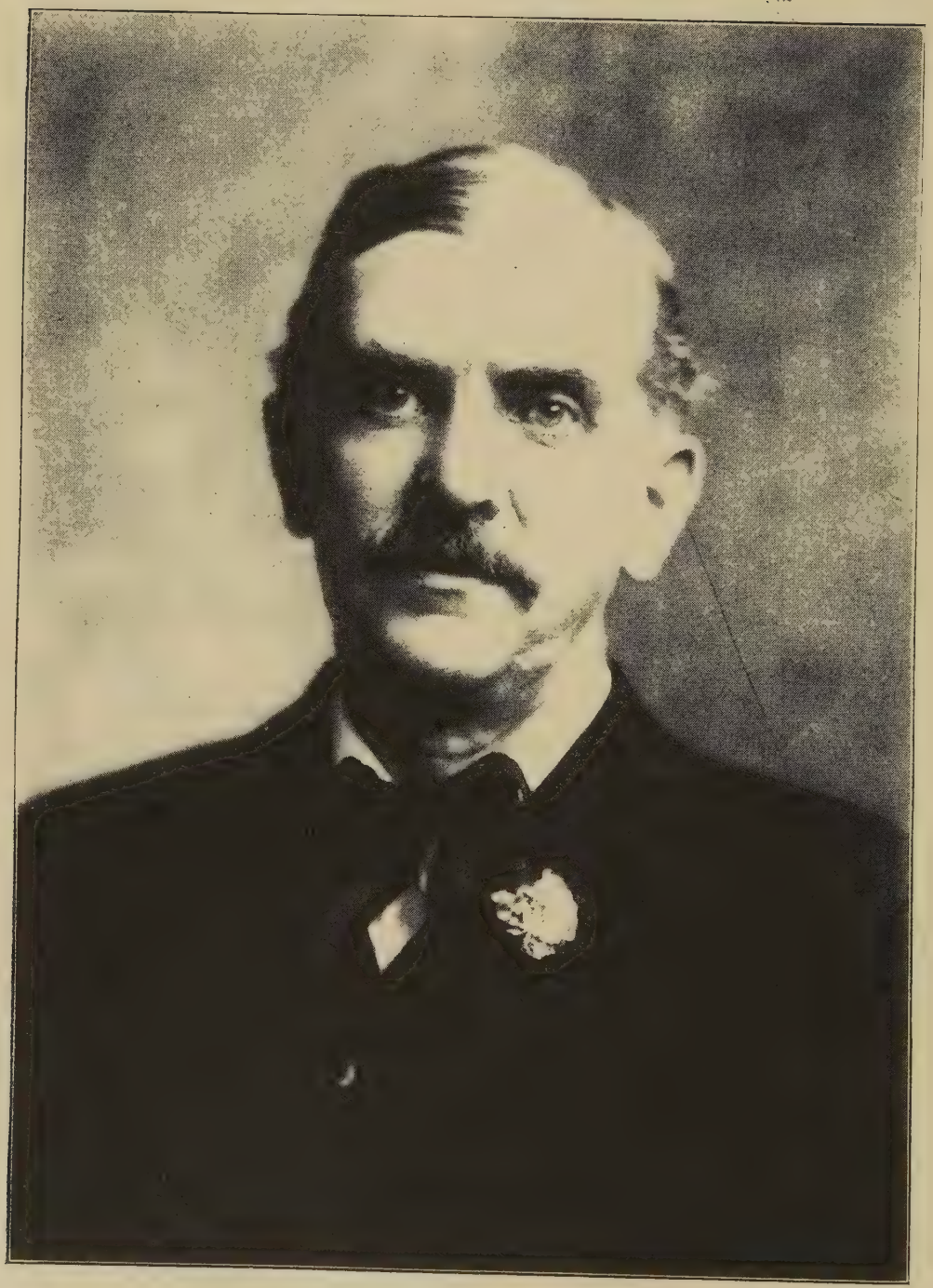
"Section 3. The trustees of the said township of Oregon shall cause the necessary notices for an election for township officers in said township of Jerusalem to be held on the first Monday in April, 1893, to be published according to law, also to provide a suitable place for the holding of an election.

"Section 4. When the officers of the said township of Jerusalem have been elected and qualified, and the township officers and the board of education become fully organized, the trustees and board of education of said township of Oregon shall pay over to the treasurer of the township and board of education of said township of Jerusalem their pro rata share, according to valuation, of all moneys then or that may thereafter come into the treasury of said township of Oregon, that the property in said township of Jerusalem has paid a share of; provided, that the officers and board of education of said township of Oregon shall continue to discharge their duty as such officers, until said township of Jerusalem has been fully organized.

"Section 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The township is bounded on the north by the Maumee Bay; on the east by Lake Erie; on the south by Ottawa county, and on the west by the township of Oregon, from which it was taken. It lies in what is known as the "Black Swamp" district, has a surface that slopes gradually toward the lake, and a soil that is exceedingly fertile, with the exception of the marshes on the lake and bay. Originally it was heavily timbered and the manufacture of lumber and

staves was there extensively carried on. The late Capt. Eber Ward, of Detroit, and others held large tracts of land in the township. Captain Ward carried on shipbuilding and had a canal connecting his yard with Lake Erie. The Lucas county records reveal the following names of persons who entered government lands in what is now Jerusalem township, together with the locations, dates and acreage purchased by each: Margaret Baily entered the whole of Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, in Range 9, Town 10, in 1839, the entire tract comprising an acreage of 2,563.06, and the whole of Sections 10, 11 and 12, and the whole of fractional 13, 14 and 15, with an acreage of 2,258.31, making a grand total of 4,821.37 acres purchased from the government by this lady. Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 were soon thereafter divided and different parcels were sold to the following: Philo B. Scott, Adolph Letz, John Yohn, Joseph Hildebrand, John B. Arnold, Jacob Keiser, Andrew Metzker, Victor Plumey, Enoch Kent, Coonrod Dusernois, Milton Huntley, Edward Woodruff, William Van Orden, Sylvester Brown and James Cahoo, the different purchases varying as to dates from 1841 to 1851.



SAMUEL M. ("GOLDEN RULE") JONES

CHAPTER X.

CITY OF TOLEDO.

PIONEER ANNALS—THE SETTLEMENT—VISTULA—RIVAL VILLAGES—ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF TOLEDO—EXTRACT FROM THE MEMOIRS OF JESSUP W. SCOTT—EARLY CONDITIONS—REMINISCENCES OF RICHARD MOTT—COMPARISON OF REAL ESTATE VALUES—PERSONAL MENTION OF EARLY SETTLERS—LAND SPECULATION—FIRST BRIDGE IN TOLEDO—TOLEDO AS A CITY—BOUNDARIES IN 1837—PROVISIONS OF THE CITY CHARTER—PRESENT MUNICIPAL CODE—COMPLETE LIST OF MAYORS—PRESENT LIMITS OF THE CITY—LABOR TROUBLES—PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDINGS, ETC.—LIST OF POSTMASTERS—PUBLIC PARKS—CHARITIES, HOSPITALS, ETC.—FRATERNAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES—BURIAL PLACES FOR THE DEAD.

The history of the city of Toledo properly begins with its incorporation and organization under the charter by Act of the State legislature at the session of 1836-37, but a portion of the pioneer annals has been reserved for this chapter, in order that the record of the metropolis might not be disassociated from the earlier and important events. It was at a very early period that the site of Toledo first attracted attention, and in recounting the different stages of development leading up to the incorporation of the city it will be necessary to indulge in repetition to a slight extent. It will be remembered by the reader that under the Treaty of Greenville, concluded Aug. 3, 1795, sixteen reservations of lands were made to the United States from the vast domain up to that time held by the Indians, and then confirmed to them. Of these reservations was one of twelve miles square "at the British fort on the Miami of the Lake at the Foot of the Rapids." The tract included the mouth of Swan Creek and a portion of the present limits of Toledo. Under an Act of Congress these lands were surveyed and sold at public auction, in February, 1817, the sale taking place at Wooster, Ohio. Two companies of capitalists were organized for the purpose of buying lands at that sale. One of them, known as the "Baum Company," was composed of Martin Baum, Jesse Hunt, Jacob Burnet, William C. Schenck, William Barr, William Oliver and Andrew Mack; and the other, the "Piatt Company," consisted of John H. Piatt, Robert Piatt, William M. Worthington and Gorham A. North. Both of these associations were represented at the Wooster sale, and it was found that both companies were seeking to purchase the lands about

the mouth of Swan Creek. In order to avoid competition in bidding the two interests agreed to purchase in common tracts 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the United States Reserve at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami, and also Nos. 86 and 87, on the other side of the river, opposite the mouth of Swan Creek, each company to have one-half interest in the same, paying equally therefor. Nos. 86 and 87 were bid off by William Oliver and the certificate was issued in his name, the other tracts going to the Piatts and their associates. The purchase amounted to 974 acres, the average price per acre being $48.12½, and by the terms of the sale a credit of forty days was given on the first payment of twenty-five per cent, the remainder being payable in three equal annual installments. The "Piatt Company" also purchased the northwest and southwest sections of Township 3, and the northwest, southwest and southeast quarters of Section 3, in the same township.

Returning to Cincinnati, the companies were united under the name of the Port Lawrence Company, which at once took steps for laying out a town to be called Port Lawrence, appointing Martin Baum as agent for that purpose, for the sale of lots and for the general management of the property. On Aug. 14, 1817, Mr. Baum appointed William Oliver as his attorney to attend to the sale of the lots, and the latter, with William C. Schenck, was authorized to lay out the town. The agents proceeded to perform this task, and then a sale of lots was advertised, to take place Sept. 20, 1817. At that sale seventy-nine lots were sold, of which two (Nos. 223 and 224) were purchased by William Oliver, and upon which, in connection with Mr. Baum, he subsequently erected a warehouse and made other improvements. The house was of logs, and was located near the mouth and on the north side of Swan creek. Among the purchasers of lots at this sale were Samuel H. Ewing, Aurora Spafford, Seneca Allen, John E. Hunt, Robert A. Forsyth, Almon Reed and Truman Reed, all of "Maumee Rapids"; Benjamin F. Stickney, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Henry I. Hunt and Mary L. Hunt, of Detroit; Moses Wilson, of Huron county, Ohio; and Austin E. Wing, of Monroe, Mich. It is said that Seneca Allen stuck the first stake for the embryo city of Toledo at the mouth of Swan creek. Another purchaser of real estate at this sale was Benjamin Rathbun, at one time the most prominent business man of Buffalo, N. Y., and later the proprietor of the Broadway Hotel in New York City. In a letter written to David E. Merrill, of Toledo, in 1870, Mr. Rathbun thus made reference to his knowledge of the site of Toledo in those early days:

"I was once where Toledo now is. It was in the spring of 1817, while a portion of it was being surveyed for village lots. I then took up the first lot ever sold in Toledo as a village lot. The title of the company failing for non-payment of their purchase, of course I lost my lot. I have never been at Toledo since I left, in August, 1818. At that time there was not a dwelling house there. A man by the name of Henderson built a log and stone house on the bank and partly over the water, just below the mouth of what was then known as Swan

Creek, and there was a French cabin on the 'flats,' near Swan Creek, for the Indians to get rum in. These were all the buildings Toledo could boast of in 1818. My own family (consisting of Mrs. Rathbun and one son) and Major Keeler's family occupied Henderson's log and stone warehouse while we were there."

From this it would appear that Mr. Rathbun made Port Lawrence his home from the spring of 1817 until August, 1818, and it is possible that he might have become a permanent resident of the place had it not been for the failure of the project of building a town at that time. But when the second payment became due to the Government, in 1818, the Port Lawrence company defaulted and practically surrendered the entire property, with improvements made. In 1821—the Government meantime having reduced the price of its lands from two dollars per acre on time payments to $1.25 cash—the company, unable or indisposed to pay a balance of some $20,000 for tracts 1 and 2, asked Congress to take the same back and apply the payments already made to the full payment of the other tracts purchased by them and the Baum and Piatt companies, respectively. Congress accepted this proposition, and on Sept. 1, 1828, William Oliver purchased at a sale of the property under mortgage all of tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87, and three quarter-sections of the lands. On May 20, 1826, Congress had authorized the selection of a certain amount of lands for the benefit of the University of Michigan, and sections 1 and 2, which had been relinquished by the Port Lawrence Company, were selected. Mr. Oliver then proposed that these tracts be exchanged by the University for a portion of the lands to which he had obtained title at the sale mentioned, and such arrangement being made Congress authorized the exchange and Oliver took the title to tracts 1 and 2 in his own name. Later, he purchased of the University the tracts he had conveyed to that institution in exchange for tracts 1 and 2, and these arrangements being consummated, steps were taken toward the resurrection of the town of Port Lawrence. A new plat was prepared, of which record was made in Monroe county, Mich., in December, 1832.

THE SETTLEMENT.

It is from 1832, therefore, that the history of Toledo, as a hamlet or village, may be said to begin. The village was a small and mean one, apparently, for a time given up to Indian trading, and then it may be said that its history was nearly devoid of interest. Like the knife-grinder, it had no story to tell, and the narrator of what little gossip there is about it may be told, as Macauley was about his "History of England," that it is his story, and not history. Still, within the succeeding months and years the foundations were laid for the city as it exists today, and it does not do for cities, any more than individuals, to despise the day of small beginnings. It has always kept pace with the growth of the great West, and has always had reason to congratulate itself that its founders had some conception, even if an inadequate one, of the great prospect before it.

The plat as then recorded shows that the initial of Toledo was

made about the mouth of Swan creek, and in extent covered the territory east and west from Jefferson to Washington street, and north and south from what is now Superior street to the river, Erie then occupying the place of what is Summit, Ontario that of St. Clair, and Huron that of Superior. Water street was subsequently made by filling along the river. The first sale was made July 13, 1833, the purchase being lot No. 11, with a forty-foot front, on the north side of Summit street, near Monroe, and next to the corner. The price paid was twenty-five dollars and the purchaser was John Baldwin, who afterward became a leading merchant and one of the first commissioners of the county. In 1833, in company with Cyrus Fisher, he brought a small stock of drygoods to Port Lawrence, the same being the first store opened within the present limits of Toledo. During that year Mr. Baldwin owned the schooner Vermilion and sailed her between Port Lawrence and Buffalo. He was elected justice of the peace of Port Lawrence township under the Michigan jurisdiction, and upon the organization of Lucas county was chosen a member of the first board of county commissioners. He died in the spring of 1837. Marquis Baldwin, a brother of John, furnished for a former publication, in 1888, the following statement of what was found at Port Lawrence when the Baldwin family arrived there, in 1823:

"At the foot of Monroe street, north side, the log warehouse belonging to the Cincinnati company, with a frame addition thereto. The back part of this building became the residence of the Baldwin family for some ten years. On the south side and at the foot of the same street stood the warehouse of D. C. Henderson, also built in 1817, a frame structure, much dilapidated, and in 1823 unoccupied. A small frame house stood on Perry street, just back of the alley, between Summit and St. Clair, and owned and occupied by Joseph Prentice, the father of Frederick Prentice. A log house stood near the present site of the police station—owned and occupied by Joseph Trombley. A hewed log house on the north side of Summit street, near Jefferson, owned and occupied by William Wilson. Remains of Fort Industry were yet on Summit street, from near Jefferson, two-thirds the distance to Monroe street, and to the bluff in the direction of the river. Pickets of the fortification were yet standing. Down the river, and on what is now Stickney avenue, stood the brick dwelling of Maj. B. F. Stickney, the only residence then on what became the Vistula plat. Back from the river, and now on Collingwood avenue, was Noah A. Whitney's house. Next, the log house of Maj. Coleman I. Keeler, Sr., near the rear end of the lot now owned by J. W. May's heirs. Eli Hubbard's house stood out Lagrange street, on the north side of Ten-Mile creek; Thomas Bishop lived nearly opposite Mr. Hubbard. William Sibley lived near the present residence of Peter C. Lewis, now Washington township, and next west was Andrew Jacobs, on the Prairie road. Then John Walworth, where J. C. Harris lived; and one other house, occupied by a Mr. Owens, on the Smith farm on Half-way creek. A little below the Manhattan mill, Francis Loveway, and near the mouth of the Maumee river, Leo Guire. About where Ironville now

stands lived the five brothers—Jacob, Peter, Fancis, Alexis and Antoine Navarre."

Marquis Baldwin, from whose reminiscences the above extract is taken, was born in Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1809, being the fourth son of John T. Baldwin, whose relations, and those of his family, to Toledo and the Maumee valley are frequently mentioned in this volume. Coming to Toledo in 1823, at the age of fourteen, he entered upon his business life in connection with his brother John, in 1828, and thus he was engaged for three years. In 1845 he removed to a farm in Washington township, where he remained for sixteen years, and then returned to Toledo, where he resided the remainder of his life. For a few years after his return to the city he carried on the grocery and provision trade, but in later years he lived retired from business and devoted his time to the care and management of his property.

The first bridge constructed within the present limits of Toledo was built by Joseph Prentice, previous to 1823, and crossed Swan creek at or near where Superior street now runs. It was made of logs placed on piles driven into the ground. This bridge was carried away by ice in 1836, and was succeeded by a ferry. Subsequently a bridge was constructed across Swan creek at or near St. Clair street, where one has continued to be maintained.

Joseph Prentice, with his family, came from Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1814, and first settled in Ashtabula county, Ohio, whence he soon came, by sledges on the ice, to the Maumee. Upon the commencement of operations by the Cincinnati parties for starting a town here, in 1817, he was employed by them and erected the building already referred to as a warehouse. It is said that the name Port Lawrence was given the embryo town at the suggestion of Mr. Prentice. About 1825 the family removed to the east side of the river, where Joseph Prentice died, May 6, 1845, aged sixty-four years.

Frederick Prentice, son of Joseph, was born in Port Lawrence, Dec. 22, 1822, in the first frame house erected in the present Toledo, on what is now Summit street, and he is believed to have been the first white child born on the site of the metropolis of the Maumee valley. When he was fifteen years old his father became helpless, throwing the care of the family largely on Frederick, with very limited means for such serious responsibility. Through intimate relations with the Indians he acquired a knowledge of their tongue, and became interpreter for Indian agents and traders, by which means, and attention to hunting and fishing, he was enabled to maintain the family in comparative comfort—meantime greatly aided by an industrious, intelligent and prudent mother. His best hunting ground was within what later became the Fifth ward of Toledo, the deer being most abundant where now stands the old Oliver House, southeast corner of Broadway and Ottawa streets. At the age of eighteen he engaged in furnishing the town and steamboats with wood, and also in the supply of ship-timber for New York. At length he began to deal in wild lands, buying in large quantities and selling to settlers, in which business he was successful. In 1847 a portion of his lands on

the east side of the river were devoted to a nursery, in which Asa W. Maddocks and Charles E. Perigo were associated with him, and he continued in that business for several years. About 1857 he became interested in Lake Superior property, at what is now Ashland, Wis., and later he took an active part in the oil (petroleum) industry, finally establishing his headquarters in New York City, where he passed the remainder of his life. About 1838 he built a steam sawmill on the east side of the river, below what is now Bridge street, and this, with his other enterprises, he operated for several years.

Among those who were attracted here by the notoriety given to the place by the Cincinnati company was Maj. Coleman I. Keeler, who came in 1817 from Onondaga county, New York, and with a large family of sons and daughters afterward settled on the northwest quarter of Section 26, Town 9, Range 7, now within the city limits of Toledo. The family became very prominent in after years, the Major surviving until 1863, when he passed away, at the advanced age of eighty-six. Among the incidents of local interest, pertinent here, is one which occurred in September, 1822. At that time Major Keeler and his daughter Grace, a girl of sixteen years, took passage from Sandusky on the schooner Eclipse, Captain Jones, which was bound for Detroit. By request they were put ashore on Middle Bass Island, to take a small boat for home. Having engaged Capt. Anderson Martin and his son, with a small craft, for such purpose, they started for the Maumee river. When some twenty miles out they were overtaken by one of the most furious storms then known on the lake, but fortunately they made West Sister Island, where they succeeded in landing. Although thus securing safety themselves, their little vessel soon went to pieces, leaving them upon an uninhabited island, without food, the means of obtaining any, or the means for getting away. Day after day of fasting brought them to the dire necessity of seeking continued life by eating snails and snakes. Providentially, they had an old axe, with which the men dug out the trunk of a bass-wood tree, barely large enough to carry Captain Martin and his son, who set out therein for Middle Bass Island, which they fortunately reached in safety. At once they started with a sail-boat for the relief of Major Keeler and daughter, who were found alive but greatly emaciated from hunger, having for six days subsisted wholly on snakes and snails, which they were fortunate enough to gather on the island. A safe passage was given them to their home, where they soon recovered from the terrible effects of their extraordinary experience. The daughter, Miss Grace, who thus shared in the trials of shipwreck and impending starvation, was subsequently married to William Hollister, who, with his brother John, came to the Maumee valley in 1816, settling at Perrysburg at the very beginning of that town. Subsequently they removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where Mr. Hollister was for some years in active business, and he died of apoplexy, May 25, 1848. After his death Mrs. Hollister became the wife of a Mr. Greene, a lawyer in New York, and she died about 1873.

John T. Baldwin and family, heretofore mentioned, were among

the earliest of the Indian traders who came to this region as soon after the close of the War of 1812 as the condition of things justified such venture, and he and the most of his family spent the remainder of their days in useful and honorable activity here. After two unsatisfactory visits to this locality, on Feb. 10, 1823, Mr. Baldwin, with his family, for the third time essayed to make a home on the Maumee, with Port Lawrence as a destination. For conveyance for himself, family and goods he had two ox-sleds and a one-horse sleigh, his son Marquis, then a lad of fourteen years, driving two cows. At Black River (now Lorain county) the snow failed them and they were compelled to take to the lake, then covered with solid ice, which they followed throughout to the Maumee river and up to Port Lawrence, where they arrived after a passage of nine days from Palmyra, Portage county, their starting point, and to which place they had removed from Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1805. At Port Lawrence Mr. Baldwin settled in the old log warehouse at the foot of Monroe street, and which had been built in 1817, at the inception of the embryo village. There the family remained until 1833, when John Baldwin purchased Lot 11, on the north side of Summit street, and built thereon a two-story brick building, the lower part of which he occupied until 1836 as a provision store, the family living on the second floor. In 1836 John built another building, on Superior street, between Washington and Lafayette, his brother Marquis remaining in business with him, and the father and another son, Tibbals, going on a farm, a part of which afterward became the site of the Manhattan Flouring Mills. Later they removed to Grassy Point, on the river, between the Wabash roundhouse and the Lake Shore railroad bridge. Subsequently the family returned to the village, where the father died in 1838, his son John having preceded him in death, in 1837. Tibbals then returned to Palmyra, where he died. Marquis, as stated on another page, lived a long and useful life in Toledo.

For about two years the Port Lawrence property was managed as a whole for the proprietors by an agent, Stephen B. Comstock and Andrew Palmer, successively, acting in that capacity, and all sales of lots prior to July 1, 1835, were made in that way.

Andrew Palmer was born at Binghamton, N. Y., March 28, 1808. At an early age he became sensible of the fact that upon his own exertions must depend his success in life, and he spent his time in working at home or among neighboring farmers in summers, and in winters attending the common schools of the country, until at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the printing business. Soon after he arrived at the age of nineteen, on a change in the affairs of his employer, he became at liberty to engage in business on his own account, and in connection with an elder brother established a paper at Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York. The brothers took an active part in fostering, through the medium of their paper, the interest that then began to develop on the subject of railroads in this country, and upon the organization of the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad Company, removed their press to the city of Schenectady, the point designated as

the western terminus of that road. On the completion of this work, Andrew sold his interest in the business to his brother, and in May, 1833, started for the West, having previously come to the conclusion, from a careful study of its geographical position, that somewhere at or near the mouth of the Maumee an important commercial town must grow up. Arriving at Detroit, and finding the steamer was not expected to depart for the Maumee under two or three days, he set out next morning on foot and reached Monroe (forty-two miles) in the evening. Stopping there over night, he completed his journey (sixty-two miles in all) by noon of the next day. On arriving at the mouth of Swan creek he learned that steps had already been taken to found a town there, and that a small strip of land had been platted and a few straggling tenements erected along the river, accommodating in all a population of perhaps twenty families. Having satisfied himself by careful examination, and sounding the river from its mouth to the towns above, that it combined in its location superior advantages for the growth of a town, he purchased from the Port Lawrence Company one-sixteenth of the town plat and of the remainder of the lands owned by that company, and soon afterward he became its agent for the sale of lots and the transaction of its business. Having formed a co-partnership with James Myers, of Schenectady, N. Y., he put in a stock of general merchandise at the land end of the old warehouse building, and used the river end for forwarding and commission business until the entire building was required for the latter purpose, when he erected a building on Summit, between Perry and Monroe streets, for general merchandising. At the expiration of his co-partnership with Mr. Myers, in 1836, he having sold the stock in the store on Summit street and closed up that branch of his business, he built a larger warehouse below Monroe street and entered into co-partnership with his brother, Peter, in the storage, forwarding and commission business. Having also closed out his interest in the Port Lawrence Company and become largely interested in farming lands in the surrounding country, he opened for the accommodation of his real estate transactions an office on Summit, near its intersection with Adams street. The same year he erected a dwelling on the southwest corner of Superior and Jefferson streets, where he resided with his family until a short time before his removal to Wisconsin, in the spring of 1845. In the fall of 1834 he purchased material and established a paper, the first numbers of which were called the *Port Lawrence Herald*, and printed by James Irvine Browne. When the name Toledo was adopted for the embryo city the title of the paper was changed to that of *Toledo Gazette*, Mr. Browne continuing to act as publisher and Mr. Palmer as editor and manager, as before the change. During the winter of 1834-35, Mr. Palmer entered into negotiations for the purchase of the *Western Hemisphere*, the then acknowledged organ at Columbus of the Democratic party (then dominant in both State and Nation), and the negotiations resulted in placing the control of the paper in his hands; and thereafter its columns were largely devoted to vindicating the claims of Ohio in her boundary controversy. On the organization of the Toledo city government, in 1837, Mr. Palmer was nominated and supported by the

Democratic party for mayor, but was defeated by Judge John Berdan, his Whig competitor, by a single vote. In 1840, greatly chagrined at the attitude of the National administration in the contest over Ohio's northern boundary, Mr. Palmer took charge of the editorial department of the *Toledo Blade* and conducted it through the Presidential campaign of that year; and on the inauguration of the President-elect his name, among others, was presented for appointment to the office of postmaster, to which office he was appointed soon after President Harrison's death. He served in that position until 1845, when he resigned the office and removed with his family to Wisconsin, where he became a leading citizen.

In 1835, the proprietors became satisfied that it would be better for them and for the town if the property should be divided among them, that each might have his distinct interest to look after. To this end a meeting of the owners was held, and it was voted that William Oliver, who then held the legal title to the land, be authorized, as soon as the village of Toledo should be incorporated, to convey to the same village lots 319 and 198 for public school purposes. Lots 366 and 175 were set apart for the two religious societies which should first complete houses of worship thereon. Land to the extent of five acres was voted for cemetery purposes, not to be nearer than three-fourths of a mile to the mouth of Swan creek. Lot 335 was voted to Mrs. Harriet W. Daniels, wife of Munson H. Daniels, "as a complimentary present on the occasion of hers being the first marriage at Toledo." Lot 215 was voted as a present to Mrs. General Vance. Lots 163, 162, 119, 120, 121, 109, 110 and 111 were set apart for a hotel, to be built by the joint proportionate contribution of the proprietors, the grading for the hotel to be done by the proprietors of the same, who were to have a deed of the lots when they had expended $10,000, and to own the dock in front of the lots deeded. These lots are on the east side of Adams street, 402-412 Summit, and extending the same width to the river, Water street having since been made. The property was never used for the purpose named.

Lots equivalent to two-sixteenths of the whole were assigned to Stephen B. Comstock, and then the entire remaining property was divided into sixteen parts of about equal value, and sixteen tickets, corresponding to such numbers, were placed in a hat, from which Two Stickney drew them out, one at a time, and delivered them to the parties in the following order: To William Oliver, the first five tickets, he owning five-sixteenths of the plat; Micajah T. Williams, four tickets; Isaac S. Smith, John B. Macy, Hiram Pratt and W. F. P. Taylor, each one ticket; then Edward Bissell, Andrew Palmer and the firm of Raymond & Lynde, each one ticket. Edward Bissell and Andrew Palmer were appointed a committee to prepare a plan for a hotel, and the latter was constituted the agent of the proprietors. At this same session (July 4) it was resolved, "that, to promote the general prosperity of the town, it is deemed expedient to subscribe to the stock of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company, and it is hereby agreed that every proprietor shall take and pay for $1,000 of said stock for each sixteenth of the interest which he holds in the

original plat of Port Lawrence, and that the stock so taken shall be received at par from Stephen B. Comstock, being part of the stock which he has already subscribed."

Early in the year 1836 it was deemed best to close out the affairs of the Port Lawrence Company by a division of its property then held in common, and for this purpose a meeting was held on May 17. Edward Bissell and Isaac S. Smith reported a plan for a hotel on lots 119, 120 and 121, which was approved, and they were authorized to proceed to the erection of the building at the northeast corner of Adams and Summit streets. They were also authorized to "grade the eastern half of Adams street, from the river to St. Clair street in front of the hotel lots, so that the surface of Summit street at the intersection of Adams shall be twenty-three feet above the level of the river; and that they construct a pier in front of the east half of Adams and of the hotel lots." William P. Daniels, Richard Mott and Stephen B. Comstock were appointed a committee to grade Summit street from the level of the hay scales in front of W. J. Daniels & Company's store, so that at its intersection with Jefferson street it should be twenty-two feet above the level of the river, the street "from the hay scales to Jefferson to be horizontal," for which purpose subscriptions were to be obtained from individuals, the Port Lawrence proprietors to make good any deficiency in the cost. The same committee was authorized to "open and grade Monroe street at both ends, and to construct culverts or sewers in the same." The hay scales and store referred to were located on the north side of Summit street, between Perry and Monroe, adjoining the Indiana House, which cornered with Perry. The contract for the grading was let to a man named Hall, an Irishman, who, with his employes, constituted the vanguard of the large number of the same nationality afterward so intimately identified with like improvements in Toledo.

At another meeting of the proprietors of Port Lawrence, held in September, 1837, lots 484 and 484½ were given to the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company for "the purposes of a car house, etc., etc., conditioned that the same be not used for any other than the legitimate business of said company, and that said company shall have the necessary fixtures and a track from the main track to said lots, through Depot street, completed within eighteen months." On these lots were constructed the machine shops and engine house used by the railroad for several years and until the removal of the headquarters of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railroad to Adrian. At this time a second division was made by lot of the property of the company. Provision was then for the first time made for improving the channel of the river opposite the town, and also for dredging the bar at the mouth of Swan creek, to secure a channel of the depth of ten feet. Benjamin S. Brown was appointed as agent of the proprietors.

A complete list of owners of lots in Port Lawrence, prepared in 1836, contained the names of the following persons. John Baldwin, S. S. Humphrey, Daniel McBain, William P. Daniels, W. J. Daniels & Company, Charles Noble, Platt Card, Philo Bennett, W. J. Dan-

iels, George Bennett, Platt & Miller, Coleman I. Keeler, David B. Mooney, G. W. Rhodes, Austin E. Wing, Abram Ritter, A. Noyes, J. Brandet, A. Bourdenois, G. Simpson, Calvin Comstock, J. Rawles, Philander Raymond, J. Clark, Mrs. General Vance, Mrs. Harriet W. Daniels, T. & S. Darlington, W. Ritter, R. Foster, William Oliver, Micajah T. Williams, Stephen B. Comstock, Isaac S. Smith, John B. Macy, Edward Bissell, Raymond & Lynde; Andrew Palmer, Hezekiah D. Mason, Hicks & Company, Dart & Mott, James Myers, Charles Butler, Joshua R. Giddings, Lot Clark and C. W. Lynde.

VISTULA.

In 1832, becoming satisfied that the Port Lawrence enterprise would not soon be prosecuted with energy, Major Stickney withdrew from that interest and turned his attention toward a new movement, on the river below the Port Lawrence plat, and on lands owned by him. In October of that year he made a contract with Samuel Allen, of Lockport, N. Y., under which improvements were to be made, Allen to have one-half of the land in consideration of specified expenditures to be made by him. Allen failing in his agreements, in January, 1833, Stickney made an arrangement with Otis Hathaway, also from Lockport, and a town plat was laid out and named Vistula. Two years earlier, in 1831, Lewis Godard, of Detroit, and formerly of Lockport, had made a contract with Major Stickney for certain lots, agreeing to establish a store at the place. This he did, occupying for such purpose an old block-house which was built about 1817 by William Wilson, and which had become unfit for use without material repairs. The necessary repairs were made by Philo Bennett, also from Lockport, who settled here and purchased the tract on the east side of the river, adjoining what became the Yondota plat, afterward within the Sixth ward of Toledo. The store was in charge of Sanford L. Collins, who had been in Godard's employ at Detroit. These, with other demonstrations of progress on the part of Vistula, were recognized by the few residents as calling for suitable expression of their appreciation. Accordingly, a grand ball was given in the old log warehouse of the original Port Lawrence Company at the mouth of Swan creek, that building furnishing the best accommodations for the purpose in the vicinity. It was occupied as a residence by John Baldwin and family, the upper portion being the ballroom of the neighborhood, attracting, by its accommodations, participants from Maumee, Perrysburg, the Bay settlement and Monroe.

The contracts of Stickney with Hathaway and Allen did not secure much in the way of improvement, and Allen returned to Lockport. Not long thereafter he came back with Edward Bissell, of that place, who entered into an arrangement with Major Stickney similar to the one that had been made with Allen. Mr. Bissell went energetically to work clearing the plat of timber and brush, and put in docking along the river from Lagrange to Elm streets. This docking was constructed on the ice of the stream, with the idea of awaiting the weakening of the ice, when the dock would settle to its place; and

this was realized, but not as successfully as the projectors of the experiment had hoped.

Mr. Bissell at once gave life to Vistula by the expenditure of large sums of money for new buildings, roads and other improvements necessary to the proper start of an ambitious town. The sale of lots began Dec. 19, 1833, when Lot 958 was sold to Erie Long for seventy-five dollars. But few sales were made until April, 1834, when the demand became more active, and continued so until the fall of 1835, at which time the proprietors deemed it best to close up the affairs of the Vistula Company and divide the remaining lots between them. For such purpose they met at Buffalo, Oct. 2, 1835, when full and satisfactory allotments were made to the several parties, according to interest. It was then agreed that as soon as the town of Toledo should be incorporated lot 509, on the south side of Huron, between Cherry and Walnut streets, and 789, on the south side of Ontario, between Lagrange and Elm streets, should be donated to the town for school purposes. But they never were used in that manner. At a subsequent meeting of the proprietors, held in 1837, it was decided to offer to the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company "a strip of land under water, on the south side of Water street, fifty feet wide, extending on a line parallel with Water street, from Lynn to Cherry street, for the purpose of erecting thereon a passenger car-house," the same to be erected by Jan. 1, 1839.

RIVAL VILLAGES.

The record of Port Lawrence for the first ten years of its questionable existence (1817 to 1827) would hardly be considered one to provoke the special jealousy of anybody. But there seems to have been, in the eyes of at least one neighboring village, enough in Port Lawrence to justify some degree of watchfulness as to its competition. This fact was shown during the winter of 1821-22, when the matters of the post route and the location of the road between the Maumee river and Lower Sandusky (Fremont), as provided for by the Brownstown treaty, were under discussion. In a letter to United States Senator Ethan A. Brown, of Ohio, under date of Feb. 9, 1822, Dr. Horatio Conant, writing from Fort Meigs, showed plainly the feeling then existing between the rival sites for the "future great" city of the Maumee valley.

"I understand," he wrote, "it is in contemplation to so alter the route of the great Eastern mail to Detroit that it shall not pass this place, but go by Port Lawrence, nine miles below, on the Maumee river. . . . . Also to remove the port of entry to Port Lawrence. And, also, I presume, from a motion of Mr. Sibley, to open a road under the provisions of the Brownstown treaty, not from Sandusky to Fort Meigs, according to the terms of said treaty, but from Sandusky to Port Lawrence.

. . . . . .

"Port Lawrence has no claims to notice by Congress, much less to be honored by the proposed sacrifices. . . . . .

"Respecting Port Lawrence, there is not, nor has there been for years, nor is there likely to be, more than three English families, including all within three miles of the place, and whatever public business is done there must be done by one man (Maj. B. F. Stickney), who is already Indian agent and justice of the peace for Michigan. The distance proposed to be saved by altering the route of the mail ought not to come in competition with the increased risk in crossing the Maumee river, which in that place is very wide, and open to the unbroken surges of Lake Erie. The same objection will lie with increased weight against opening a military road to cross the river there. It might as well cross the mouth of the bay or any other part of Lake Erie.

"If there was any business done at the place, or was likely to be, I should not so much object to the Customs Collector's office being removed there, but at present I should deem it ridiculous to entertain the idea."

The conditions indicated by the foregoing extracts from Dr. Conant's letter, so far from becoming less in antagonism, only became more intensified in bitterness as time advanced. Appreciating the natural advantages of Port Lawrence and Vistula, when their site finally assumed definite position as a rival, their neighbors—Manhattan on the one side and Maumee and Perrysburg on the other—seemed to make common cause against them, though to do so required an abeyance of mutual jealousies by no means moderate in degree. Thus it was that Manhattan largely sympathized with the "Foot of the Rapids," as the two towns up the river were called, while they in turn made Manhattan the object of their special attention. Perrysburg and Maumee steamboat captains never saw Port Lawrence and Vistula in passing, except under the optical pressure of traffic. It was this strenuous opposition from the outside that caused Port Lawrence and Vistula, though inwardly consumed with the jealousy of bitter rivalry between themselves, to bury their differences and become united as one village, which consummation was effected in 1833. Had this step not been taken doubtless both villages would have suffered indefinitely, if not disastrously, from obstacles placed in their way by other aspiring towns on the river.

At the meeting which resulted in the consolidation of the rival villages into one municipality it is said that dozens of names were suggested for the new town. Clark Waggoner, in his History of Toledo, published in 1888, gives the credit of the origin of the name to James Irvine Browne, who had traveled in Europe and thought the name of Spain's oldest city, Toledo, would be appropriate. The credit was claimed, however, by a number of other pioneers. Among other claims is the one that Two Stickney, second son of the eccentric Major, was at that time studying geography, and that on the map of Spain he found the name Toledo, the sound of which pleased him to the extent that he importuned his father to use his influence in having the new village given the same cognomen. S. S. Knabenshue, who for years was connected in an editorial capacity with the *Toledo Blade*, in an article published in that paper Dec. 12, 1903, writes as

follows concerning the consolidation of the villages of Port Lawrence and Vistula: "A public meeting of the citizens of both places was held in 1833, and it was agreed to unite. The question of a name for the united towns was somewhat of a poser, but it was solved by Willard J. Daniels, a merchant of Vistula, who had also just purchased several lots in Port Lawrence. He had been reading Spanish history and suggested the name of Toledo, the ancient capital of Spain. His argument was that the word is easily pronounced, is pleasant in sound, and that there was no place of that name on the western continent. His argument prevailed, and Toledo it has been since." Whichever version is the correct one, there is no doubt that the name was suggested by that of the ancient Spanish city, and it therefore has no local significance.

The history of Toledo for the next few years can best be told in the following extract from the memoirs of one of the most eminent of the early pioneers—Jessup W. Scott:

"In 1835, commenced that memorable speculation in wild lands, and wild cities, which culminated in 1836. The whole Maumee valley was filled with eastern fortune hunters. Congress and State lands were raced for entry, and the shores of the river from Fort Wayne to the Maumee bay were alive with city builders. From the foot of the rapids to the bay, land was all considered necessary for three-story brick blocks, and, after the canal was located on the north side, all the shore from Waterville to Manhattan was held as city property. Jackson's specie circular soon brought their airy fabric to ruin, which was completed by the failure of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, in 1839.

"Under the auspices of Bissell and his associates, Toledo had been pushed forward to be a considerable place—numbering, at one time, probably over 1,500 inhabitants. Most of the buildings of any note had been erected by the speculative owners, and when money ceased to flow west for investment, and men, from devoting themselves to speculation, turned their attention to earning their daily bread, Toledo was a young city in the wilderness, with high expectations, but with nothing, or next to nothing, to live upon. The great body of lands which surrounded it had been entered for speculation; so that, up to the time of the canal being completed to Toledo, in 1843, there were not over 200 families out of the city which resorted to it as their principal place of trade. These families, too, were but little advanced in farming operations, and many of them too deeply in debt to have much means to buy even necessaries. . . . . .

"In 1844, Toledo was little more than the dead carcass of speculation. Its previous existence had been abnormal, but its condition was worse than negative. It had acquired a widespread and almost universally believed character for insalubrity. It would, in its first settlement, have been noted, to some extent, for the severity of its malarial fevers, if it had been settled by industrious and moral people, having the means to provide comfortable habitations and healthy food. A large portion of its first inhabitants, though intelligent enough, were not possessed of the means or habits to preserve health in a new

and rich soil. Much sickness and distress, therefore, were suffered."

Thus it will be seen that two evils—malaria and land sharks—exercised a baneful influence and retarded the growth of the "future great city" on the Maumee. While it may have suffered to an extreme degree as a result of malaria, owing to local conditions, its experience with that class of grafters who purchase land with no intention of improving it, or of even becoming citizens of the community, was the same as that endured by every promising locality in the Middle West. Chicago and Milwaukee, places that came into existence at about the same time, were both veritable Meccas for the scheming speculators, and in this connection, though perhaps a digression, the writer desires to cite one instance wherein the land sharks were decisively defeated. In the early struggle at Milwaukee between actual settlers and those who desired only to get a title to the land and then await the development of the community by others, when they would come into possession of the unearned increment, the legislature of the Territory of Wisconsin, in 1839, passed a law providing that all improvements should be exempt from taxation and that all taxes should be assessed against the unimproved value of the land. This protected the actual settlers against non-resident landholders who had monopolized large tracts for speculative purposes during the land excitement of 1836, and preserved, while the law remained in force (until the Territory of Wisconsin became a State), the right of free access to the soil to those who desired to till or otherwise improve it. This Wisconsin law was probably the first enactment of its kind passed by any legislative body in the world, but during the last thirty years the idea has grown rapidly in favor among students of political economy, the theory being commonly denominated the "Single-tax Philosophy." Forty years after the passage of this law, Henry George wrote his "Progress and Poverty," in which he maintained that the unearned increment—i. e., the increase in land values that comes by reason of the greater demand caused by a growing population—is sufficient to sustain all the institutions of any country; that this value should be taken by the State, and that all other forms of taxation should be abolished. "This truth," said he, "has always existed, if economists could only see it." And the pioneer legislators of Wisconsin saw the truth long before Mr. George expounded it.

EARLY CONDITIONS.

We will now return and take up persons and events that were important in their way in laying the foundation of the splendid city near the mouth of the Maumee. The condition of things and personnel of the leading citizens, as herein given, is taken from the reminiscences written in 1872 of Richard Mott, who first set foot in Toledo March 1, 1836. In substance, his observations were as follows:

The Toledo House was a double, two-story, brick building, standing on the corner of Perry and Summit streets. It was afterward added to and re-named the Indiana House. The forest extended to the south bank of Swan creek, no improvement being on that side

nearer than George Knaggs' farm, after leaving Port Miami. At Swan creek a road had been cut, commencing where Henry Brand's brewery now is and descending along the side of the bank to about opposite Superior street, where was a bridge, carried off by a freshet a few weeks later. For some years afterward the creek was crossed by a scow ferry boat, large enough to carry a single team. This ferry was kept by Joseph Harmon Crane, father of the late Charles A. Crane, of East Toledo.

Adjoining the Toledo House was the store of W. J. Daniels & Company, in which, at the time, Roswell Cheney, Jr., and Daniel McBain were clerks. Cheney remained in Toledo and died in 1845. Over the store, reached by outside stairs, was a large room occupied by Emery D. Potter as a lawyer's office. This office was much resorted to by the Judge's friends, who wished to write or transact business, all of whom were heartily welcomed by him—pens, ink and paper, and a seat at his long table, thrown in. It was, in fact, the most attractive loafing place in town. Occasionally, in the evenings, a debating society met there. Besides Judge Potter, Peter Palmer, Daniel McBain, Caleb F. Abbott and Josiah G. Murfee were prominent in this organization. Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade came in the spring and took part in some real estate purchases. Wade did not stay long, but Giddings remained a long time and took an active part *con amore* in the debating society. Later in the spring, Edward Wade also came and opened a law office in company with Richard Cooke. The early settlers will recollect Cooke as a lawyer of much promise, cut short by his untimely death, Nov. 13, 1839. Nearly opposite W. J. Daniels & Company, on part of the lot where the Bostwick-Braun Company building now is, was another frame store building standing alone, over the door of which was the sign of A. Palmer & Company. This old building remained until 1859, when it was pulled down to make room for the block belonging to V. H. Ketcham, which, in turn, was displaced by the Bostwick-Braun building.

Daniels & Goettel (Munson H. Daniels and Henry W. Goettel) were doing a large business in a wooden building, on the corner of Perry and Swan streets. During the year they put up two three-story brick store buildings on the corner of Monroe and Summit streets, and, in the fall of 1836, moved into the corner one. These store buildings were burned, Oct. 16, 1860, and were replaced by the Lenk's Block, erected in the spring of 1861. A row of buildings stood on the northwest side of St. Clair street, built by Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., where is now the Merchants' Hotel, but extending further south and across the alley that runs between the police station and Relyea's commission house. The usually traveled road into the Port Lawrence end of the town was through this alley and under the wooden arch-way of Keeler's row. This road continued nearly to the present site of the African church, then more toward the north, passed over the rear of what is now the Scott Block, corner of Monroe and Michigan streets; thence crossing Monroe street, it passed near the corner of Monroe and Eleventh streets, the corner of Jefferson and Fourteenth streets, and in the same direction to the corner of Madison and Sixteenth

streets, and then continued in a direct line to the junction of Adams street and Woodruff avenue—Park Place. On the river, in rear of the store of A. Palmer & Co., was a log warehouse, an old looking building, said to have been standing when Coleman I. Keeler landed there, in 1817. Keeler settled in that year on the farm so long occupied by his widow, on the road above mentioned, at what is now the northwest corner of Collingwood and Delaware avenues. This log building was taken down in 1836, by Judge John Baldwin, who put on its site the warehouse occupied, after his death in 1837, by Carpenter & Myers, and then by Valentine H. Ketcham, the building having been taken down to make room for Ketcham's Block.

The Oliver warehouse, built by Joseph Prentice, was then standing on the west side and at the foot of Monroe street, and was occupied by A. Palmer & Co. Further down, under the bank of the river, on the site of Minot I. Wilcox's brick store building, 214 Water street, was another warehouse, belonging to William P. and Willard J. Daniels. The bank, which was there upwards of thirty feet high, had been dug away to fill in for the dock foundation for this warehouse, which was only reachable from the land side by a road commencing at Jefferson street, and cut sideways down the bank. An attempt had been made towards street making on Monroe street, but it was not used, the travel continuing the old track out Perry street and through the alley, under the arch of Keeler's row. A brick store building of two stories, belonging to John Baldwin, fronted Summit street adjoining Willard J. Daniels. This stood till within a few years since. The ground in front of the Toledo House was about at the present grade of Summit street, at that corner. It was some four or five feet at the lower intersection of Monroe street. Here was a run-way for the water from the low ground, along Mud creek. This run-way was crossed on Summit street by a little log bridge—the logs well covered with earth. Beyond this, at the east, was a bluff, some twenty feet above the present grade, and a road-way had been cut, partly sidewalks, to reach the top of the bluff. Here was a frame building, then occupied, but afterward fitted up and known as the National Hotel, and where (in 1845) Lyman T. Thayer began his successful career at hotel-keeping. The present Milner Company building covers the same spot. It was then a commanding position, having a full view of the river, there being nothing to obstruct in either direction, up or down. From this the road wound along near the edge of the bank, among stumps and bushes, and without regard to map lines of streets, to the postoffice, a two-story brick building, about 150 feet east of Adams street. This had been put up by Edward Bissell, for the purpose for which it was then used, to be about midway between the settled portions of the previously rival villages of Port Lawrence and Vistula, when they concluded to bury the hatchet of strife and unite under the name of Toledo.

This postoffice building was an isolated and somewhat desolate-looking affair, standing entirely alone. The nearest dwelling was a log house, directly in the present line of Summit street, at the corner of Jackson, surrounded by a worm rail fence, enclosing about half an acre for a garden spot. This log house was occupied by William

Andrews and family, consisting of his wife and several sons and daughters. Among the former was the late Samuel Andrews, of the *Blade,* then a boy perhaps a dozen years old. The road passed between the enclosure and the river, over the lot where the Lynn Street Mill stands, toward the corner of Cherry and Summit streets. From this to Elm street the line of Summit street was clearly defined. The stumps had been mostly grubbed out and several buildings were erected on both sides. A frame building, occupied as two dwellings, stood on the west corner of Cherry street. A dwelling house adjoining was nearly finished. The frame on the corner was afterward moved on the lot where Finsterwald's clothing store stands, and was long occupied by the *Toledo Blade,* till it was removed to 306 Summit street. Cherry street was then the southwesterly border of the Vistula division. The entire space to the tavern building, above Jefferson street, was open and wild, except the postoffice building and Mr. Andrews' log house.

On the south side of Summit street, on the corner of Vine street, was a frame building, occupied by William Tillman as a paint shop below and dwelling above. This was the next year fitted up by Edward Bissell for a dwelling, and there he resided for several years. Nearly opposite, Richard Greenwood had a small frame dwelling. The three old store buildings on the northwest side of Summit street, fronting the head of Vine street, were in course of erection. A brick outside was put on them in 1852, in which they still stand. When Toledo was made a city, in 1837, one of the offices in the second story of this block was used for the city council room. Scott & Richardson (Samuel B. Scott and Worden N. Richardson, both deceased) had a store a little below, toward Walnut street. A row of store buildings belonging to Edward Bissell stood on the southwest corner of Locust street, where George Weber's block is. In the second story of this row Hezekiah D. Mason had his office. Judge Mason was regarded as an old resident, having come in 1834. This row was burned in the fall of 1838, the most sickly season ever known in Toledo. The city had two fire engines, built at Waterford, N. Y., and, as the weather had been very dry, one of the engines (No. 1) had to be run down the bank of the river for a supply of water, forcing it up to the other (No. 2), that was thus enabled to throw one little stream. The few men who worked the machine at the river were soon tired out and the stream stopped. They sent for fresh hands to help work at the brakes, but it was next to impossible to find any men who were well enough, the almost invariable excuse of every bystander applied to being that he was just out from a fit of the ague and was not able to work. The well men being fagged out, the stores were destroyed. All that could be done was to save the near buildings.

About half way between Locust and Lagrange streets was the Mansion House, 923 Summit. It was a story and a half frame, having a long front, and in the rear a barn-like addition, used for a dining-room below, with a double row of lodging rooms above. It was then kept by James Browne, but soon afterward was taken by Daniel Segur, who continued in it till the following autumn, when

the American Hotel, on the corner of Elm street, built by Joseph R. Williams, being completed, Segur moved into the latter, which was then considered as something notable in the tavern line—and so it was, and kept well, too. On the southeast corner of Summit and Lagrange streets was a two-story frame store building, belonging to and occupied by Dr. Jacob Clark, the sign over the door being "Clark & Bennett." This corner was then regarded as about the center of business, and perhaps the best stand in the place till 1843, when, by the opening of the canal, business was mainly drawn toward the Port Lawrence end of the town. This old store building was afterward occupied by Ketcham & Snell, and it was here that Joseph K. Secor commenced business life as a store boy. It was subsequently taken by Elijah S. Hanks, who remained till it was burned, in 1844 or 1845.

Lagrange street was graded from Summit street (pretty steeply) so that teams could pass to the dock. Here, on the west side of the street, was the warehouse of Peckham & Co., still standing, now a part of the Vulcan Iron Works establishment. Peckham & Co. did the largest forwarding business of the place, most of the steamboats coming in the river stopping at their wharf. The members of the firm were Bunnell P. Peckham and John Berdan (Judge). Mr. Berdan was the first mayor of Toledo, elected in the spring of 1837, by one vote over Andrew Palmer, and re-elected in 1838, without organized opposition. He died in 1841. His sons, Peter F. and John, of the well-known firm of Secor, Berdan & Co., were then round-jacketed boys. Peckham died in 1868, at Milwaukee, where he had lived for several years. In the spring of 1836 two other warehouses were put up near the foot of Lagrange street, on the east side. The lower one was occupied by Bissell & Gardner (Frederick Bissell and Joseph B. Gardner). Mr. Bissell continued in business in Toledo till his death, in June, 1870. Gardner was afterward postmaster, succeeding Judge Potter, in 1839. He removed to Buffalo and died many years ago. The other warehouse was kept first by Poag & Morse, then Poag & Titus, and afterward by Robert W. Titus. John Poag went to New York about 1840, and after a few years became one of the firm of Kent, Poag & Co., grew wealthy, and invested largely in Toledo real estate, which has turned out very advantageously. He returned to Toledo, and died in 1867.

The same warehouse (the second story) was taken by Titus & Company (Avery and Walter Titus), from New York, in the spring of 1838, for a dry goods and groceries jobbing establishment. They did a good business, but, trying to carry a load of debt, growing out of their New York business in 1837, proved too great a burden and, after the death of Avery Titus, in 1841, the firm was obliged to suspend. The site of these warehouses is now occupied by the Toledo Carriage Wood Works Company, southeast corner of Lagrange and Water.

Among the permanent boarders at the Toledo House, in the spring of 1836, were Willard J. Daniels and William P. Daniels, with his wife and two little children—son and daughter—the former, Charles,

later of Lloyd, Daniels & Dennison, and Helen, who became Mrs. C. J. Lloyd. Lyman Wheeler was also there, then unmarried. He had recently bought the lot on the corner of Monroe and St. Clair streets, where the Wheeler Block now stands, at that time a very uninviting spot, the swale from Mud creek crossing this lot as well as the opposite corner, where the Collins Block is, and continuing thence along through the whole of the block to the Myers' corner, where it crossed Monroe street. Wheeler had great faith in the advancement of Toledo, especially of the Port Lawrence end of the town. Caleb F. Abbott was also there, a graduate just from Cambridge college, seeking his fortune in the West, as Ohio was then considered to be. Ralph P. Buckland (later General Buckland of Fremont) came soon afterward, on the same errand, and remained till in the summer. James M. Comstock came about the latter part of March, 1836. His brother, Stephen B. Comstock, had been here since 1832 and was a very old settler by that time. Stephen was, in fact, one of the pioneers and became interested, with Oliver & Williams, in tracts 1 and 2, which comprised what was known as Port Lawrence, and he was for some years the agent for the Port Lawrence Company, in selling lots and inducing settlements. He was also postmaster. The latter position he resigned in 1837, being a Whig, to make way for Judge Potter. Stephen died in 1853.

Until the spring of 1837, there were no sidewalks anywhere in the place, not even one of a single plank. Men wore heavy boots and, in muddy weather, tucked their pantaloons inside and waded boldly through the soft soil. It was quite an undertaking to get from either end of the town to the postoffice, then called "Middletown." It was useless to attempt wearing Indian rubber shoes; the adhesive character of the mud made a power of suction that would draw off rubbers almost at the first step. It was regarded as a grand improvement when, by private subscription, a sidewalk of two planks in width was laid on the northwest line of Summit street, from the Toledo House, corner of Perry street, to the American at the corner of Elm street. In 1842, the Toledo House was enlarged by the addition of another story, with great, awkward, wooden columns put up in front; but it was considered very grand. Its name was changed to that of the "Indiana House," and it was for some years, under its new name, kept by Robert N. Lawton, who had previously had charge of the American. The completion of the Erie & Wabash and the Miami canals had drawn much of the travel and business toward the mouth of Swan creek, making the Indiana House the better location. The "packet dock," which was located in front of the old St. Charles Hotel (now in ruins), was then a very lively business spot. Packet lines started from this dock on both canals, generally crowded with passengers, there being no competing lines of railroad on either side. The packets had for agent at Toledo, William J. Finlay, who there began his business career.

The opposite bank of Swan creek terminated in a high bluff, along what is now Ottawa street. No improvement had then been made on that side, the trees extending to the edge of the bank. Pos-

sibly some of the ladies of Toledo who, when children, attended Miss Alice Jenks' school, may remember a May-day picnic, given to the scholars on May 1, 1844. It was held in the woods, out of sight and hearing of the town, in a secluded spot, a few rods beyond the present Oliver House. A small frame house was standing on the point near the site of the Wabash railroad car shops. This belonged to John Baldwin, and was the only dwelling on the shore between Swan creek and John and George Knaggs.

What was formerly known as the "Middle Ground" was a wild rice swamp, commencing about opposite the foot of Monroe street. The lower end was under water during the fore part of the season, till the long grass began to show itself, becoming quite thick by autumn. It became shoaler till near the railroad bridge, where there was land barely above water, and a little further south were two fishing stations, used in the spring and autumn. But what soil there was above water was too low and wet for any attempt at cultivation. Even then it was foreseen, by some of the residents of Toledo, that this middle ground would prove to be the right place for railroad purposes; but even the sanguine expectations of that day of wild speculation did not anticipate the present business importance of the location. Even later, when it was brought before the managers of the Michigan Southern railroad, there was strong opposition to the plan before its adoption. It was feared that the expense would be too great, and it was confidently urged that the whole could never be wanted.

In 1837 Andrew Palmer & Company put up a warehouse, some 120 feet northeast from Monroe street, and carried on forwarding business in it for some years, the firm being a part of the time Palmer, Bush & Company. This warehouse passed into other hands and was burned in 1853. Andrew Palmer left Toledo in 1845 for Wisconsin, Peter Palmer removed to Lockport, and the other partner, William H. Bush, returned to New York. Two other and larger warehouses were put up in 1838, each of them having three stories, one in the rear of Finsterwald's clothing store. This was burned in 1840. The other, then belonging to Hezekiah D. Mason, became known as the Godard warehouse and was owned by Young & Backus. In 1840, the old red warehouse was built at the corner of Monroe and Water streets, originally forty foot front, but another forty feet were added in 1842, the site now being occupied by the Manufacturers' Railway Company freight station. The Daniels warehouse, at the foot of Jefferson street, was built in 1843. Four store buildings, on the northeast corner of Summit and Monroe streets, were begun in 1842 and finished during the next year. The bluff at this place was twenty feet high and had to be dug away to make room for the block. It is said there was a small military post (Fort Industry) on this bluff—a blockhouse—probably as far back as the time when the British government held possession on the river, which they did as late as 1796. Soon after the digging was commenced, two skeletons were found, which, from remnants of shoes and buttons, were supposed to have been of soldiers belonging to the little garrison.

In the spring of 1844, the corner store was opened by A. Ralston & Co. (Alex. Ralston and Solomon Linsley) as a drug store. Ralston did not remain long, when the firm became Solomon Linsley & Co., which firm was succeeded by West & Van Stone, and the stand was used in one line for the same business during a long period. The present Fort Industry block was rebuilt in 1907. Another one of the stores was leased by Charles O'Hara for a wholesale grocery. Afterward, it was taken by V. H. Ketcham & Co. for their business, which was continued there for some years by their successors, Secor & Berdan. The Poag block, on the corner of Madison street, was put up in 1849, and the Deuel block about the same time.

As early as 1832, attention was turned toward the place where the Wabash & Erie canal and the Miami canal would probably enter Lake Erie, or the Maumee river. Not long afterward, some of the more enterprising men of Buffalo, who were engaged in the forwarding business on the Erie canal, and owning large vessel and steamboat interests on the lake, looking to the further extension of their business, became interested near the mouth of the river, where later grew up the village of Manhattan. Among these parties who had planned to make Manhattan the business point was Isaac S. Smith, of the then firm of Smith & Macy, of Buffalo. He had never seen the proposed location till, in the year 1834, he came up to look at the prospects generally, and then, for the first time, visited the rival sites, from Maumee to Manhattan. He was not long in perceiving the generally superior advantages of Vistula and Port Lawrence and advised his associates to look to these places as the more advisable for their purposes. Under his advice, Smith & Macy and Pratt & Taylor agreed to join in the purchase of property there. Henry W. Hicks, of New York, also, was joined with them equally in the project. Smith, acting for the others, sought out Edward Bissell, whose sagacity at once grasped the advantages of having such parties for coadjutors. They arranged for a purchase from Oliver & Williams of a large interest in the Port Lawrence tracts, also, and then it was agreed to unite the two opposition villages of Vistula and Port Lawrence, as one town, under the name of Toledo. From this time the growth of the place was encouraging. It was then all a forest from near Locust street to Jefferson street, the original settlements having been on and near Lagrange street, in Vistula, and about the mouth of Swan creek, in Port Lawrence. These woods were cut away, opening the space between the two places. The next year, 1835, the forest was cut on the low ground, back of Port Lawrence, and along the sides of Mud creek. This low ground was apparently a swamp, difficult to reclaim, and it remained much in that condition till 1846, when a partially successful attempt was made to drain it by a sewer along the line of Jackson street, where is the present enlarged sewer.

Mr. Hicks had active capital and it was used freely in buildings and various improvements, and in giving a start generally. The steamboats on the lakes, owned and controlled by the two Buffalo firms—Smith & Macy and Pratt & Taylor—commenced to stop on the way to Detroit, that being as far as they were regularly run. An occasional

trip, however, would be made to Green Bay and Chicago—once, perhaps, by each boat during the season. These boats, on their returns from the "Upper Lakes"—as Lakes Huron and Michigan were called—were always decked out with evergreens, tied to flag-staff, masthead and bowsprit, as an indication of the far-off regions they had visited.

Notwithstanding the adhesion of these firms to Toledo, there was still a strong Buffalo interest, backed by capital, that favored Manhattan, and considerable improvement was made there, in building, wharfing, etc. This influence was kept up for some years for Manhattan, and did not fully die out till 1844 or 1845. One of the Toledo forwarders (Morgan L. Collins) was given the use of a large warehouse in Manhattan, rent free, in 1843, and several canal boats were sent up from the Erie canal to form a line for him to run there. These boats made one trip from Manhattan to Lafayette and back. Their second trip was from Manhattan and back to Toledo. They then went by river to Manhattan, for the third start. After that, Mr. Collins quit his free-rent warehouse and returned to Toledo, with his entire line. One of the objections operating strongly against Manhattan was the fact that the channel of the river ran along near the opposite bank. So, to obviate this objection, some of the believers in the theory that great cities, like New York, grew up near the entrance of rivers, made a map of Lucas City, supposed to have stood where the Manhattan Iron Works were afterward located—the said map being the only existence it ever knew. Yet, here, too, many lots were sold, the purchasers doubtless indulging in the Micawber-like hope that something might turn up from them.

In the struggle between the rival towns it became necessary for Toledo and Manhattan to make a common cause, to prevent the stopping of the canal at Maumee. Some of the later prominent citizens of Toledo had originally cast their fortunes at Maumee—among them, Gen. John E. Hunt, Jessup W. Scott, Samuel M. Young, Morrison R. Waite and others. It is easy to understand how powerful were the influences which men of so much ability and energy could bring to bear in favor of their own location. Notwithstanding this formidable array for ending the canal at the foot of the rapids, the down-river parties prevailed, resulting in a sort of triple compromise, locking the water in at all three of the places—Maumee, Toledo and Manhattan—and bringing it to the last two named on what was called the high level, that they could have the advantage of the water power for milling and manufacturing purposes. By this plan, the nominal terminus of the canal was at Manhattan, locking into the river by side cuts at Maumee City and at Toledo. The Toledo men were rather satisfied at this arrangement, believing that the superiority of their location would eventually absorb the whole business, and their faith in this respect has been fully justified by the working result. It was believed by many at the time that money was used by the down-river parties in this matter—that "ring," perhaps, bringing to bear more potent arguments than the up-river "ring" produced; but this may be placed in the category of the

many charges of corruption that are often made in the midst of political and sectional conflicts.

The foregoing reminiscences of the early days in Toledo have been given substantially as written by Mr. Mott, the text being changed only by giving the present status of the old land-marks, thus enabling the reader more readily to locate the sites where the pioneers laid the foundation of the "future great city." Whether or not they "builded greater than they knew" we are unable to say, but certain it is that among the pioneers of the Maumee valley there were men who, with seemingly prophetic vision, selected this point as the location for the metropolis of the region then being settled. A correspondent of *The Ohio and Michigan Register and Emigrant's Guide,* writing from Perrysburg, in 1832, had the following to say of the locality of the present city:

"The new town 'Vistula,' just being born, and mentioned in your last, makes a great noise, and attracts much attention from the numerous immigrants who are seeking the most eligible site for a town on the Maumee. A considerable number of lots, according to the information obtained from Maj. B. F. Stickney, one of the proprietors, had been sold in the course of the spring and summer, and improvements of a permanent character and on a large scale engaged to be made. This nascent village is handsomely situated on the left bank of the Maumee river, about three miles from its mouth, and immediately below the site of Port Lawrence. These places will probably some day grow together and become one, provided my opinion shall turn out to be correct, that the great town of the Maumee shall be situated there."

In that same year (1832) Jessup W. Scott, who at that time was the editor of the paper from which the above extract was taken, made his first purchase of real estate at this point. Of that investment he thus wrote in a letter some years before his death, in 1874:

"The only possible chance (for purchase) that I found was a very wild and rude piece of ground, then possessed by Dr. Sutphen, being the southwest fractional quarter of Section 36, Township 9 south, Range 7 east, embracing a small piece of Section 35. Of this I bargained for seventy acres at twelve dollars per acre. I also wrote to Major Oliver, who resided in Cincinnati, offering to become part owner of his tracts, and to become agent for their management. When my letter reached the Major there was an applicant with him, having the same object in view—Dr. Daniel O. Comstock—who bought one-fourth of Tracts 1 and 2, and with his brother, Stephen B. Comstock, became the agent of what was called the Port Lawrence Company, owning Tracts 1 and 2. At the time I bought the seventy acres I could have bought the whole fractional quarter of eighty-six acres by giving fifteen dollars per acre for what remained, but, as I thought the part bought was worth more by the acre than what was left, I declined to buy.

"Having, as I thought, got a fair chance to participate in the advantage of the future rapid growth of the great city, I embarked with my horse on the steamboat Pioneer for Sandusky City, elated

with high hopes of future profits from my purchase. On the steamer I fell in with a man who had just come from the west shore of Lake Michigan, where he had pre-empted (or rather bought the pre-emption of) an eighty-acre lot at the mouth of the Milwaukee river. This was the first time I had heard that name. I think the land cost him six dollars per acre, and as he could hardly spare so much money, he offered to let me in as joint purchaser at, I think, the cost price. I declined, telling him he would do better to make the new town of Vistula the theater of speculations, as it might, and probably would, become a considerable city before settlements to any extent would reach as far west as Milwaukee."

This purchase by Mr. Scott is mentioned again in a letter written by him in January, 1870, and in which is found the following interesting facts touching values of real estate now in the very heart of Toledo:

"In 1827 or 1828 the southwest fractional quarter of Section 36, embracing the ground on which M. A. Scott's block on Adams street [corner of Adams and Huron] and Judge Potter's house on Jefferson street [corner of Jefferson and Fourteenth], stand, and having its center near the high school building, and containing eighty-six acres, was entered as Congress land at $1.25 per acre by Judge John Hollister of Perrysburg. Within the next five years it was sold by him three times—the first two sales at three dollars per acre successively failed, because the purchasers were unable to pay, so the land was taken back by Hollister. The third sale was made to Dr. J. V. D. Sutphen at six dollars per acre, after the demonstration by Major Stickney and partners to start Vistula, at Lagrange street. In June, 1832, Dr. Sutphen sold to Jessup W. Scott seventy acres of this tract at twelve dollars per acre. In 1835 Scott sold to Edward Bissell, for himself and others, an undivided half of the seventy-acre piece for $6,000.

"Dr. Sutphen changed his investment by purchasing the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 35, embracing the Swayne tract, the ten acres where Judge Fitch lives [Adams street and Woodruff avenue], and land of William H. Scott and others, bounded west by Collingwood avenue, for which eighty acres he was to pay $480. In 1835 Sutphen sold it to Scott & Wakeman for thirty or thirty-five dollars per acre. In 1838 J. W. Scott sold an undivided half to N. H. Swayne at $200 per acre. On division with William H. Scott, who then owned the other half, Scott took the north thirty-seven acres and Swayne the balance, a little less than forty-three acres, the sections being short measure.

"In 1834 the lots on the corner of Monroe street and Market Space were offered for fifty dollars, and the north corner of Summit and Monroe for twenty-five dollars, conditioned that a two-story house painted white was to be put up thereon in a given time—say one or two years. A half-acre piece about where White's Hall [Newhausel Brothers' Block] stands, with a log house on it, was offered the same year for fifty dollars to my brother, J. Austin Scott, who

was looking for good bargains, but failed to see one in that piece of ground."

For the purpose of further comparison of real estate values between pioneer days and the present time, it may be stated that the first lot in what is now Toledo's business district, but which was in 1832 the reorganization of the village of Port Lawrence, bounded by Jefferson avenue, Monroe and Superior streets and the Maumee river, was sold to John Baldwin in July, 1833, for twenty-five dollars. It was lot 11, next to the corner lot at the northeast corner of Summit and Monroe streets. Today that lot is worth $40,000 for the ground alone. The entire block, exclusive of the buildings, is valued at $720,000, the inside property being worth $1,000 a foot and the corner lots more. On St. Clair street, just west of that block, the inside property is valued at $500, but the owners would hardly accept double that sum. In 1854 it sold for thirty-five dollars a foot. On July 1, 1831, John T. Baldwin paid the United States government $1.25 an acre for 79.11 acres which included what was then variously known as "Lower Island," "Grassy Point," or the "Middle Grounds," now the site of the famous New York Central terminal freight depot. On Oct. 21, 1832, he sold it to Marquis Baldwin for $150 and was glad to get rid of what was then mostly swamp and stagnant water. Four years later Marquis Baldwin unloaded the parcel on Emery D. Potter for $4,000, and today the little portion containing the freight terminal and railroad yards back to the Union Station could not be purchased for $1,000,000. The seventy acres, before mentioned as having been purchased by Jessup W. Scott, in June, 1832, was appraised in 1887 at $1,600,000, and it is easily worth double that amount today; and the half-acre of ground, between Adams and Jackson streets, and which was offered to J. Austin Scott for fifty dollars, in 1834, is now worth, exclusive of buildings, conservatively half a million dollars.

It is by such figures and comparisons as these that one is able to comprehend the wonderful development of the city of Toledo in three-quarters of a century. But in contemplating the marvelous advance in the value of the land the thoughtful reader will pause and reflect. He will very naturally seek for the cause of the increase in price, and in doing so will discover that it has been controlled entirely by the increase in population. He will awaken to a realization of the fact that, no matter how rich or productive land may be, it has no value whatever so long as only one individual desires its exclusive occupancy and use; and, on the other hand, that the greater the number of people desiring to occupy land in any locality the greater will become its value or price. Then the fact will dawn upon his mind that the people who chose to establish their homes in Toledo collectively have created the values expressed by the figures heretofore given. And the voice of justice will no doubt whisper the query: If the people collectively have created this value, why has it not been given back to them in a common treasury, thus making unnecessary the taxes levied upon the things they produce and the necessaries of

life? There are those optimistic enough to believe that in due time such a plan will prevail.

But, to return to the narrative. Jessup Wakeman Scott, who figured so prominently in the early real estate transactions in Toledo, was born at Ridgefield, Conn., Feb. 25, 1799. So fully did he improve the advantages supplied by the district schools that at the age of sixteen years he became a teacher. Beginning at home, he continued such pursuit in New Jersey, Georgia and South Carolina, meeting with exceptional success. At eighteen he devoted some attention to the study of medicine, but soon changed to the profession of law, and was admitted to the bars of Georgia and South Carolina, in 1822. He was at one time a teacher in the State female college at Columbia, S. C. In consequence of the sharp issues then rising on the slavery question, in which Mr. Scott fully sympathized with the North, he concluded it better to return to that section, which he did in 1830. In the spring of 1831, he came west and located at Florence (then in Huron, now in Erie county), as the agent of Jessup Wakeman, his father-in-law, who owned a large tract of land in that vicinity, and chiefly in Wakeman township, Huron county. Here he commenced the publication of the monthly periodical before referred to, entitled the *Ohio and Michigan Register and Emigrant's Guide*, which was printed at Norwalk. As early as 1828, while yet in the South, his attention was called to the remarkable natural advantages of the vicinity of the head of Lake Erie, as furnishing a future city of great importance; and in July of that year he addressed Gen. John E. Hunt, then postmaster at Maumee, a letter, in which he said: "I wish to obtain all the information in my power respecting your section of country with the view of making it my future residence." The result of his investigation was such that, after remaining about one year at Florence, he visited Maumee and made the purchase of the seventy acres of land before mentioned. In 1833 he removed his family to Perrysburg, where he resumed the practice of law and was chosen prosecuting attorney. Still bent on literary pursuits, in December of that year, in partnership with Henry Darling, a brother-in-law, he started the pioneer paper of the Maumee valley—the *Miami of the Lake*, that then being the appellation of the Maumee river. In 1836 he "retired on his fortune" to Bridgeport, Conn.; but by the crash of 1837 was called back to Maumee, where he remained for seven years. In 1844 he first made Toledo his residence and at once became connected with the *Blade*, which he conducted for several years. In 1857 he removed to Castleton, below Albany, N. Y., where he remained some years, and then returned to Toledo. In 1868, he prepared with much care and published a pamphlet setting forth fully his theory of the "Future Great City of the World," which, as he claimed, Toledo was to be. In October, 1872, sensible of the near approach of the end of life, and anxious to give effect to his deep interest in his fellow citizens and their posterity, Mr. Scott devised and formulated the scheme for the endowment of an institution of learning to be known as "The Toledo University of Arts and Trades,"

which culminated in the Toledo Manual Training School. Mr. Scott died in January, 1874.

Joseph Harmon Crane was the owner of one of the first ferry boats at Toledo, a flat scow capable of carrying teams. In the spring of 1836, when the freshet carried away the Swan creek bridge, he ran his ferry boat for the accommodation of pedestrians and teams in crossing that stream. Mr. Crane was of the old Connecticut stock and was born Sept. 24, 1793. In 1832 he removed with his family to Port Lawrence, and there he remained a useful citizen until his death, in July, 1849.

Charles Augustus Crane, son of Joseph H., was born in Boardman, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 11, 1817, and he attended the public schools of that place until he was fifteen years old, when the family removed to the present site of Toledo. Fancying the sailor's life, he secured a position on a lake vessel and continued there for two years. Satisfied with such experience, in 1834 he was employed in a store in Toledo. Remaining there for two years, he entered the service of the Warehouse & Transportation Company, continuing with it until 1839. Then, with the late Lyman Wheeler, he formed the firm of Wheeler & Crane, rectifiers and grocers, whose store was on Monroe street. In 1841, selling his interest to Mr. Wheeler, he returned to the transportation business and continued therein until 1845. For two years thereafter he was in the banking house of Prentice, Dow & Company. In 1847, he engaged as clerk with Thomas Watkins & Company, commission and transportation agents. Remaining there until 1853, he then removed to the east side of the river and for ten years was engaged in farming, subsequently dealing in real estate. For many years he was managing director of the Lucas County Infirmary, and he was for a long time a director in the First National Bank of Toledo. His residence continued in East Toledo until his death, May 25, 1884.

In the year 1836, Valentine H. Ketcham commenced business in this city, in general merchandising, and he continued the same, part of the time in connection with a brother, S. S. Ketcham, until 1840, when he was joined by Joseph J. Secor, as a clerk, but who ere long became a partner, the firm name being Ketcham & Secor. Their business was general, including most classes of goods, and adapted to jobbing in a moderate way. They also dealt to some extent in produce. In 1854, Mr. Ketcham retired from the business and was succeeded by Peter F. Berdan, when the new firm of Secor, Berdan & Co. was formed, with George Secor, a former employe of the house, as a partner.

Samuel B. Scott was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1812, and in 1835 came to Toledo, where he first engaged in merchandise trade. About 1846, in connection with Richard Mott, he opened an office on the dock, as commission merchant, continuing there until 1860. He held various public offices, as member of the city council and board of education, city clerk, etc. He died at Toledo, Dec. 18, 1866.

Daniel Segur was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1812. In 1815, the family removed to Oneida county, same State, the father

engaging in milling. In 1827, the father died, and then Daniel went to Utica for employment, as clerk in a hotel. Thence he went to Buffalo for like employment, and in 1832, he and a brother became proprietors of the Mansion House at Cleveland. A year later he came to Toledo and opened the Mansion House, on Summit street, between Locust and Lagrange. Not long thereafter he became proprietor of the American Hotel, corner of Summit and Elm streets, and which was burned in 1861. Much of Mr. Segur's life was spent in public positions of various kinds. In 1838 he was elected to the city council, and his connection with the city government, with brief intervals, was continued to the time of his death, Sept. 5, 1876. In 1845 he was appointed collector of canal tolls, and in 1858 deputy collector of customs.

Joseph R. Williams was born at Taunton, Mass., Nov. 14, 1808, his parents soon removing to New Bedford. At the age of eighteen he entered Sandwich Academy, for preparatory studies with reference to a collegiate course, and was graduated at Harvard in 1831. He at once began the study of law in the office of "Honest John Davis," at Worcester, and after completing the course he was admitted to practice and became a partner of John W. Clifford, of New Bedford. His health soon failing, requiring a relinquishment of his profession, he came west as the agent of a New England company seeking investments in lands. In such capacity he arrived at Toledo in 1835, and there he remained until 1839, when he removed to Constantine, Mich., making large investments at that point, including the construction and operation of flouring mills. He there became actively identified with political matters; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850; was twice the Whig candidate for Congress, and twice the candidate of the same party for United States senator against General Cass; and he was a delegate to the Chicago River and Harbor Convention in 1847. In May, 1853, he purchased the *Toledo Blade* and resumed his residence in this city. In 1855-6 he had the contract for binding for Congress, and in the latter year sold the *Blade* to Clark Waggoner and G. T. Stewart. He then became the president of the Michigan Agricultural College, but after holding the position for three years was compelled on account of ill health to relinquish it. After spending a few months in the Bahamas he returned to Michigan in 1860, and was elected to the State Senate, of which body he was made the presiding officer, which position he held until the time of his death, June 15, 1861.

Peter Frederick Berdan was born in Brunswick, Medina county, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1824, and was about eleven years old when, in September, 1835, the family removed to Toledo, arriving here amid the most intense of the excitement connected with the boundary dispute, or the "Toledo War." Peter entered upon his business life when thirteen years old, as a clerk in the store of Titus & Co., Toledo, at a salary of seventy-five dollars per year, without board. He remained with this company, and with Gideon W. Weed, successor to that firm, until 1845, when he engaged in the same capacity with the firm of Ketcham & Secor (V. H. Ketcham and Joseph K. Secor), remaining there three years. In 1848, he and Salmon H. Keeler organized the firm of Berdan

& Keeler, dealers in general merchandise, the partners contributing to the capital stock of the firm, respectively, the sums of $156 and $132, their savings from clerkships. They were associated in successful trade for six years, and until the firm of Secor, Berdan & Co. was organized, in 1854, with which firm Mr. Berdan was connected until his retirement from active business, in January, 1877. He was for many years a stockholder and long a director in the Second National Bank; was a stockholder and for seven or eight years a director in the Toledo Gas Light and Coke Company; was a heavy stockholder and for an equal period a director in the Wabash Elevator Company, and he was among those who organized and put in operation the Maumee Rolling Mill, in which company he was from the first and until his death a director. Mr. Berdan died Nov. 13, 1887.

Frederick Bissell was born at East Windsor, Conn., Aug. 5, 1799. When young he learned the engraver's trade, but never followed it as a business. In 1827 he went to Lockport, N. Y., and engaged in the dry-goods trade. Coming to Toledo in 1836, he became the senior partner in the forwarding and commission firm of Bissell & Gardner. In 1844 he engaged in the dry-goods trade and continued the same until 1852, when he returned to the commission business, which he continued until his death, June 6, 1870. Mr. Bissell was a brother of Edward Bissell, and throughout his residence in Toledo maintained an honorable position as a citizen and business man.

John Poag was a native of Ohio and an adopted son of Francis Graham, a pioneer merchant of Huron county and subsequently in business at Ashland. While young Mr. Poag went to New York, where he rose to special prominence and success as a merchant, and at one time was a member of the well-known house of Kent, Poag & Co. About 1837 he invested in Toledo property, and subsequently built the "Poag Block," at the southeast corner of Summit and Madison streets. He died at Toledo, Dec. 17, 1867.

James M. Comstock was another early settler of Toledo, having come here in 1836, and throughout the thirty-four years of his residence he maintained the character of an honorable and useful citizen in his private and public relations. He died at Toledo, July 7, 1870.

Dr. J. V. D. Sutphen was a young physician from New Jersey. He was one of the earlier pioneers and became somewhat prominent in public matters as well as a physician, serving as a member of the Constitutional convention of Michigan which framed the Constitution of that State, in 1835. He was for a time in the mercantile business at Tremainesville.

TOLEDO AS A CITY.

The formative period of Toledo's history has now been treated of, and comprises the period extending from 1817 to 1837. After the consolidation of the rival villages both Vistula and Port Lawrence increased rapidly in wealth and population, and the need of a more

complete organization came to be felt. Naturally the question of a city organization came to be agitated, and, the proper application having been made, the legislature passed an act of incorporation of the city of Toledo, in the winter of 1836-7, and the first election under this charter was held in the spring following. John Berdan received the distinguished honor of being elected the first mayor of the city, the other officers chosen being as follows: City clerk, George H. Rich; treasurer, J. Baron Davis; attorney, Daniel O. Morton; fire engineer, Charles McLean; street commissioner, Ahira G. Hibbard; marshal, Calvin Comstock; assessors, Munson H. Daniels and Samuel Eddy. The members of the city council elected were: Northeast ward—Junius Flagg, James S. Way and Elijah Porter; Southeast ward—George B. Way, Stephen B. Comstock and Samuel R. Bradley.

John Berdan was born in New York City, Dec. 16, 1798. In early life he removed to Brunswick, Ohio, where he became a merchant, was elected justice of the peace, and was otherwise prominent in business as well as in social and religious circles. In September, 1835, he removed with his family to Toledo, where he soon engaged in the forwarding and commission business with B. H. Peckham (the firm name being Peckham & Co.), whose warehouse was at the foot of Lagrange street. As before stated, upon the organization of a city government for Toledo, in 1837, Mr. Berdan was chosen as its first mayor, being re-elected in 1838 and serving two years in that capacity. In 1839 he was elected by the State legislature an associate judge for Lucas county, and this position he filled with special credit until his death, Oct. 11, 1841.

Ahira G. Hibbard, who served as the first street commissioner, came to Toledo in 1835, and soon thereafter engaged in trade, in the firm of A. G. Hibbard & Co. He gained a prominent and exceptionally honorable standing as a citizen and as a business man. In February preceding his death he was elected associate justice for Lucas county. Mr. Hibbard died in Toledo, March 8, 1842, aged forty years.

As a comparison between the original and the present territory of the city, we insert here the boundaries as they were in 1837. The incorporating act or charter begins as follows:

"An Act to incorporate the City of Toledo:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, as follows: So much of the county of Lucas, bounded by a line beginning at the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 34, in township 9, south of range 7 east, thence drawn through the southeast corner of sections 27 and 23, same township, same range, till it is intersected by a line drawn in a due northwest course from the southeast corner of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 30, township 9 south, of range 8 east; thence by said intersecting line to its place of beginning, thence by the northeast line of land now owned by Benjamin F. Stickney, on the east half of the southeast fractional quarter of section 30, township 9 south, of range 8 east, thence by a line drawn in a southeast course to the center of the east channel of the Maumee river, thence up and

along the center of said channel in a southwesterly direction to that point which would be intersected by a continuation across said river of the south line of the land known and described as tract No. 6, in the Twelve-mile square Reservation, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, thence west to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 10, in township 3 in said Reservation; thence by a line drawn in a direct course to the place of beginning, shall be and hereby is declared to be a city, and the inhabitants thereof are created a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the 'City of Toledo,' and by that name shall be capable of contracting and being contracted with, of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, in all courts and places, and in all matters whatsoever; with power of purchasing, receiving, holding, occupying and conveying, real and personal estate, and may use a corporate seal, and change the same at pleasure."

The city was divided into two wards "until the council see fit to increase or alter the same," the division line being the southwest side of Cherry street and the continuation of said line to the northwestern boundary line of the city. The charter provided for annual elections, to be held on the first Monday in March in each year, at which the officers to be elected were a mayor, aldermen (three from each ward), treasurer, and marshal, "who shall hold their respective offices for one year and until their successors are chosen and qualified." It was provided that the election should in all things be conducted agreeably to the laws regulating township elections, for the time being. Six months' residence in the city was required of voters. The trustees and clerk of the township of Port Lawrence were to determine the result of the first election under the new charter, and subsequent elections were to be determined by the city council. The mayor was made the chief executive officer, and the head of the police of the city. As a judicial officer he was given "exclusive original jurisdiction of all cases for the violation of any ordinance of said city," and in criminal cases he was vested with powers co-equal with justices of the peace within the county of Lucas. He was given power to exercise the same jurisdiction and authority in civil cases, within the limits of said corporation, and was entitled to the same fees as justices of the peace in all cases. The city council was empowered to grant to the mayor such compensation as shall be approved by the concurring vote of two-thirds of all the members. It was many years before a separate police department was found necessary.

In addition to the officers already named power was conferred on the city council to appoint and at pleasure to remove a clerk, street commissioner, attorney for the city, one or more collectors, surveyors, and such other officers as the wants of the city may require; and to prescribe their several duties and the compensation which each should receive.

The most general grant of power was contained in the following section:

"The city council may make, publish, ordain, amend and repeal all such ordinances, by-laws and police regulations not contrary to the

laws of this state, for the good government and order of said city and the trade and commerce thereof, and as may be necessary to carry into effect the powers given to said council by this act; and enforce observance to all rules, ordinances, by-laws, and police regulations, made in pursuance of this act, by imposing penalties on any person violating the same, not exceeding fifty dollars for any offense, to be recovered, with costs, in an action of debt before the mayor, or by indictment for misdemeanor, upon the complaint of the common council." The Act also contains an enumeration of a large number of subjects over which it was intended the powers of the city council should extend. In every modification or revision of the city charter down to the present time this general grant of legislative power has been retained, but the enumeration of subjects intended to be covered by it has been extended as attention has been called to various evils or abuses which seemed to require especial attention in the course of the growth of the city in territory and population. Summarized as concisely as possible, the original list included the power to prohibit the selling or giving away of any ardent spirits by any storekeeper, trader or grocer to be drank in the shop, store, grocery, outhouse, yard or garden, owned or occupied by the person selling or giving away the same, except by innkeepers duly licensed; to regulate or prohibit shows, circuses or theatrical performances; the restraint and prohibition of gaming of all descriptions; the prevention of riots and disorderly assemblages; the suppression and restraint of disorderly houses, shows, and exhibitions; the abatement and regulation of trades and places which, though lawful in themselves, might be dangerous, unwholesome, or offensive in a city; the prevention of improper incumbrances of streets, alleys and sidewalks, and of rapid driving in the streets; to restrain and regulate the running at large of cattle, swine, sheep, goats, geese and dogs; the establishment of public pumps, wells, cisterns and water works; to regulate the burial of the dead; the regulation of "quality of bread and weight for the public market;" the regulation of the mooring of steamboats and other vessels, and the keeping of fires thereon; the restraint and regulation of runners for boats and stages; the appointment of watchmen and to prescribe their powers and duties; the regulation of the police of the city; the establishment and regulation of public markets; compelling the removal by the owner or occupant of buildings or grounds, from sidewalks, streets and alleys, of snow, dirt and rubbish, and from any part of his premises all such substances as would be detrimental to health.

The city council was given power to lay out, make, open, grade, pave, alter, or otherwise improve any road, street, lane, alley, highway, square, market-place, wharf, or slip, within said city, paying damages to be assessed by three disinterested, judicious freeholders. The council was authorized to levy annually on all property, real and personal, such percentage as, by the concurring vote of two-thirds of all the members, should be deemed necessary. The assessment roll for each ward was to be made out by the assessor of the ward, and returned by him to the clerk of the city, "at such time and in such

form as the council shall by ordinance direct," and the clerk was to lay it before the common council. That body was to consider, revise and equalize the assessments, after which the taxes were to be levied. This being done, the clerk was to make out a duplicate of the assessment roll, with the amount of taxes therein specified to be paid by each individual. The warrant of the common council to collect the taxes being attached to the list, the whole was to be delivered to the city collector, who was to execute it. The tax upon real estate was enforced by public sales of the several parcels thereof by the collector, "as is prescribed by the several acts regulating the mode of taxation in this State," and from which sale the owner might redeem in the same manner as "provided in said State laws regulating the mode of taxation." The tax was a lien on the land, charged from the time of levy of the tax, and a deed might be claimed on it by the purchaser of the tax sale after the period of redemption expired. Personal property was placed in a separate part of the tax list, and the tax thereon was collected by distress and sale at auction, as is prescribed by law.

The council was authorized to impose penalties for violations of ordinances in the shape of fines, not exceeding fifty dollars in any one case, to be recovered with costs, in an action of debt before the mayor.

The above is a summary of the original charter of the city of Toledo, stated as briefly as possible. Changes in it were made from time to time, and in 1852 the city passed substantially under a new charter, when the legislature passed a general measure under the title of "An Act to Provide for the Organization of Cities and Incorporated Villages." Under this act municipal corporations were divided into cities of the first class, cities of the second class, and incorporated villages. A population of not less than 5,000 and not more than 20,000 was considered of the second class, and in this class Toledo was placed. The new legislation left the boundaries of the city as before the change and the number of wards was not increased, but the date of the spring elections was changed from the first Monday in March to the first Monday in April. The elective officers were mayor, treasurer, marshal, and city solicitor, elected from the city at large, and from each ward there were two trustees. The term of office of the city solicitor was two years. Two trustees were to be elected at the first election in each ward, and by lot they were to decide which should serve one and which two years: thereafter one was to be elected annually in each ward for the term of two years. The terms of the other officers mentioned were to be annual, but in 1853 an amendment to this general grant of power was passed by the legislature, in which, among other changes, the term of the mayor in cities of the second class was made two years instead of one. The qualifications for suffrage were made to consist of an actual residence in the corporation or ward, in addition to the qualifications required under the general laws of the State of persons voting for State and county officers. The common council was authorized to elect a president, who should preside in the absence of the mayor, and a president pro tempore in the absence of the other two. A clerk was to be

chosen by the council. The duties of the city solicitor, treasurer, and marshal were defined. The council was to have the general control of the public funds, but its authority was limited by provisions intended as a safeguard against extravagance in expenditures and in taxation. Taxes might be levied as follows: A general city tax on all property subject to taxation, to defray general and incidental expenses, not to exceed three mills on the dollar; for the pay and support of the city police, not to exceed one mill, and for the maintenance of a fire department, not to exceed one mill. The city council was given the care, supervision and control of all public highways, bridges, streets, alleys, public squares, and commons, within the city, and it was made the duty of that body to see that the same were kept open and in repair, and free from nuisances. The council was given power to establish and organize fire companies, and each and every person having membership in such company was exempt in time of peace from the performance of military duty under the laws of the State.

By act of the legislature, passed in March, 1874, the city council was constituted of two branches—a board of aldermen and a board of councilmen—the former consisting of one and the latter of two members from each ward. By further enactment of the State legislature, passed in the session of 1880-81, a system of Metropolitan Police was provided for Toledo. The commissioners constituting the police board, selected by the governor, were given full powers for the management of the police department, and its administration was successful in giving the city a more efficient service. The plan, however, was not permitted to continue long, and was soon succeeded by the system, consisting of one commissioner elected from each ward of the city, who, with the mayor, constituted the police board.

The present organization of the city government is in accordance with the Paine revision of the municipal code of Ohio. The management of all municipal affairs is vested in a board of control, whose head is the mayor, assisted by the director of public service and the director of public safety, appointees of the mayor. The director of public service has supervision over the various sub-departments: engineering, streets, water-works, harbors and bridges, cemeteries, workhouse, markets, sidewalks. The director of public safety has supervision over the police and fire departments. The mayor is president of the board of health, which is composed of five members. The other city officers are president of the council, city clerk, city solicitor, city auditor, city treasurer, building inspector, smoke inspector and sealer of weights and measures. The sinking fund department, appointed by the mayor, is composed of four members. The city council, the legislative body of the city, is made up of one councilman from each of the thirteen wards and three councilmen-at-large. The police court, presided over by an elective judge, is furnished with a prosecutor from the city solicitor's office. The clerk of the police court is elected.

The following is a list of all who have held the office of mayor of the city since its incorporation, in 1837, the year given being the time of the election of each, and the term of service extending to the

year given as the time of the election of his successor: 1837, John Berdan; 1839, Hezekiah D. Mason; 1840, Myron H. Tilden; 1843, James Myers; 1844, George B. Way; 1845, Richard Mott; 1846, Emery D. Potter; 1849, Daniel O. Morton; 1850, Caleb F. Abbott; 1851, Charles M. Dorr; 1852, Daniel McBain; 1852, Egbert B. Brown; 1852, Ira L. Clark; 1852, Mavor Brigham; 1853, Charles M. Dorr; 1857, Alexander B. Brownlee; 1860, Alexander H. Newcomb; 1861, John J. Manor; 1863, Charles M. Dorr; 1867, Charles A. King; 1869, William Kraus; 1871, William W. Jones; 1875, Guido Marx; 1877, William W. Jones; 1879, Jacob Romeis; 1885, Samuel F. Forbes; 1887, J. Kent Hamilton; 1891, V. J. Emmick; 1893, Guy G. Major; 1897, Samuel M. Jones; 1904, Robert H. Finch; 1905, Brand Whitlock, the present incumbent. Many of these gentlemen have been given appropriate mention on other pages of this work.

Mavor Brigham immigrated with his family from Oneida county, New York, to Toledo in May, 1835. He had learned the carpentry trade in his youth and after coming west he followed the business of building and contracting for many years. Later he conducted a hardware business in which he was engaged for a considerable period. He labored diligently and expended freely of time and money in organizing and establishing the First Congregational Church of Toledo, which now forms so important a part of the religious element of the city. He held several public positions in the township and city governments and faithfully discharged the duties of all. Mr. Brigham died Jan. 8, 1897.

Alexander Bruce Brownlee was born in Falkirk, Scotland, in 1806; came to the United States in 1832, locating at Maumee City, and engaging in the grocery and provision trade as partner in the firm of Pratt & Brownlee. In 1847, the firm of Brownlee & Pendleton commenced business in the canal elevators, then just built on the river at the foot of Madison street, in Toledo, and which were afterward owned by C. A. King & Company. That was the first steam elevator warehouse on the river, if not the pioneer of the lakes. After varying experience in trade, Mr. Brownlee retired, and in 1857 was chosen as mayor of Toledo by a remarkable majority; was re-elected in 1859, and resigned during that term to become the secretary of the Fire & Marine Insurance Company, which position he held at the time of his death, March 17, 1872. He always sustained the character of an honest man, and enjoyed in full measure the confidence of his fellow citizens.

Alexander Huntington Newcomb was born at Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, Aug. 6, 1824, being the eighth of a family of nine children. When he was about a year old, his parents removed to Rochester, N. Y., where they remained eight years. After a short residence in Buffalo and at Detroit, the family, in the fall of 1835, came to Toledo, then a young village just struggling for life and recognition. The limited school privilege of Alexander's childhood greatly circumscribed his educational acquirements, he attending for but three months after he was twelve years old, when he set out upon life's activity. His first work was that of carrier for the *Blade* in its

earliest days. When twelve years old, he became a clerk in a store, where he remained for two years, subsequently occupying a like position in a drug and hardware store. When eighteen years old, he began an apprenticeship at the painter's trade, and after mastering its details he opened a shop on the southwest corner of Summit and Adams streets, and for more than a quarter of a century was successfully and extensively engaged in house, sign and ornamental painting, graining, etc. During a portion of the year 1856, he was engaged in the hardware trade on the corner of Monroe and St. Clair streets. He was among the earliest members of the independent fire department of the city, being connected with old "No. 1," and he remained actively in that relation until the organization of the paid department. He was one of the organizers of the first hook and ladder company of Toledo, in 1847. With a love for the military, he joined the Toledo Guards in 1844, and while a member of the gun squad lost his left arm in firing a salute at a Democratic meeting, Sept. 24, 1856. He remained with the company until it was disbanded, in 1861. In 1857 he was elected justice of the peace, serving with credit three years. In 1860, he was chosen mayor of Toledo, in which office he was earnest and efficient in the maintenance of law and order and sound morals, in which he was supported by the better element of the city, although frequently brought in collision with the vicious and the lawless, whose combined action, irrespective of political affiliations, was sufficient to defeat him when a candidate for re-election, in 1861. In 1865 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, serving until 1869.

Samuel Milton Jones was a native of Wales, born Aug. 3, 1846, and came to America with his parents when he was three years old. The family settled in Lewis county, Central New York, reached by way of the Erie canal. At the age of eighteen, the future mayor journeyed to Titusville, Pa., having heard of the opportunities in the oil regions for money-making. There he found work, and in the course of time, from a poor boy, laboring for days' wages in other men's interests, he himself engaged in producing crude petroleum from the earth, becoming an oil producer in 1870. In 1886 he came to the Ohio oil fields and began producing oil at Lima. Subsequently he followed the business in Ohio and Indiana, and to some extent in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In 1893 he invented some important improvements in appliances for producing oil, and, finding manufacturers unwilling to make the articles — fearing a financial loss—he concluded to manufacture them himself, and in 1894 started his business in Toledo under the name of the Acme Sucker Rod Company. In the spring of 1897, he purchased a lot adjoining his factory and proceeded to equip it with everything necessary for an outing ground for the public, naming it Golden Rule Park. He was elected chief executive of Toledo, by the combined vote of the laboring class and church-going element, in 1897, and he was successively re-elected, standing alone as an independent candidate, in 1899, 1901, and 1903. He died while serving his fourth term, July 12, 1904.

The present limits of the city of Toledo may be defined as follows: Beginning on the shore of Lake Erie where it is intersected by the line between sections 16 and 21, township 9, south of range 8 east; running thence west to the Ottawa river; thence with that stream to West Central avenue; thence west on the line of West Central avenue to the line between sections 27 and 28, township 9 south of range 7 east; thence south on that section line to the most southern boundary of Washington township; thence west to the quarter-section line; thence south to the line between sections 4 and 9, township 3, of the Twelve-mile square Reservation; thence west to the half-section line in township 9, and southwest to the northwest corner of section 16, all in the same township; thence south to the south line of section 16; thence east to the east line of same section; thence south to the main channel of the Maumee river; thence down the Maumee river to the Wood county line; thence east to the line between sections 17 and 18, township 10 south of range 8 east; thence north to the southwest corner of section 5, same township; thence northeast to the center of section 33, in township 9 south, of range 8 east; thence north to Duck creek; thence northeast along Duck creek to its mouth; and thence across Maumee river to the place of beginning. The actual territory embraced within these limits is a little less than twenty-eight square miles. The estimated population of the city in 1910 was 178,863.

LABOR TROUBLES.

All cities have riots, at some time in their history, and Toledo had her share in 1877, when general and widespread restlessness prevailed throughout the country and the demands of organized labor for better wages and shorter hours were attended with scenes of violence and collisions with the civil authorities in many States. It has been well said that "this was the period of strikes and boycotts," and it marked the beginning of an era of low prices, occasioned by a diminution of the supply of primary money—by which all values are measured—from which there was little permanent relief until the mines of South Africa and Alaska turned their golden streams into the channels of commerce and industry, in 1898. At the period of which we write, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the New York Central and Lake Shore systems of railway lines were affected and freight traffic on all lines was at a standstill in the large centers of population, particularly at Pittsburg, which was the scene of the deadly contest between the riotous strikers and their employers and the civil authorities. And it could not be expected that a city like Toledo, with its importance as a railroad center, should escape. The Air Line Junction car shops was the first local concern to feel the effects of the strike, when, at 1 o'clock p.m., on July 23, under the lead of parties from Cleveland, about one hundred men entered the shops, shut down the engine and ordered the workmen to quit, which they did. Very soon the employes in the warehouses, yards, and freight-houses joined the movement, and operations in every department were suspended. A large meeting of strikers and sym-

pathizers was held in the old Fifth ward, the same day, and those present were addressed by different persons in spirit and terms calculated to justify the movement and inflame passion to greater lawlessness. The main result of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution requesting every laboring man to abstain from working until he received $1.50 per day, and providing for the appointment of a committee of three laboring men from each ward, "to call upon the proprietors and managers of all factories, lumber yards and firms, and request them to pay their hands $1.50 per day." In accordance with this resolution, a committee of twenty-four was appointed, and the next morning a large crowd assembled at the United States Hotel, a leader was selected, and the committee started to make the proposed visits. The procession, embracing about two hundred men, proceeded from Perry down Water street to the Pennsylvania railroad depot, stopping on the way to call upon all whom they found at work to fall into line, and many complied with the request. The crowd passed from street to street, meeting no resistance at any point, but the air was full of rumors that the leaders of the movement intended to do violence. The march continued from 10 a. m. until about 3 p. m., when it was suspended for the reason that there was "no more worlds to conquer," as all places were found closed after that hour. Upon the call of Mayor William W. Jones, a large meeting was held at Market Space on the evening of July 25, when brief addresses were made. A resolution was adopted requesting the mayor to appoint a Committee of Safety, to consist of not less than twenty from each ward, whose duty it was made to enroll the law-abiding citizens for the purpose of assisting the authorities in sustaining order. Upon the call of Sheriff Moore, a meeting was held at the court house on the morning of July 26, for more thorough organization in support of the committee which the mayor had appointed in compliance with the resolution of the meeting of the night previous. To this end, a force of citizen soldiery was raised for the common defense and seven companies were organized for regular military drill and patrol, being composed largely of ex-soldiers. This force was at once armed and took the field, and the spirit of disorder was checked in time to prevent further and more serious trouble.

PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDINGS, ETC.

The origin of the present water-works system of Toledo is of comparatively recent date, though from the earliest settlement the matter of a proper supply of acceptable water for beverage and domestic purposes was a consideration of serious concern. The nature of soil and topography of the locality plainly showed that whatever might temporarily be done in that direction, measures would ere long become necessary for securing a supply better in quality and more ample in quantity than any to be furnished by ordinary excavated wells. The general presence of clay soil clearly forbade dependence on what could be little more than the accumulation of surface drainage, which from the first was made unfit by the annual decay of heavy vegetable

growth, and must become yearly more unfit by the offal of increasing population. With nothing better than theory to act upon, steps were taken by different individuals looking to a test of the faith that underlying Toledo was an abundant supply of pure, healthy water, which was accessible by boring through the rock by which it was covered. Among those entertaining such faith was the late Lyman Wheeler, who commenced boring for water at his store, corner of Monroe and St. Clair streets (now the site of the Wheeler Block). In June, 1850, at the depth of fifty-five feet, water was reached, and it rose to within six feet of the surface. The water was found to be pure and clear, but was not as "soft" as had been hoped for, which fact was a source of serious disappointment. The second well of this kind was sunk on Jefferson street, between Summit and St. Clair, and was bored about 1853. The increase of population in the city and the growing importance of her thriving industries made imperative the demand for an ample water supply and led to much discussion and many proposed plans. So long as the demand for fire-quenching purposes could be met from the river and the canal, no inconvenience existed which could not be overcome by efforts of the firemen; but in the course of time improvements got beyond such sources of supply, and other provision was found indispensable. On June 9, 1853, the city council provided for four public wells, one to be located near the corner of Summit and Lagrange, another near the corner of Summit and Cherry, another near the corner of Summit and Adams, and the fourth near the corner of St. Clair and Washington. In connection with these wells reservoirs were to be provided for the use of the fire department. But notwithstanding the early and continued agitation of the question, actual progress toward establishing an efficient water-works system was not made until 1873, various causes interfering to delay the project. In that year a site was selected on the west bank of the Maumee river and on those parts of lots 16 and 17, River Tract 9, lying between Broadway and the river, and buildings were erected. Such was the energetic prosecution of the work that on Dec. 29, 1873, water was delivered in the city.

The idea of a city filtration plant took tangible form in 1902, when the board of water-works commissioners—Henry Keller, William Kuhlman and W. T. Davies—appointed a water purification commission to make a complete investigation of the subject as it would apply to Toledo, and to report a plan best adapted to its needs. Noah H. Swayne, Dr. W. C. Chapman and W. S. Brainard acted as advisory board. That commission was composed of Allen Hazen of Milwaukee, G. H. Benzenburg of Cincinnati, and William G. Clark of Toledo. It reported in favor of using the Maumee river as a supply, rather than the canal, artificial ponds, etc., and that the site be some place on up-river property. The mechanical system of filtration, i. e., through the use of chemicals, rather than the slow sand process, was also favored. Toledo's first board of public service appointed Charles L. Parmelee, of New York, to advise the engineers in the development of the plan recommended by the board of experts, and the State board of health approved the plans. The site of the plant is between the Country

Club and the Remmel property, on both sides of Broadway, where the land was purchased of Judge John H. Doyle and John Kumler. The first work was done in December, 1905, the project having been tied up in the courts for a while. The main contracts were let in May, 1907, and, through a change in administration, William G. Clark replaced Charles Parmelee as consulting engineer. The plant as it stands consists of two large buildings, with equipment—the filtration building and the pumping plant—both of brick, two concrete settling beds of a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons each; beneath the surface a pure water reservoir of 5,000,000 gallons, and beneath the surface and built of concrete, the great conduit leading from the filtration plant down Broadway to the pumping station. The plant is so planned that additions to the capacity up to 60,000,000 gallons may be obtained by the addition of other units. It is to have an ultimate capacity of 60,000,000 gallons a day, more than four times that which it is now called upon to deliver, the capacity at the present time being 20,000,000 gallons. The water consumption of the city at this time is about 13,000,000 gallons daily. The main contract for this work was let to the Norwood Engineering Company, of Florence, Mass., for $483,000. It included the filter plant itself, the clear water basin, the grading of the grounds, the lighting, the roadways, about 1,000 feet of conduit, and the main from the pumping station to the filter plant. The company sublet $306,000 worth of this work to the A. Bentley Sons Company, of Toledo. This is the only plant in the country using gas producers to supply the motive power, and these and the engines and generators were installed by the Rathbun-Jones Company, of Toledo, at a contract price of $71,000. The W. G. Nagel Company installed the switchboards and electrical apparatus to the extent of $1,000. The A. Bentley Sons Company got the contract for building the pumping station through which the raw water is lifted from the river and pumped into the filters, the price of this work being $41,000. James Rooney put in the intake for $22,000; Wicks Boiler Company, of Saginaw, were paid $11,000 for steel pipe, etc.; the four sections of conduit were put in by Watters & Tansey for $43,000, M. Rabbitt & Company for $18,000, McKinney Brothers for $49,000, and by Watters & Tansey for $52,000. Roe, Stebbins & Company, of Detroit, supplied the valves for $12,000; the Norwood Engineering Company supplied special steel castings for $5,000, and the United States Pipe & Foundry Company, pipe, for $25,000. It is estimated by the city officials that the expense of operating the plant annually will be between $30,000 and $35,000, this paying the cost of the chemicals used in softening the water, for filtration, and the salaries of the sixteen men employed. After being pumped from the river the water goes through the sedimentation beds, then through the sand filters, then into the clear water basin or pumped directly into the conduit, through which it flows by gravitation down Broadway beneath the ground and under Delaware creek to the Broadway pumping plant, from which it is forced by the big pumps there to every section of the city. The cost of the filtration plant complete was about $900,000, and in its construction, with hundreds of men employed at times, there

was but one fatality, when a rope broke and a beam struck a workman, crushing his skull. Labor troubles were few. The city was first given the benefit of pure filtered water Feb. 24, 1910, and the plant is in every respect a model municipal utility. It has the great advantage of municipal ownership, and its mains reach nearly every corner of the city and beyond the corporation limits in some instances. Probably no department of the city government is now developed to such a high state of efficiency as the water department.

Closely allied to Toledo's water-works system, and quite as essential, is the sewerage system, than which no city can boast a more perfect one, and few equally complete and satisfactory. The first sewer constructed in Toledo was placed in Monroe street, in 1848. It extended from the river 1,700 feet on Monroe, and then east 300 feet to the lagoon between that street and Jefferson. The second was in Jackson street and extended from the river to St. Clair street—850 feet—with an open drain from St. Clair to the canal, a distance of 1,400 feet. Since the construction of the two sewers named, that branch of improvement has gone forward with more or less of regularity until the city now possesses one of the best systems of drainage in the country. Each year witnesses an extension of the sewerage system to meet the growing demands, and it is a matter of civic pride that this, like Toledo's water-supply system, is equaled in completeness and utility by few and surpassed by none.

The first government office established at Toledo was the postoffice. As elsewhere stated, the first postoffice in Port Lawrence township was located at Tremainesville and bore the name Port Lawrence, with Cyrus Fisher as postmaster. When the villages of Vistula and Port Lawrence were started, in 1832, each had a postoffice—Theodore Bissell and Junius Flagg acting as postmaster for the former place and Stephen B. Comstock for the latter. Upon the consolidation of the two villages, in 1833, the postoffice took the name of Toledo, with Stephen B. Comstock as postmaster, and his term of service continued until 1836. His successors have been: 1836 to 1839, Emery D. Potter; 1839 to 1841, Joseph B. Gardner; 1841 to 1845, Andrew Palmer; 1845 to 1849, Truman C. Everts; 1849 to 1853, Hezekiah D. Mason; 1853 to 1861, John E. Hunt; 1861 (until his death a few weeks after his appointment), George Walbridge; 1861 to 1865, Edward P. Bassett; 1865 to 1866, Dennison Steele; 1866 (not confirmed by the U. S. Senate), Albert G. Clark; 1866 to 1870, Alexander Reed; 1870 to 1874, Ezekiel V. McMaken; 1874 to 1878, Patrick H. Dowling; 1878 to 1882, Charles H. Eddy; 1882 to 1887, Patrick H. Dowling; 1887 to 1891, George E. Lorenz; 1891 to 1895, J. M. Brown; 1895 to 1899, C. Rudolph Brand; 1899 and present incumbent, William H. Tucker.

Theodore W. Bissell left Livingston county, New York, in 1824, and went to Tecumseh, Mich., or rather to the place which subsequently became Tecumseh, and there he took up government land and was married to Miss Cynthia M. Spofford, daughter of Abner Spofford, who, with his family, was among the first settlers at that point—that being the first marriage of white persons in what is now

Lenawee county, there then being no clergyman west of Detroit and Monroe. In 1828 Mr. Bissell returned to Lockport, N. Y., where he remained a short time and then came to Toledo, where his brother Edward had become interested. Not many years thereafter he went to Texas and died there. Mrs. Bissell subsequently was married to W. W. Tilton, who settled at Tecumseh in 1825.

Truman C. Everts commenced his residence in Toledo as a clerk in the Toledo postoffice, in 1835. Under the administration of Mr. Polk, he was postmaster, and his service in the office embraced altogether a period of eighteen years, affording general satisfaction to the public. Some time after retiring from the postmastership he was appointed United States assessor for Montana and removed to that Territory, where he resided a number of years. He was one of the Langdon party that explored the upper valley of the Yellowstone river, in the months of August and September, 1870. Unfortunately, he became separated from his companions and was lost for a period of thirty-seven days, with out any of the ordinary means of subsistence. He wandered for days and weeks in a famishing condition, and the narrative of his terrible experience furnishes a chapter in the history of human endurance, exposure, and escape as incredible as it is painfully instructive and entertaining. His adventures and suffering are graphically described in *Scribner's Monthly*, for November, 1871. Mount Everts was named in his honor, and it was in the vicinity of that mountain that his suffering and privation were experienced.

Ezekiel V. McMaken was a native of Butler county, Ohio, born in 1820. When he was thirteen years old the family removed to Fort Wayne, Ind. In early manhood he went to New York City, where he was engaged in business for twenty-two years, and thence, in 1864, he removed to Toledo. Here he embarked in the mercantile business, and also, under the administration of President Grant, served as postmaster from 1870 to 1874. He continued to make his home in Toledo until his death, in November, 1889.

Shortly after the villages of Port Lawrence and Vistula were consolidated under the name of Toledo, the postoffice was located near the east corner of Oak street (now Jackson street), on the river side of Summit street, Oak street being the line between the two villages. It was moved later across the street, in a building next to White's Hall, now the Neuhausel Brothers' place of business. It was again moved further up, on the river side of the street, into what was then known as the Blade Building, now the Waldorf, near the corner of Madison avenue, where it remained until the government building, at the corner of Madison and St. Clair streets, was finished and taken possession of, in 1853. This building gave ample accommodations for transacting the business necessary at that time, but with the phenomenal growth of the city and the enlargement of the demands upon the postoffice, to meet the urgent need the United States government decided upon a new building. The old building was demolished in 1882 and the one now in use was completed in 1888. The postoffice was conducted during the interim in the old Masonic building, on the corner of Superior and Adams streets. It was contemplated that this would answer all

purposes for fifty years to come, but the business got beyond the capacity of the building in about ten years. The new postoffice, now being constructed, covers almost two and one-half acres of ground, and, in addition to the several sub-stations, will require a staff of 305 men to handle the business, that being the number now employed. The building throughout will be finished and furnished after the most approved style, and it will give the government's postal service and other offices in Toledo a home commensurate with their importance and dignity, and it will also be worthy of the city. The site of the building is the block bounded by Jefferson, Madison, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

PUBLIC PARKS.

Toledo has a park system of which the citizens may well be proud. It consists of 920 acres, scattered throughout the different wards of the city, and there is not a man, woman or child living in any part of Toledo who cannot reach an open space of grass and fresh air in a five minutes' walk from home. And most of the park lands have been purchased by the city within the last quarter century. In fact, although Toledo has some of the most beautiful natural parks in the country, it is only within the last few years that work of an extensive character has been attempted to improve them. And the 920 acres of park land, as the result, now presents some of the finest breathing places and recreation grounds to be found in any large city in the United States. A chain of boulevards is now laid out about the city to the extent of nearly twenty miles. About one-third of this chain has been placed in a fine surfaced condition for use, while nearly half of the remainder has been graded and made ready for the paving. What is left will be rushed to completion at the earliest date at the cost of about $1,500,000. One large boulevard extends entirely around the larger or western portion of the city, beginning at Walbridge Park, sweeping through some of the most beautiful natural scenery on the outskirts, and along Ottawa river to Bay View Park. The East Toledo boulevard, which will eventually encircle East Toledo, now extends from Collins to Navarre Park. Walbridge, at the southern end of Broadway, has long been a favorite resort for citizens and visitors, situated as it is on the bank of the Maumee river at its widest expanse, with well paved driveways and broad walks amid stately trees and delightful shrubbery. The Zoo, in Walbridge Park, contains one of the best collections of animals, fowls and reptiles to be found in the Middle West.

Ottawa Park is by far the largest in the city, embracing 280 acres on the western border, the beautiful Ottawa river flowing through it. Bay View Park, at the mouth of the Maumee river, containing 202 acres, is at present partially undeveloped, but will one day make one of the finest parks in the country. Central Grove Park, containing 100 acres, intersected by the Ottawa river, is another scenic breathing place upon which much time and money has lately been spent by the park department with most satisfactory results. Lake Erie

Park and the Casino, on Maumee bay, is one of the most famous resorts in this part of the country. Sixteen miles north, on the lake shore, is Toledo Beach, noted for being the finest fresh water bathing beach on the Great Lakes. Collins and Navarre parks are two beautiful parks on the East Side. There are numerous small parks scattered about within the city, the finest of which is Court House Square, seven acres in extent, encircling the county court-house, brilliantly lighted with several hundred electric lamps at night. Situated in the heart of the city, it is one of the most popular resting places in Toledo. Swayne Field, out Monroe street, contains the base-ball ground of the American Association. The Fair Grounds, out Dorr street, have been placed in excellent condition. The site of the new water purification plant, up the Maumee river, will soon be made into a beautiful park with paved drives and walks.

The parks and boulevards of the city are supervised by a park commission, the members of which are Cornelius J. Nolan, Charles M. Nordhoff, and William Beatty, with Milton L. Moore as secretary and superintendent. To the energy and skill of Superintendent Moore is due largely the development of Toledo's parks.

CHARITIES, HOSPITALS, ETC.

"The poor ye always have with you." This indictment of social conditions which existed nineteen hundred years ago is equally applicable to those of the Twentieth century, and Toledo is no exception to the universal rule in these later days. But the benevolence of the city's more prosperous residents in the support of the great number of charitable organizations for the aid of the unfortunate ones who are unable to keep the wolf from the door, is one of the things of which the Future Great may well be proud. Nearly all the churches of Toledo have auxiliary societies, composed mostly of the women of the church, which deal more or less with charitable work, and there are numerous asylums and homes within the city. The municipality and the county, with poor departments, contribute largely to the succor of the poor, and besides there are charitable organizations which contribute to the relief of the financially distressed. Among the most notable charitable institutions where destitute people are cared for in the city are: The Flower Industrial Home for Girls, conducted by Rev. Samuel Bartlett at 1324 Superior; Home for the Aged, 1616 Starr avenue; Lutheran Home for the Old People, Seeman near Wheeling, Rev. F. J. Schmeltz superintendent; Lutheran Orphans' Home, Seeman third west of Wheeling, Rev. F. J. Schmeltz superintendent; Old Ladies' Home, northwest corner of Collingwood and West Central avenues, matron Mrs. Minnie Lambert; St. Anthony's Orphanage, southeast corner of Frederick and Cherry, conducted by the Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns); Salvation Army Industrial Home, Michigan and Illinois, Adjutant Malcom Salmond in charge; Thalian Tuberculosis Dispensary, 118 Michigan, under the management of the Thalian Club; Toledo Day Nursery, 11 Twelfth street, Isabel Booklass matron; Toledo Boys' Home, 20 Eleventh street, Cora Obert matron; Toledo

Girls' Home, 3434 Monroe, Mrs. Ida M. Hilty superintendent. Each of these has its special form of charity and all are doing a great amount of good.

The hospital accommodations of Toledo are abundant. The first steps taken toward establishing a permanent hospital was in 1855, by the Sisters of Charity. They first occupied a two-story frame building on Superior street, near Cherry, but in 1858 they moved into a brick building of their own, 40x50 feet and three stories high, on Cherry street, and it was first called the Orphan Asylum, the building being intended for both asylum and hospital. Credit for the idea and successful establishment of this asylum and hospital is given to Rev. A. Campion, pastor of St. Francis de Sales church, at Toledo, at that time. It finally took the name by which it has since been known—St. Vincent Hospital—and it is a well organized and useful institution.

In September, 1874, steps were taken by the Woman's Christian Association for the establishment in Toledo of a hospital for the benefit of such persons as might have need of accommodations to be furnished thereby. Property on Union street was purchased and the first patient was admitted in October, 1874. At the present time there are in the city the Jefferson Hospital, at 1403 Jefferson avenue; the Maternity Home and Foundlings' Hospital, at 1609 Summit street, and of which Mrs. Jennie Bannister is superintendent; the Deaconess Home and Hospital, at 2364 Robinwood avenue, and of which Emma E. Enders is superintendent; the Robinwood Hospital, at 2517 Robinwood avenue, of which Miss Mabel Morrison is superintendent; St. Vincent's Hospital before mentioned; the Toledo Hospital, on Cherry street between Bancroft and Sherman, of which Miss Clara Williams is superintendent; and the Thalian Tuberculosis Dispensary, already mentioned.

Thus it will be seen that the people of Toledo have by charity or otherwise made ample provision for the sick and suffering among them, and the hospitals are well supplied with the requisites demanded by modern sanitary science, being in these respects fully abreast of the times. And besides the regularly established hospitals there are a number of asylums, houses of refuge, industrial schools for boys and girls, homes for the aged and the friendless; for the wayward, for infants, for foundlings, and for orphans; there are also, several benevolent aid societies and associations largely maintained by the charity of citizens, and designed to care for the infirm, the destitute, the struggling, the fallen, to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and bind up the wounds of the afflicted.

FRATERNAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The social spirit of the city of Toledo is revealed in a long list of secret and benevolent societies, and from the records of each organization it would seem that each one is prosperous. The first meeting of the Masonic fraternity in the city was held on Jan. 1, 1847. The first officials of "Toledo Lodge, No. 144" were: Levi S. Lownsbury, master; Daniel McBain, senior warden; Thomas D. Thomas, junior warden; H. W. Goettel, treasurer, and J. Landman, secretary. The

charter members of the lodge were Levi S. Lownsbury, Robert H. Timpany, Jacob Landman, Robert N. Lawton, Daniel McBain, Henry W. Goettel, Thomas D. Thomas, S. Haskins, Thomas Dunlap, Myron H. Tilden, Jerome Myers, Abel W. Fairbanks and David Plough.

Rubicon Lodge, No. 237 was organized Jan. 31, 1853. Among the charter members were Robert H. Timpany, Ezra Bliss, Thomas Dunlap, Hezekiah L. Hosmer, John Kaufman, William H. Hall, Willard W. Howe and James Love. Robert H. Timpany was the first master, Ezra Bliss was senior warden, and Thomas Dunlap was junior warden. This lodge has been quite prosperous. Sanford L. Collins Lodge No. 396 came next in point of organization, the date of which event was Aug. 8, 1867. The original officers were: John G. Norton, worshipful master; Louis H. Pike, senior warden; David R. Austin, junior warden; John Stevens, treasurer, and C. B. Benedict, secretary. Collingwood Lodge, No. 457, at Tremainsville, was instituted in 1871; and Yondota Lodge No. 572 completes the list of what is known in Masonic circles as the "Blue lodges" in Toledo.

In 1846 was organized the first chapter of Royal Arch Masons in this vicinity, under the name of "Fort Meigs Chapter." It was organized at Perrysburg, Wood county, and there it remained until about the year 1850, when the growing importance of Toledo being apparent, and a chapter being needed here, it was deemed best to remove the one at Perrysburg to this place. The early history is very obscure from its organization to 1853, owing to the records having been destroyed by fire soon after its removal to Toledo. The petitioners for a charter in 1846, were Thomas Clark, Hezekiah L. Hosmer, Paul Hawes, Alexander Anderson, John Bates, Andrew Young, Daniel Knowles, Ephraim Wood, and Levi S. Lownsbury. Toledo Chapter No. 161 was instituted Oct. 4, 1894, being the second chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Toledo, and with Port Lawrence Chapter, No. 176, completes the list. Of the Royal and Select Masters there is one council in the city: Toledo Council, No. 33.

On Sept. 17, 1847, the first commandery in the city of Toledo was organized, and the first Knight created was Hezekiah L. Hosmer, who afterward was for many years its commander. The charter was granted by the Grand Commandery of Ohio, in 1848, and the first officers under this charter were W. L. Harris, eminent commander; Hezekiah L. Hosmer, generalissimo; D. H. Wheeler, captain-general; Levi S. Lownsbury, prelate; W. H. Newton, senior warden; Daniel Segur, junior warden; W. J. Daniels, treasurer; Henry Bennett, recorder; Thomas Clarke, standard bearer; Benjamin Joy, sword bearer; W. W. Winter, warden; F. Corlett, sentinel. The St. Omer Commandery No. 59 was instituted Nov. 9, 1900.

To epitomize the Masonic order in Toledo there are now, thanks to the persistent work of the members of the organizations, four Blue lodges, three Royal Arch Chapters, two Commanderies of Knights Templars, the Scottish Rite bodies, three Eastern Star, and four lodges of Colored Masons. One of the acts of Masonry in the city was the erection of the Masonic Temple, which is one of the most beautiful lodge buildings in the State.

Wapaukonica Lodge No. 38 was the pioneer Odd Fellows' lodge in the city of Toledo, and it was duly instituted May 19, 1845, by Past Grand Master David Churchill, of Cincinnati. L. Watkins was installed as noble grand, Charles A. King as vice-grand, and C. G. Keeler as recording secretary. In 1869, Robert Blum Lodge No. 413 was instituted, the charter members being John Schrink, George W. Speyer, Charles Oeckel, John Homberger, H. Thorner, William Clouse, George J. Scheurman, F. Voight, C. M. Schiely, J. Meyer, George Weber, Henry Hug, F. Burwick, Charles Rossman, H. Mayer, and E. R. Minneker. On June 14, 1872, a new lodge was instituted in Toledo, known as Maumee Valley Lodge No. 515. It was instituted by Belden Seymour, past grand master, the first officers installed being: F. W. Brooks, noble grand; F. Raitz, vice-grand; E. W. Klinck, recording secretary; George Marquardt, permanent secretary, and F. Lanman, treasurer. The other Toledo lodges are: Corn City Lodge No. 734, Central Grove Lodge No. 891, Lucas Lodge No. 876, Northern Star Lodge No. 824, Toledo Lodge No. 402, and Viking Lodge No. 892. In the city there are twenty organizations of all sorts of the Odd Fellows fraternity. Inasmuch as this organization was the first to take root in the newly formed city of Toledo, its growth has been favored with that advantage. It has expanded to the extent that there are lodges of the uniformed rank and a number of organizations of which women are the directing geniuses.

Toledo Lodge No. 20 of the Knights of Pythias order was organized Dec. 29, 1869. Among those who became members of this pioneer lodge of the Knights of Pythias were James H. Boggis, Joseph W. Cummings, John P. Jones, John B. Langdon, M. O. Merrill, P. H. Foster, E. S. Dodd, William W. Alcorn, and Henry S. Bunker, which gentlemen constituted the first corps of officers. William Tell Lodge (German) was instituted in 1887, and Charles Sumner Lodge, Anthony Wayne Lodge, Lucas Lodge, and Concord Lodge were instituted in 1882. From that time forward the order grew rapidly in popular favor and in membership, and Harrison Lodge and Steedman Lodge were organized within the next few years. Since then Yondota Lodge has been instituted, and there are now in existence in the city nine lodges in all. The Uniform Rank division of the order is also represented by Toledo Company No. 35. Auburn Temple of Auburndale, Martha Washington Temple No. 34, Toledo Temple No. 54, and Yondota Temple No. 81 are the lodges of Pythian Sisters.

Toledo Lodge No. 73 is an organization of the Knights of Honor, and is in a prosperous condition in the city.

The Royal Arcanum instituted Toledo Council in Toledo Oct. 29, 1877, and three councils are now in existence in the city, known respectively as East Toledo, Maumee, and Toledo.

Toledo, as to its number of lodges, compares favorably with any city of its size in the United States, and of the many who find a home here it is practically impossible in the space allowed to give an individual mention of more than a few. In doing this an effort has been made to select those which to the greatest extent have withstood the vicissitudes of years. The younger organizations are equally entitled

to honorable mention, and if it were possible to do so within the scope of this work it would cheerfully be given them. The local lodges of Elks and Eagles have had a phenomenal growth in the period since their formation, and are constantly increasing in membership.

The Modern Woodmen of America, one of the largest orders in existence, has eight active lodge organizations in the city.

There are a great many Catholic organizations, of which may be mentioned the lodge of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the two lodges of Druids. The work of these lodges has been co-operative with the work of the Roman Catholic church and the result has been shown in the interest taken in the acquiring of insurance protection and in the fraternal features of the lodges.

There are five lodges of the Independent Order of Foresters in the city. The large number of fraternal organizations in Toledo point to the vast fraternal spirit which pervades the "Future Great City," and the fact that Toledo is a city of home-loving men and women. And women are not weak in their organizations. In the auxiliaries to the Masonic, Odd Fellows, and other organizations are found membership as great if not greater than any found in the male orders. This may be explained in a measure when it is seen that the women's orders may be joined by any female members of the family of a member of the main organization.

Of labor organizations a volume, which would not be without interest, might be written concerning their rise and progress. In 1909, there were thirteen labor unions, of different kinds and having different names, represented in the city.

In addition to the fraternal and labor organizations, of which brief mention has been made in the foregoing pages, there are in existence at the present time many associations, societies, and clubs of various kinds, including the sporting and recreation associations, the musical societies, and established associations for promoting what may be called the general business interests of Toledo. There are also many minor associations of business and professional men, organized to advance special interests or promote social intercourse among the members.

CEMETERIES.

Around the resting places which have been set apart for the sacred burial of the dead lingers the tenderness of the living, and it is fitting that this chapter which is devoted to the city of Toledo, should be closed with a brief reference to its cemeteries.

The first provision made in Toledo for the interment of the dead consisted of about two acres of land set apart for that purpose, about 1830, by Dexter Fisher. It was part of eighty acres owned by Mr. Fisher, and it was situated on the south side of the public road from Port Lawrence to Tremainesville, and near the crossing of Madison and Seventeenth streets. It was used as a burial ground for several years and until about 1840, when it was abandoned for that purpose Early in the history of Vistula, a small piece of ground, situated at the present crossing of Lagrange and Bancroft streets, was to a lim-

ited extent used for burial purposes. It was on the road from "Lower Town" to Monroe and Detroit; hence the story of the man who stated that upon inquiring his way to Detroit he was told to take "the most traveled road," and soon found himself in a graveyard. These grounds were not used to a great extent, and were wholly abandoned about 1838. In the year just mentioned the proprietors of the Port Lawrence plat set apart lot No. 859 (corner of Dorr and Lenk streets) for burial purposes, and in January, 1839, the city council made provision for fencing the land and laying it out in lots. Ere long, however, the property was sold for taxes and thus passed out of the possession of the city.

The first permanent provision for the burial of the dead was made in 1839, when eight acres of land was purchased of B. F. Stickney. It was situated outside the city limits and has been known as Forest Cemetery. From time to time, as occasion demanded, the grounds were cleared and platted for market. But by 1865 the accommodations of the premises had become so far exhausted as to make further provision necessary, and a committee consisting of James C. Hall, William Baker and D. E. Gardner was appointed by the city council. It was made the duty of this committee to examine lands near the city with the view of ascertaining the most desirable location for a new cemetery. After careful examination these gentlemen made a report recommending the purchase by the city of portions of sections 22 and 23, Washington township. The council finally concluded that the location was too remote from the city, and instead purchased eighteen acres adjoining Forest Cemetery, making a total of twenty-six acres in those grounds.

But the rapidly increasing population of the city, and the corresponding rapidity with which the accommodations of those grounds were reduced made necessary other provisions. To this end, by an association of citizens, Woodlawn Cemetery Association was organized, in December, 1876, and the following gentlemen were elected as trustees: William St. John, C. B. Phillips, H. S. Walbridge, J. L. Stratton, B. F. Griffin, Heman D. Walbridge, H. S. Stebbins, D. W. Curtis, and Edward Malone. After careful examination of various tracts, it was found that the land recommended by the council committee, in 1865, was most suitable for the purpose. It was known as the Richards farm, lying northwest of Ottawa river, and contined 160 acres. This land was purchased and steps were at once taken for laying out the grounds for the purpose of the association. The grounds were formally dedicated on Sunday, Oct. 21, 1883, and they have since become the principal burying place of the city of Toledo. The location is about three miles from the postoffice, and a considerable amount has been expended in cutting and smoothing wide graveled roadways, maintaining beautiful flower beds, planting trees, erecting a fine fountain and otherwise making it a beautiful and restful city of the dead. For beauty of natural location and taste in artificial adornment it has not a superior in the State.

Other cemeteries are: Calvary, situated on Dorr street, west of the fair grounds; the cemetery of the Benevolent Association, on the

Perrysburg road, near the city limits; Collingwood, in West Toledo, on Phillips avenue near Duke street; St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, on Seaman near Wheeling; Hebrew cemetery at Eagle Point; North Oregon, on the east side of Otter creek, between York and Consaul streets; St. Francis de Sales, on Manhattan road near Lagrange street; St. Mary's, at the corner of Lagrange street and Manhattan boulevard; St. Patrick's, at the corner of Dale and Wayne streets; St. Peter's at the corner of Western avenue and Wayne street; and Willow, in Woodville, beyond the city limits. A number of the above named cemeteries are fitted with convenient down-town offices, where all arrangements may be made, and at the cemeteries there are offices and rest rooms fitted with every convenience. Attendants are ready to minister to the wants of members of funeral parties, and careful records are kept by the secretaries to do away with any confusion. These are found invaluable in hundreds of cases. Neat graveled walks and in many instances walks of cement are found everywhere, and nearby fountains provide water with which the graves may be watered. Caretakers keep the cemeteries looking like beautiful parks, and the lawns and hedges are carefully clipped. No sign of neglect or carelessness is allowed, and thus the modern cemetery is no longer a tangle of overgrown weeds and grass, as it was in years gone by.

CHAPTER XI.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND UTILITIES.

TOLEDO HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—AN INNOVATION IN SUCH INSTITUTIONS—OPENED IN 1888—A MODEL OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA—TOLEDO FIRE DEPARTMENT—FIRST ORDINANCE FOR REGULATING—MEMBERS OF THE EARLY COMPANIES—EARLY REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT—FIRST FIRE LIMITS—RAILROADS—ERIE & KALAMAZOO—TOLEDO RANKS FOURTH AS A RAILWAY CENTER—STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM—INTERURBAN SERVICE.

In a preceding chapter mention has been made of the Lucas county infirmary and also of the Miami Children's Home, two public institutions which reflect great credit upon the people of the county and the successful management of which pays an excellent tribute to the efficiency of the public officials which superintend them, so a repetition in this connection will not be necessary. It should be stated here, however, that in the earlier years, before the State of Ohio had made such excellent provisions for the care of the unfortunate ones with "minds diseased," many counties in the State made the necessary arrangements, to the end that no unfortunate resident should suffer from lack of proper care. Lucas county was not backward in such provisions. In 1871, an asylum in connection with, but practically separate from the county infirmary, was established, in which ultimately accommodations were furnished for 100 patients, who were to be supplied with as complete facilities for care and treatment as the circumstances would permit. The original purpose was to provide for county demands only, but as the resources of the State became exhausted, limited accommodations for patients from other counties were furnished in the local asylum, and this arrangement continued for a number of years.

TOLEDO HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For several years prior to 1883 the necessity for increased provision for the care of the insane was a subject of earnest discussion, and was urged upon the General Assembly of that year, both by the governor and the Board of State Charities. There were at that time not fewer that 1,000 insane persons in the jails and county infirmaries of the State. The Constitution of the State requires that these unfortunate people shall be cared for by the State government and the General Assembly recognized the obligation, but because of a lack of money did not see the way clear to undertake to provide the neces-

sary equipment. The statistics showed that none of the asylums (then so called, but since designated as hospitals) had cost less than $1,500 per capita for the insane accommodated therein, and the State finances were such that not more than $600,000 could safely be spared for the purpose. At this stage, General Brinkerhoff, who was a member of the State Board of Charities and a life-long student of the subject, advanced the idea that by the adoption of a plan consisting of detached buildings—now called the cottage system—the cost of construction and equipment of a new hospital need not be more than $600 per capita. Advanced thinkers were at that time beginning to agitate the non-restraint or advanced humane treatment for the insane, contending that by such treatment better results would be obtained than by the system then generally practiced. The late Charles Foster was then governor of Ohio, and it being near the end of his second term of service, he became greatly interested in the subject of public charities, listening to the arguments, pro and con, upon the subject of the new methods of treatment. He soon became convinced that a new institution, built on the cottage plan, could be constructed at a per capita cost of $600, and so stated to the House Committee on Insane Asylums, of which Hon. Noah H. Swayne, of Toledo, was chairman. In April, 1883, the legislature provided for a commission, whose duty it was made to decide upon a plan by which provisions for accommodations for care of the insane should be made. The appropriation was fixed at $500,000, with the requirement that 650 patients must be provided for, or a per capita cost of about $850. Much credit is due Mr. Swayne for the ability he displayed in harmonizing discordant elements, and in finally securing the passage of the measure.

The commission was composed of Governor Foster, General Brinkerhoff, Secretary of State Newman, Auditor Ogilvie, and Attorney-General Hollingsworth; and with Dr. Byers, of the Board of State Charities, as secretary, undertook the discharge of its trust. The location was not fixed by the General Assembly, and after a careful examination of all the factors involved, the commission fixed upon Toledo. The authorities of Lucas county donated a tract of 150 acres of land, upon which the hospital is located, the city of Toledo agreed to furnish water at the cost of pumping, and the gas company to furnish gas at a very low rate. These generous donations resulted in the saving of considerable money and helped materially the purpose which the commission had in view. The site is upon the old United States military road leading from Fort Wayne, on the Detroit river, to Fort Meigs, on the Maumee river, and about four and a half miles from the business center of Toledo; having a frontage on the turnpike of 3,200 feet. The surface is level, and is forty-nine feet above Swan creek, which is near by on the north, and the Maumee river on the south, thus affording ample means for perfect drainage. The soil is dry, easily brought to a high state of cultivation, and is well adapted to the purposes of such an institution.

After visiting Kankakee, Ill., and other State hospitals, the commission decided to adopt the cottage plan, including the congregate dining rooms—one dining room for males and another for females—

as most conducive to the success of the new departure in treatment, economy of construction, and cost of maintenance. It was decided to use about 100 acres of the ground for park and construction purposes, and to locate the buildings near the center of the west side of the tract, in the form of a parallelogram. The location having been decided upon and the plans of the buildings perfected, the governor appointed a board of trustees, consisting of George L. Johnson and John W. Fuller, of the city of Toledo; William E. Haynes, of Fremont; John W. Nelson, of Bryan; and Robert G. Pennington, of Tiffin. This board proceeded with the erection of the buildings under the plans and specifications adopted by the commission, and the contract for the work was let in June, 1884, to M. J. and William Malone, Toledo contractors. The period of construction was about four years, and early in 1888 the hospital was opened and several hundred patients were admitted to its care, with Dr. H. A. Tobey as superintendent. From the beginning it became manifest that the new idea in practice for the treatment of the insane was a success, and there is no necessity at this time of repeating the world-wide reputation of the Toledo State Hospital. In all respects the plans as originally adopted have proven to be all and more than anticipated. The cottage plan and the modern methods of treatment have illustrated their superiority over the single structure and former method of treatment, and they have also demonstrated their economy in the matter of maintenance.

In the construction of the buildings it was sought to eliminate as far as possible all the prison-like appearance so prevalent in the old-style hospitals, and in the treatment of the unfortunate individuals kindness was substituted for force, restraints were omitted to the farthest extent possible, and amusements were provided for the patients. On the grounds there are six small lakes, more than 1,000 trees and shrubs, and several miles of gravel roads, the work having been done by those receiving treatment at the hospital. In fact, the grounds have been developed into one of the most beautiful parks, not only in its embellishment, but also in the display of artistic merit, in the country; and all in all, it may safely be said that the Toledo State Hospital is a model institution of its kind in America, both in its plan and in its administration.

TOLEDO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Toledo has always had a reasonably good fire department, and has generally managed well in providing security against loss by fire. But of course the city has nevertheless had frequent visits from the fire fiend. Early in the history of the embryo city it was deemed advisable to provide some means to stay the progress of such fires as might from time to time break out, and thus the Volunteer Fire Department had its beginning in 1837. On Nov. 27 of that year a resolution was passed by the city council, providing that whenever a number of citizens, not less than forty, should associate themselves together for the purpose of forming a fire company, the company should be put in possession of an engine, hose, hose-wagon, hooks and ladders, etc. It was also pro-

vided that such companies should be known by numbers, the first to be No. 1 About that time two engines were received from a Mr. Pratt, and on Dec. 6 Hoisington & Manning were paid seventy-eight dollars, the cost of building "Engine-house No. 1," which was located on Cherry street.

The first ordinance for regulating the Toledo Fire Department was passed Dec. 11, 1837, and the first fire wardens of the city, appointed Dec. 29, 1837, were James M. Whitney, Worden N. Richardson, and Daniel Segur. In perusing the old newspaper files, the next item found in relation to the fire department is where Joseph B. Gardner, as secretary, gives notice of a meeting of the members of "Davy Crockett Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 2, of the City of Toledo," for Dec. 1, 1838. J. W. B. Hyatt, second assistant foreman, gave notice in February, 1839, for a monthly meeting of "Davy Crockett Fire Engine and Hose Company," at the engine house. On Nov. 30, 1840, the council elected the following officers for the city fire department: Edward Bissell, chief engineer; Richard Mott and Walter Titus, first and second assistants, respectively; and Junius Flagg, Peter H. Shaw, and William Hoskins, fire wardens. At the same session, the council resolved that there should be "two hook and ladder companies in the city, and the engineer be authorized to procure two fire-hooks and two ladders of sufficient length and strength for the purpose for which they were intended."

But interest in the city fire department seems to have waned, for on Feb. 8, 1841, the Committee on Fire Department was instructed to ascertain "whether any fire companies did, in fact, exist" at that time, and also to report upon the expediency of disbanding the same. Two weeks later, "Fire Engine and Hose Company No. 1," as the successor of Engine Company No. 1, was organized, and among the members thereof were such men as Charles W. Hill, C. G. Shaw, V. H. Ketcham, Samuel Eddy, Elijah S. Hanks, Junius Flagg, A. W. Fairbanks, Daniel Segur, W. N. Richardson and Thomas Southard, all of whom were young men who became widely known in later years. J. J. Fullerton became the first foreman of this company and Erastus Roys was its first secretary. On May 3, 1842, the city council took important action toward the provision of facilities for a fire department, in the passage of a resolution directing the chief of the department to contract for the erection of "a house for a hook and ladder company," and "that he superintend its erection; that he be paid $1.50 per day for such service; that a hook and ladder company be organized; and that said house be located on Summit street, and between Cherry and Adams streets." The building was constructed, Mayor Brigham acting as superintendent at the price named. On Sept. 24, 1847, the city council provided for the purchase of the southeasterly part of lot 161, Port Lawrence division, for $300, and for the improvement of the same by grading and the erection thereon of an engine house to cost not to exceed $2,500.

On March 20, 1848, was passed an ordinance "to regulate the fire department," and therein it was provided that the same should consist of "a chief engineer, a first and second assistant engineer,

eight fire wardens, and such fire engine men, hose men, hook and ladder men, and bucket men," as were or might be appointed from time to time. The fire wardens were required by this ordinance to "prevent the hose from being trodden on and keep all idle and suspected persons from the vicinity of the fire." They were also to "cause the bystanders to form ranks for the conveyance of water if requisite," and the citizens were enjoined to comply with the orders and directions of the wardens. The officers were also required to "attend monthly meetings for exercise." The firemen were divided into companies, to consist of as many members as from time to time may be directed by the city council, "to attend the respective engines, hose-carts, hooks and ladders, axes, saws and other fire apparatus belonging to the city." In order that the apparatus might be kept in good condition, the firemen were required, on the first of each month, to meet at their respective rooms and on such days from May to November, inclusive, to "draw out their respective apparatus, in order to cleanse the same and exercise the men." Hosemen were to be selected from the fire companies or from other citizens by the chief engineer, "to convey the extra hose, if any, to every fire, and there distribute the same, as might be required by the engineer."

There were three fire companies in existence in 1851, and each company was uniformed and pretty well equipped for that period, the members of each taking pride in their organization. On June 14 of that year the city council provided that foremen of engine companies Nos. 1 and 2, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 should each procure a key to the Episcopal church building and keep the same in the rooms of said companies respectively. It was also provided that, in case of alarm of fire, the member of either of said companies who should first arrive at the room of his company should forthwith proceed to ring the bell of said church and continue to do so "until relieved by the sexton of the church or until the bell of the Catholic church should be rung." Any member of a company arriving before the ringing of the Episcopal bell, who should fail to ring the same, was made liable to a fine of five dollars, "to be recovered by an action before the Recorder in the usual manner." Upon the resignation of R. H. Bell as foreman of Neptune Fire Company, in March, 1852, the thanks of his associates were voted for "the uniformly able and efficient manner" in which he had discharged the duties of the office; and also it was resolved to "take into consideration the sound and kindly advice" given them by the retiring officer. Peter F. Berdan was Mr. Bell's successor, and John F. Schuerman was then the secretary of the company. On Oct. 27, 1853, the city council authorized the purchase of an engine for Germania Fire Company No. 4, and also arranged for the purchasing of $1,000 worth of hose for the department, provided no commission should be charged or received by the chief engineer for purchase of the same."

For many years, the chief officers of the Toledo Fire Department were appointed by the city council, on nomination by the members of the several companies, who annually assembled for such purpose, and the services of officers and men were voluntary and gratuitous until

1867, when, with the exception of one engine in the Fifth and one in the Sixth ward, the services were paid for, as all have been since 1868.

The first "fire limits" established within Toledo consisted of the square bounded by Summit, Jefferson, St. Clair, and Monroe streets, and were fixed by ordinance, passed Oct. 21, 1853, which prohibited the erection of any building or addition to any building more than ten feet high and more than ten feet square, within less than ten feet of any other building, unless the outer wall of the same be of brick, stone or iron.

RAILROADS.

Toledo's rank among the cities of this country as a railroad center has been definitely decided—it is fourth from the standpoint of actual railroads entering and leaving the city. Fourteen railroad corporations have lines leading into the "Future Great City," and this statement does not include the various branches of different roads, such as the various divisions of the Lake Shore running into the city, but which are included in the statement as one road. The names of these fourteen roads are as follows: Grand Trunk, Big Four, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Pere Marquette, Ann Arbor, Detroit & Toledo Short Line, Pennsylvania, Clover Leaf, Wabash, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Toledo & Ohio Central, Hocking Valley, and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.

The first railroad built and operated west of the Alleghany mountains was the one which is represented by the present Lake Shore & Michigan Southern line between Toledo and Adrian, Mich. The Miami & Erie canal had been projected along the Maumee river, and this railroad line was chosen as far from it as possible and across the country. It began business at Toledo over five years before the canal, but it continued for many years a small beginning of the present marvelous system of railway transportation. It was projected in the winter of 1832-33 by Dr. Daniel O. Comstock, of Toledo. It was incorporated, under the name of Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad, by an act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, passed April 22, 1835, granting perpetual succession, "to build a railroad from Port Lawrence through Adrian to some point on the Kalamazoo river; to transport, take and carry property and persons upon the same, by the power and force of steam, animals, or of any mechanical or other power, or any combination of them." An amendment to this act, passed March 26, 1835, provided that when "the road shall have paid the cost of building the same, and expenses of keeping the same in repair, and 7 per cent. on all moneys expended as aforesaid, the said road shall become the property of the Territory, or State, and shall become a free road except sufficient toll to keep the same in repair." A subsequent act terminated the road at Adrian.

Many members of the Michigan Legislative Council viewed the measure as "a mere fanciful object, out of which could come no harm, and it would greatly please the Comstocks of Toledo." Stephen B. Comstock and Benjamin F. Stickney were among the charter members of the corporation which was formed to carry the project into execu-

tion, and the company held a view regarding the success of the road different from that of the Council. Upon receipt of the charter plans for building the road were at once completed and entered upon. The selection of persons to locate the line and superintend the construction of the road fortunately resulted in the choice of Edward Bissell, of Toledo, and George Crane, of Adrian, men of good judgment and energy. The construction plan embraced only ties and oak rails four inches square. The work was pressed rapidly forward and, on account of the level country and the light ground work, the road was completed to Adrian in the summer of 1836. But the wear on the green oak rails in transporting material for construction soon demonstrated the necessity for an iron covering, whereupon strap-iron rails, five-eighths of an inch thick and two and one-half inches wide, were procured and nailed to the oak. It was also decided to purchase a steam locomotive. The road was opened for business in the fall of 1836, with horses as motive power, and the following rates of fare for a "seat in the Pleasure Car upon the Railroad: Toledo to Whiteford [now Sylvania], 4 shillings; Whiteford to Blissfield, 4s; Blissfield to Palmyra, 2s; Palmyra to Adrian, 2s; through ticket from Toledo to Adrian, 12s; 50 lbs. baggage free to each seat." Through freight, on a light barrel bulk equal to 200 pounds, was fifty cents per hundred.

The terminus of this railroad at Toledo, during the first year after its completion, was at Monroe and the head of Water street, crossing the block from the west diagonally. The first railroad office was in a frame building, 14x20 feet in size, which had been built for a barber shop on a portion of the ground now occupied by the Braun-Bostwick building. In 1837 the track was extended along near what is now Water street, to the foot of Lagrange, passing the entire distance on piles driven in the river, the line varying from fifty to 200 feet from what was then the shore. The depot was afterward near the foot of Cherry street, which was also the depot of the Cleveland & Toledo road, from 1852, until the removal of both to the "Middle Ground," in 1855. The run to Adrian generally required the full day's time at first, if no mishaps occurred, but accidents and exciting incidents were of frequent occurrence.

On Feb. 15, 1837, a dividend of 5 per centum was declared on the stock discounted and held by the bank. On April 7, 1837, the fare was advanced to $2.25 from Toledo to Adrian in the Pleasure Car, and it was further "resolved that former rates for the Pleasure Car be charged on the Lumber Cars." The first locomotive brought west of Schenectady, N. Y., being the one ordered in 1836, was received at Toledo, in June, 1837, its route being from Philadelphia to New York City by water, thence up the Hudson river to Troy, thence by New York & Erie canal to Buffalo, and thence by a lake boat. This locomotive was No. 80 of the noted Baldwin Locomotive Works. It was very small and light in comparison with the average locomotive of the present day, and it was without protection for the engineer. In July, 1837, the accommodation of this railroad was increased by a new "Pleasure Car of a pretty, though rather singular and fanciful model." This was the second passenger car used by this road. It was divided

into four compartments, three to accommodate eight passengers each on two facing seats, and the fourth was a small space in the lowest central part between the wheels, for baggage. By this equipment passengers were transported at a speed of less than ten miles an hour when no accidents were experienced, and this permitted one round journey a day, from Toledo to Adrian. But accidents often occurred, entailing long delays. The soil supporting the ties was slippery and unstable after even light rains, while the knowledge and the means were not at hand for stable ballasting. With the spring of the rails came a breaking or loosening of the nails and a curling of the ends of the strap-iron rails, which during the greatest speed occasionally curled so high and with such force as to pierce the floor of the car and endanger the passengers. The exciting experiences of such dangers related by several passengers caused fear and hesitation among would-be travelers on the line.

In October, 1837, this railroad company was awarded the contract for carrying the United States mails, and little by little it grew in better favor with the public. Expenses increased, however, and unpaid bills accumulated. The largest single item in the list of delinquent taxes in Toledo for the year 1841 was $203.12, assessed on the depot and machine shop of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad, which property was valued at $3,451. The company's troubles increased, and in June, 1842, its property was levied upon by the sheriff. In May, 1849, the road was leased in perpetuity to the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and in 1869 it became a part of the great Lake Shore & Michigan Southern system, through consolidation with the Northern Indiana; Cleveland & Toledo, organized in 1850 and completed Dec. 20, 1852; Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, and the Buffalo & Erie railroads.

The consolidation of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana roads took place May 1, 1855. The new company at once set about very vigorous measures for extending its facilities, and the Air Line (Toledo to Elkhart, Ind.) and the Toledo & Detroit roads were constructed. The elegant lake steamers—the Western Metropolis and the City of Buffalo—were then provided, for traffic between Toledo and Buffalo.

The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway was broached July 11, 1847, but the plan did not assume definite and active form until 1852, and it was completed from Toledo to Fort Wayne, Ind., in July, 1855. To facilitate its construction, rails and a locomotive were transported by Miami & Erie canal from Toledo to Defiance. This road became a strong competitor to the canals, and it has been the strongest factor in the decline of the Wabash & Erie canal. For many years it has been operated under the name of the Wabash Railway, and it is entirely safe to state that no other line of railway has by its traffic contributed as much to the business and growth of Toledo as has the Wabash road. In 1901 a branch was built from Toledo to Montpelier, there connecting with the Chicago, Detroit and Fort Wayne branches, and making a very important line through a productive region.

The Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad Company was organized in September, 1850, and constructed its line from Toledo to Cleve-

land, via Fremont, Norwalk and Oberlin, the first train arriving at Toledo Dec. 20, 1852. It was consolidated with the Junction Railroad in 1853. The last-named enterprise was projected in 1850, as a rival for the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland, its proposed line running from Cleveland, via Elyria, Sandusky, Port Clinton, Millbury, Perrysburg and Maumee City, to Swanton, Lucas county, where it was designed to connect with the Air Line branch of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana road, thus to constitute a cut-off and a diversion of traffic via Sandusky. The construction of the road was undertaken and prosecuted as fast as the means of the company would admit, until 1853, when, as stated, it was consolidated with its rival, and the Cleveland & Toledo road was thus formed.

On March 5, 1851, the Ohio legislature granted a charter for the construction and operation of a railroad commencing at or near Dayton, running thence via Sidney, Lima and Toledo to a point on the Michigan State line, in the direction of Detroit. The interest of Toledo in the enterprise was shown in the vote by its citizens for a municipal subscription to the stock of the company. The road was completed to Toledo, a distance of 140 miles, Aug. 18, 1859, and the event was commemorated by an excursion from Cincinnati, Dayton and other points to Toledo, the company including, among others, Stanley Mathews, who subsequently became a member of the United States Supreme Court, and Clement L. Vallandigham, who became a prominent figure in Ohio politics in the stirring days of the Civil war. The party was entertained at dinner at the Oliver House, and was given many other attentions while in Toledo. The first freight received at Toledo over the Dayton & Michigan consisted of ten cars of staves consigned to P. H. Birckhead & Company, July 28, 1859. This road was operated as an independent line until May 1, 1863, when, under a perpetual lease, it passed into the hands of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, and has been so operated since that time. The total cost of the road for construction and equipment was $6,903,190.92.

The first definite movement toward the provision of direct railway communication between Northwestern Ohio and the State capital was taken in 1867, being initiated at a meeting which was held at Columbus, in June of that year, and participated in by friends of the enterprise from Franklin and Lucas and intermediate counties. Committees were appointed with reference to three different routes between Columbus and Toledo, the understanding being that the proposed road should be in effect, if not in fact, an extension of the Columbus & Hocking Valley railway, then in successful operation. The first survey of the route for the proposed road was made by C. C. Waite—a son of the late Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite—who later became vice-president and general manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road. The first through car over the new road was that of President M. M. Greene, of the Hocking Valley company, the trip being made Dec. 5, 1876. The road was formally opened for traffic, Jan. 10, 1877, when the first passenger train made the trip to Columbus, carrying a large number of citizens of Toledo as guests of the railroad company.

In 1857 a company was organized in Michigan for the construction of a railroad from Flint to the mouth of the Pere Marquette river, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. The road was later extended south from Flint to Holly, Mich., and in 1871 it was extended to Monroe. From that point to Toledo, the Flint & Pere Marquette then made use of the track of the Toledo & Detroit line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road for twenty years or more. Finally, however, dissatisfaction arose between the two companies and the amicable arrangement was ended, after which, for a number of years, the Pere Marquette company had no trains running into Toledo. Soon after severing relations with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, however, the company began the construction of a line southward from Monroe, and this was completed to a point on the Toledo & Ann Arbor road, a short distance south of the State line, in 1907. Since then the Pere Marquette company has had entrance to Toledo from that point to Toledo over the Ann Arbor track.

For several years prior to 1869 the people of Toledo felt serious need for additional railway facilities, and it was proposed in that year that the city inaugurate a plan for relief, by constructing what should be an independent trunk line of railroad to the Southeast. The plan finally agreed upon was to construct a railroad from the northern boundary line of the State, through the city, to the village of Woodville, Sandusky county, a distance of twenty-two and one-half miles, and which should be held available for any and all roads which might desire to use it. Before the project was completed, however, the road was leased to the Pennsylvania company, and that corporation completed the road throughout, from Woodville to the Michigan line, using the section to Woodville in connection with its system of railways, thus furnishing Toledo the important advantages of such extensive facilities, embracing a much-needed competing line to the seaboard. In June, 1878, the road was sold outright to the Pennsylvania company, and soon thereafter the purchaser proceeded to make permanent depot improvements at Toledo and otherwise put the line in substantial condition, the result soon becoming very generally satisfactory to the people of Toledo. The first train, consisting of twenty-seven cars of grain, left Toledo for Philadelphia by this line Feb. 2, 1874, and this was the inauguration of a traffic with the East of much advantage to Toledo. Aside from its water communication, no other causes have contributed more to the city's permanent growth than did the Erie & Kalamazoo and the Toledo & Woodville railroads.

In June, 1869, the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad Company was incorporated for the construction of a railroad between Pomeroy and Toledo, a distance of 235 miles, with Fostoria, Bucyrus, Mt. Gilead, New Lexington and Athens as intermediate points. In December, 1879, the company's property was sold, and the purchasers reorganized under the name of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, and a consolidation of the same with the Sunday Creek Valley Railroad Company was effected. On Nov. 15, 1880, the contractors turned the road over to the company, and on Jan. 1, 1881, there were in operation sixty-five miles, from Corning to Columbus, and 148 miles from Bush's Station

to Toledo. On April 15, 1885, the road was sold, being purchased by a committee of bondholders, and a new organization was effected, under the name of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company, which has since continued its management. With both the Bucyrus and Columbus divisions (the latter of which was purchased Nov. 1, 1892) entering the city, this is one of the important lines of Toledo railways.

In April, 1871, a company was chartered to build a line of railway between Wheeling and Toledo. Work was commenced in 1874 and continued under financial difficulties in 1875, a considerable amount of grading and tunneling being done on the eastern portion of the line. After many difficulties had been surmounted, on Jan. 9, 1882, the road was opened from Massillon to Huron, and on Aug. 24 of the same year the first passenger train was run from Toledo to Valley Junction. On July 1, 1886, the property passed into the hands of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, which was organized June 25, preceding, and the Toledo Belt railway, originally extending from Ironville four and one-half miles up the river to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, was later built by this company. The chief objects of this road were to open more direct communication between Toledo and the seaboard, via Wheeling, W. Va., and to provide facilities for the supply of coal from the extensive fields of Eastern Ohio to the large and increasing markets of Toledo, and of Michigan and Canada. In these purposes the enterprise has been of great value.

The Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Railway Company was formed by consolidating the Detroit & State Line Railroad Company, of Michigan, organized Feb. 21, 1872, and the Junction Railroad Company, of Ohio, with Toledo and Detroit as termini. The former was to construct a railroad from Detroit to the Ohio State line, and the latter a road from Toledo to the Michigan State line. The consolidated road became part of the Canada Southern railway system in 1874, and was so operated until that system passed under the control of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, Jan. 1, 1883. It is now operated by the great system known as the New York Central Lines.

In October, 1869, the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railway Company was organized to build a railroad from the Michigan and Ohio State line to Ann Arbor and thence to Owosso, Mich. In 1872, the Toledo & State Line Railroad Company was organized to build a road from Toledo to the Michigan State line, and when this was completed it was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which already had leased the Toledo & Woodville road. The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Railroad Company was organized in 1884, and now has control of what is known as the Toledo & Ann Arbor road, from Toledo northward.

In 1881 the project for a railroad from Toledo to Indianapolis, Ind., with Findlay as a point, was proposed. A company was organized, and the line was completed to Findlay, in May, 1883. The company was reorganized in March, 1885, under the name of the Toledo, Columbus & Southern Railroad Company, and the road was extended to Columbus. Since Nov. 1, 1892, it has been known as the Columbus division of the Toledo & Ohio Central road.

The Swan Creek railroad was projected in 1875, by Conrad Huberich and Emil Richers. The enterprise met with substantial encouragement and the work of construction commenced in the spring of 1876, the road being opened for traffic in August, following. The line started at Division street and ran along and near Swan Creek to Air-Line Junction of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, with which road connection was made. Later the road was extended from the intersection of Bismarck to Hamilton street, where it was connected with the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company was incorporated June 19, 1886, as a consolidation of three constituent companies. On May 19, 1893, the property was placed in receivers' hands, and on June 1 of the same year default was made in the payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds. In April, 1898, a decree of foreclosure was entered. The reorganization was effected in 1900, and the company is now known as the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company. The line extends from Toledo to East St. Louis, Ill.

The Toledo, Angola & Western Railway Company was organized July 11, 1902, and a line of road was constructed from Vulcan to Silica, a distance of nine miles.

The Toledo Railway & Terminal Company, in September, 1903, completed a belt line around the city, the length of which is 28.59 miles. This is the only complete steam belt line of railroad in the United States, and it entirely encircles the city, with tracks connecting at grade with every railroad entering Toledo. Along the line of this belt railroad are many factories which add to the value of the line as well as making it convenient for the shipper.

The Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad Company was incorporated under the general railroad laws of the State of Michigan, as the Pleasant Bay Railway Company, March 29, 1898. The name was changed to the Detroit & Toledo Short Line, April 14, 1899, and the road was opened for freight traffic, Sept. 8, 1903.

In addition to the roads herein named, the Grand Trunk and the Big Four railroads both have entrance into Toledo over leased lines, and because of the excellent transportation facilities it will readily be seen that Toledo is a highly favored city. Ninety passenger trains, equipped with the most modern and comfortable coaches that brains can conceive or money command, arrive and depart every twenty-four hours. Several hundred long freight trains arrive, depart or pass through Toledo in the course of a day, every car of which is handled in the miles of railroad yards and over the belt railroads, being made up into other trains before proceeding to their destination. Last year railroads from the south brought into Toledo at least 3,000,000 tons of coal, and the city's manufacturers require 200 to 450 freight cars daily to ship their products out of the city. Passengers arrive and depart at three large stations—the Union station, located at the foot of Knapp street; the handsome Terminal station on Cherry street, and the Ohio Central station at Main street on the East Side. The finest terminal freight station in the United States is located in Toledo. This station belongs to the New York Central lines and occupies Goose Point on

the Middle Grounds. In this great station hundreds of tons of package freight are transferred every twenty-four hours.

In speaking of transportation, it should also be remembered that Toledo is situated on both sides of the Maumee river so advantageously that twelve miles of wharfage are available to marine and railroad shipping interests. Only six miles from Lake Erie, the city is a port of entry for the largest lake passenger and freight vessels, which enter the government straight channel and are docked without the aid of tugs. The channel cost more than $2,000,000, is 400 feet wide and twenty-one feet deep. Toledo is the terminus of the shortest route for iron ore consigned by water from the northern ranges for Lake Erie, and is one of the largest shipping ports for soft coal in the world. This coal comes by rail from the mines of West Virginia, Southern and Eastern Ohio and Pennsylvania, and is transported by the great freighters that come down loaded with ore, to all ports on the upper lakes. The loading facilities are unexcelled, and at some of the more important docks a fifty-ton car of coal is dumped into the hold of a vessel in less than two minutes, so that within five or six hours after the ship has discharged her ore cargo she may be laden with coal and on her way, shuttling back up the lakes, soon to return again with more ore. Large shipments of lumber and salt are also received, and direct lake passenger service is maintained to Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo and Montreal, east, and to Detroit, Port Huron, Mackinac and northern lake ports.

STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The present efficient street railway service is the outgrowth of several feeble ventures. In November, 1860, the Toledo Street Railroad Company was organized, the following year a track was laid from the then boundary line between Toledo and Manhattan, along Summit street to the bridge over the canal, and thence by Ottawa street and Broadway to the bridge of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, and on May 27, 1862, cars were run on the line between Bush and Perry streets—the first street cars in Toledo. In 1882, the privilege was obtained to construct a branch road from the intersection of Summit and Cherry, across the river bridge and across Bridge street to Starr avenue, East Toledo. In 1869, T. M. Cook and others obtained a charter for the Adams Street Railway Company, and during the next few years constructed a track from Summit to Bancroft street. In 1873 the track was extended from Bancroft street, along Collingwood avenue, to its intersection with Cherry street. The Monroe Street Railway Company was organized in January, 1873, and a grant obtained the following year was for a railroad on Monroe street from Summit street to Auburn avenue. The Toledo Union Street Railroad Company was organized in 1869, for the construction and operation of a railroad from Summit street, along Monroe, Ontario, Washington and Dorr streets to Detroit avenue. Its business was not successful, however, and in 1873 the road passed into the hands of the Monroe & Dorr Street Company, organized at about that time. In January, 1885,

all of the above-named companies were consolidated into an organization known as the Toledo Consolidated Street Railway Company.

The Lagrange Street Railway Company was incorporated May 31, 1872, the route of the line being along Lagrange street, from Summit street to the Manhattan road and Catholic cemeteries, a distance of over two miles. The road was completed in October, 1873, equipped with four cars, and was leased for five years to Melchoir Weber. At the end of this lease the enterprise had so completely failed as a business venture that it was found impracticable to give it away—franchise, track, cars and privileges. Such was the situation in 1878, when the road was taken in hand by George Baker, who mapped out a new route and made other changes, resulting in what became the Metropolitan Street Railway. Early in 1879, he secured permission for the extension of the road from Lagrange street, via Bancroft, Cherry and St. Clair, to the corner of Madison, and within sixty days cars were running to Summit street, being extended to Madison in November of that year. In February, 1881, authority was obtained for the continuance of the road along St. Clair to South St. Clair street, and thence on Maumee avenue, Colburn street and Broadway. In July following this line was completed, and the entire track covered a distance of six and one-half miles. A new equipment was now supplied including fifteen substantial cars. In 1883, the Cherry street extension to West Toledo was constructed, making a total of nine miles of railway, and in 1884 the road passed wholly into the hands of John J. Shipherd and associates, of Cleveland.

In 1875, the Erie Street & North Toledo Railroad Company was organized, and a railway was constructed from North Toledo along Summit avenue to the old city line, thence to Erie, to Cherry and to Summit streets. In 1877, the track was extended along Superior to Monroe street. In 1878, the company reorganized under the name of Central Passenger Railroad, and two years later the track was extended over Monroe to Erie, and thence, through Lafayette and Division streets and Nebraska avenue, to the City Park. In 1882, another extension was made, up Erie, along Railroad, Field and Western avenues, to a terminus near the canal. The entire length of the line was nine miles.

The street railways of the city are now under the control of one management—the Toledo Railways & Light Company—and seventeen different lines, with a total of 107 miles of track, furnish uniformily frequent and rapid service to every part of the city from early morning until midnight, with hourly service on the more important lines after midnight. Every line passes within half a block of the Interurban station and universal transfers are given. The Toledo Railways & Light Company also furnishes the electricity for lighting the streets, public buildings, and a large number of private buildings.

Eleven interurban electric lines enter the city, tapping the country in every direction and connecting with other large cities. At the interurban stations 222 regular interurban cars arrive and depart every twenty-four hours, not to mention the extra cars and double-headers run on Sundays and holidays, or for special excursions. These electric lines have materially reduced the rates of fare and freight charges.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

EARLY SCHOOLS—DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIMITIVE SCHOOLHOUSES—OLD-FASHIONED SPELLING SCHOOLS — SCHOOL BOOKS — FIRST SCHOOLS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTY—TOLEDO PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SCHOOL STATISTICS—DATA CONCERNING SCHOOL BUILDINGS — SPECIAL WORK — PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS — EVENING SCHOOLS—TOLEDO UNIVERSITY—ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE—THE PUBLIC LIBRARY—TRI-STATE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The first schools in what is now Lucas county were supported by subscription or by assessment upon the patrons, according to the number of children they sent to school. True, the law requiring the establishment of public schools in Ohio went into effect, in 1825, but it was a good while after that before anything closely resembling the common school system of to-day had been evolved. However, it should not be hastily concluded from this that education was entirely neglected. Parents who could afford it gave their children the advantages of good schools, as good as could be maintained, and among those who were very poor there was much self-sacrifice that the children might be educated and prepared for better success than their fathers and mothers had attained in the struggle of life. Some very poor boys in Ohio, in that period, when there were no common schools, supplemented the little schooling they could obtain by fire-light reading, and so beginning, became in later years the great men of the State, and a few of them were among the greatest men of the Nation. The difference, comparing the present with the early days in Lucas county, is that the schools are open without cost to boys and girls, without regard to their family importance or family wealth, and it is no disgrace to attend a free school. Then it was, and free schools were sometimes called "pauper" schools. So, it may be observed, we are more truly democratic to-day, in this, than the fathers were who considered themselves the especial champions of human equality.

This clearly illustrates a point which is too often overlooked by those who pretend to think upon economic or social questions. The righteousness of the principle of human equality (not in mental or physical endowment, but as heirs to the blessings of Providence) is recognized inherently by all mankind. And we might say, with considerable historical accuracy, that there has never been a time when this principle was not advocated more or less, and ofttimes by those who in practice encouraged the enslavement of their fellow-men. The indi-

vidual is the creature of social conditions, and so long as conditions were such that only the poorest of the poor rejoiced over the introduction of the common-school system, the more opulent ones, with a heartlessness which is too often a companion of wealth, sought to render the movement unpopular by stigmatizing those feeble institutions of learning. How great has been the change and how much we have improved in three-quarters of a century! And with the record of the past before him, it would be a reckless man, it seems, who would attempt to limit the possibilities of the future. The world is rapidly advancing towards better social conditions; and those who meet the arguments of the over-zealous advocates of universal brotherhood with doubt and derisive rejoinders, base their reasoning and conclusion (unconsciously, however) upon premises that cannot be denied—their own unfitness for such an Utopian state. Altruism will not displace egoism as the result of a statutory enactment—the change must be evolutionary in its nature. And the public-school system of America is a powerful factor in the onward and upward movement.

The first school in the township of Waterville of which there is any record was kept in the "Old Red Ox-Mill," from 1825 to 1828, by Deacon Hiram P. Barlow. Among the other early teachers of that township were Messrs. Milliken, Gunn, Hotchkiss, Austin and Eastwood. In the year 1832 Miss Olive Gunn taught school in a rude structure, part log and part frame. The schools at that time were supported largely by tuition paid by pupils, public provision for that purpose being inadequate. The first school house in the village of Waterville was built in 1834, on lot 36, corner of Main and South streets, and was kept by L. R. Austin. The second school house was built in 1852, on lots 65 and 66, corner South and Second streets, and in the fall of 1885 a new building was provided for. The present building is located on the public square and is well adapted to its object, having most of the later improvements in such structures. In the history of the Waterville schools no name is more prominent than is that of Elijah W. Lenderson, later auditor of Lucas county, who for ten years was an efficient teacher therein. The first record found of township school funds is that of 1837, when the entire amount collected for Lucas county was $1,457.13, of which $1,106.61 was derived from taxation, and $350.52 from interest on surplus revenue. From such source Waterville derived school money that year to the amount of $111.14. In contrast with this may be given the figures for 1908, when the two schools, of Waterville and White House, received for school purposes public money to the amount of $7,649.43, and there was $7,760.20 expended in the support of the schools of these villages. The school property in these two districts are given an aggregate value of $17,300. The average attendance at Waterville was 158, while that at White House was 107; and the enrollment at the former school was 203 and at the latter 141. The cost per annum for each pupil, in 1908, was as follows: Waterville—high school, $33; elementary school, $10. White House—high school, $15.25; elementary school $9.74.

The first school houses were built, in most instances, of logs, and considering the abundance of timber, they could well have been

constructed much larger and more commodious. A description of one of them would doubtless suffice for all. The desks were placed around the wall, and the seats were mostly made of basswood logs, split into halves. Upon these rude and uncomfortable seats pupils of all ages and conditions were compelled to sit the six hours per day of school. These pioneer school houses were in strange contrast with the light, airy and commodious school buildings in every district in the county to-day; and yet it is a fact that as much solid work was done by the pupils in those early school buildings as in the more elegant ones of the present. Wood was furnished by the patrons in proportion of the number of children sent. Often it was drawn to the school house by the parents, in the log, and cut up by the pupils. Most of the pupils found their way through the woods to the school houses, roads being comparatively unknown. Along these schooltrails they went to school, and at night to spelling schools, lighting their way, in the night time, with torches made from the bark of hickory trees.

The old-fashioned spelling school is seldom now heard of, but it is doubtful if any modern entertainment can equal it in interest or in lasting benefit to the participants. The young people would go miles to attend one of these events. It was district against district, and it was wonderful how each would back their champions. The method was different at times in spelling down. Sometimes they would stand up and spell around, and the last one up was the winner. Another method, and by some thought to be a more thorough test, was to stand up, two and two, and the one who was able to spell the whole crowd down in that way would carry off the championship. Those friendly mental contests were often very exciting and continued until late into the night. Webster's Elementary Spelling Book was used for many years, and finally gave way to McGuffey's. That the pupils in our common schools then were much better spellers than now is beyond all question.

There was a general uniformity of school books throughout the county, McGuffey's readers—the old edition—being introduced into the schools at an early period. Previous to that, other books were used as readers, the New Testament being prominent among them. No uniformity in regard to arithmetics was practiced until the adoption of Ray's series, and these have been in quite general use since. His Third Part, or Practical, was the standard for many years, and there are many who think it has never been excelled for the purpose for which it was designed. No particular system of penmanship was ever taught, being as various and ever changing as were the teachers. Davies' Algebra was at first used by the advanced pupils, but it was supplanted by Ray, who has ever since apparently held the ground.

Swanton township was not behind other localities in the provision of educational facilities for the young, although these now seem meager, as do like means in the cases of most early settlements. The first school house was built in 1835, in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 4. It was a rude structure of logs. It was seated with long benches, made of slabs and supported by wooden pins for legs. Along each side was a desk, made of rough boards, in

front of which was a long bench, as before described. The room was heated with an open fireplace, capacious enough for large logs of wood. The first school was taught by Daniel S. Westcott, for a few weeks in the winter of 1835-36. That gentleman subsequently was surveyor of Lucas county. A Mrs. Chamberlain taught school the same winter in a house built by Willard Barnes, on the north bank of the northwest branch of Swan creek, in the east half of the northwest quarter of section 7, where she and her husband then lived. Subsequent early teachers in this school were, in the order named: Samuel Durgin, Frederick Curtis, Persis Scott, Mary S. Crosby, Morris Curtis, Caroline Wood, Lemuel Johnson, Harvey McCoy, and William Lewis. This school was held for the greater part of three years in a log house built by Charles and John Eckels for a shop, while putting up a sawmill frame for Jackson & Forsyth and Luther Dodge, joint dwelling and store, in 1837. During the winter of 1836-37, a second school was held in a log house, west of the township line and a few rods south of the east and west center line of section 7, near Scott's Corners, and such school for the most of that time was taught by Mrs. Chamberlain. In the winter of 1838-39, Peter Holloway, later of Monclova, was the teacher of this school. Subsequent teachers in this district were as follows: Samuel Durgin, Frederick Curtis, Morris Curtis, Lemuel Johnson, Lizzie Emery, Miss M. H. Earl, Mrs. Eleanor J. Scott, W. A. Scott, Nathan Jones, Jonah Brewster, Mary E. Durgin, Cynthia Curtis, Mary Merrill, B. A. Geer, C. J. Hunt, Jesse Kerr, S. Mills, Eliza E. Scott, C. B. Wood, Mary J. Scott, E. E. Scott, B. A. Lacy, Maggie Emery, A. Warren and Addie Bennett. The first school house in what became District No. 2 was built, about 1837, by William Allman, Abraham Shepler and Jacob Yount, who hired and paid the first teacher—Carl C. Allman—for the two winter terms of 1837-38 and 1838-39 at ten dollars per month. Subsequent teachers of the school were paid in part with public money and in part by voluntary subscriptions of citizens; and, after the establishment of the present school system, wholly with public money. The names of some of those teachers follow: Cyrus H. Coy, Moses Sargent, Peter Van Blackham, Isaac J. Spinger, Ozeke Merrill, Samuel Johnson, Anna Carter, Anna Trowbridge, Sarah E. Gardner, Jesse Norton, Maria Nort, Matilda Matterson, R. P. Bailey, Pamela Lefly, H. E. Geer, R. C. Quiggle, Sopha P. Thompson, Armenia Quiggle, J. W. Shaffer, J. W. Bissell, Cynthia Curtis, Frances Bennett, Maria Haynes, Louisa Winslow, H. C. Norton, R. H. Calkins, Addie Bennett, Sarah Gillett, Mary Nobbs, M. S. Nobbs, John Shaffer, R. H. Calkins, Maggie Emery, Anna Richardson, and Ira Hanam. What became Sub-District No. 3 was organized in the spring of 1862. The contract for building the school house was let to Frederick S. Allen, May 17, 1862, and the structure was completed in December, following. The first teacher in this district was Elizabeth Russell, who taught during the winter of 1862-63, and until the spring of 1864, and among the subsequent teachers were the following: S. H. Smith, Virginia M. Bows, Norana Owen, Julia Eberly, Abbie M. Coggswell, B. M. Burge, Cynthia Curtis, Margaret A. Saxton, E. E. Scott, Winfield Scott, Josephine Parks, Or-

ville J. Hatch and Maggie Emery. What became Sub-District No. 4 was organized in 1867, the first teacher being Clara M. Norton, in 1867 and 1868, and she was followed in succession by Mary J. Norton, Addie Bennett, W. S. Mills, and Flora Carter.

The first public school house in Providence township was erected in 1828, on the eastern portion of the Peter Manor Reserve, in what later became District No. 1. It was a log structure. Prior to the establishment of this school, traveling pedagogues visited this locality during the winter months and gave private instruction at the houses of their patrons. The first school teacher employed was Martha Karns, in 1828. School houses were erected in the township as rapidly as required to meet the wants of an increasing population, although it is impossible to ascertain the exact date of the organization of the separate districts. In 1868 there were six school houses in the township, erected in the order numbered. In that year the number of children of school age in each district was as follows: District One, 50; Two, 73; Three, 92; Four, 78; Five, 47, and Six, 11; a total of 351 in the township. District No. 7 was established in 1873, District No. 8 in 1874, and No. 9 in 1885. Cyrus H. Coy, who subsequently became prominent in the affairs of Toledo, filling the position of county treasurer in 1856-57, began his active life in that township in 1835, as clerk in the store of A. B. Mead, at Providence village. He also taught school in different districts in that region, the same being held in log houses without chimneys, the daily winter sessions closing with getting in the great back-log and starting anew the fire in the broad fireplace, without jam or mantle.

In 1836 the following school districts were set off in Springfield township: No. 1 commenced at the northwest corner of the township, on section 6, and included sections 7, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32, 29, 20, 17, 8, 5; three-fourths of sections 4, 9, 16 and 21, and the whole of section 28. No. 2 was composed of sections 22 and 15, with the addition of the quarter parts of sections 16 and 21. No. 3 was composed of sections 1, 12, 14, 11, 2, 10 and 3, with parts of sections 4 and 7.

The settlers in Oregon township built a log school house on the Woodville road, in 1834, and in this the first school in the township was taught by Elizur Stevens. Mr. Stevens later went into the "Patriot" war, was captured by the British and sent to Van Dieman's Land. He afterward returned, broken in health, and died at his father's home in Lebanon, N. Y. After the organization of the township, Sept. 10, 1837, four school districts were laid out, and the amounts of money then distributed among the respective districts were as follows: No. 1, $26.24; No. 2, $10.05; No. 3, $20.65; No. 4, $13.29; total, $70.35. Among the early directors of schools in the township, we find the names of Lawson Hicks, Rariel Salisbury, Elijah J. Woodruff, George D. Treat, John Consaul, Jr., James Maddocks, Joseph W. Prentice, Francis W. Jenison, Hiram Brown, Gabriel Crane, and Hiram Vinal. Napoleon Denny commenced teaching in District No. 1, Jan. 11, 1838, and continued about two months, at twelve dollars per month, having twenty-three pupils enrolled. July Ann Whitmore was employed as teacher, June 24, 1839, and taught eight weeks, at a

salary of two dollars per week, with fourteen pupils enrolled. On May 14, 1842, the four original districts were resolved into two. The enumeration of white youths in the township, Oct. 1, 1842, showed a total of thirty-eight males and forty females. In 1856 the number of districts was increased to six, the total number of pupils therein was 278, the school house fund of the township was $480.43, and the tuition fund was $1,476.88. It will be remembered that Oregon township at that time included the present township of Jerusalem.

The first school in Sylvania township was taught in a frame house, built at Whiteford by Gen. David White, in 1834, and but few districts were laid out until after the passage of the school law of 1837. In 1844 John U. Pease, Haskell D. Warren, William Bancroft and Horace Green associated themselves for educational purposes and procured a charter from the State legislature, under the name and style of "The Sylvania High School Company." The object of the association was declared to be "the establishment of a high school in the town of Sylvania, and to promote and afford therein instruction in the usual branches of sound, practical and liberal education, and in the languages, arts and sciences." District No. 2 of the township having taken steps toward the erection of a school building, it was proposed by the high school company to co-operate with the directors of the district in making the house suitable for the purposes, both of the district and the company. Accordingly, such arrangement was made. The building was located centrally, on the west side of Division street, and it was about 40x60 feet in dimensions, two stories high, and surmounted by a tower or belfry. It was opened in the fall of 1844, the high school department occupying the upper story. Among the principals who taught there while the school was under the company's management, were Professors Gifford, Daniel L. Wescott and Rev. J. B. Taylor. The school numbered among its pupils more than the average village student, among the number being Ira E. Lee, E. R. Wilson, Almeda Doty, Chester H. Harroun, Don A. Pease, Foster R. Warren and James W. Clark, all of whom became prominent men of affairs. The school continued to be managed by the company until about 1850, when a settlement was made with the stockholders and a dividend was declared. The stock was finally disposed of to the Township Board of Education and the school passed wholly under the management of the town board. It has been a free graded school since 1872, with the departments of high, intermediary and primary. In the school report of 1908 the attendance in all grades is given at 207. E. S. Poling was the superintendent, and the value of the school property was given as $22,000. Aaron B. West taught the school for thirteen years, and was prominently identified with educational affairs there and also at Toledo, where he had previously been a teacher in the public schools.

The first schoolhouse erected in Richfield Township was located at the southeast corner of section 10, and it was built of logs in 1837. The second building for school purposes was put up in 1843. It was also of logs and was located on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 4. The third building was built of logs, in 1850, and was

located at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 20.

The first schoolhouse in Spencer township was built of logs in the winter of 1836-37, on the land of Eli Munson. There was then no school district organized in the township, but the few settlers got together, cut the logs, split out the "puncheon" for the floor and roof, laid up the walls, and put on the roof, securing it with poles laid across, as nails were not in use in the settlement. A few panes of glass sufficed for a window, and the door, made of split puncheons, was pinned together and hung on wooden hinges. The first school teacher in the township was Chester Holloway. On April 14, 1845, four school districts were established in the township, and on April 18, 1853, the number was reduced to three sub-districts, but these, of course, have been changed in their boundaries from time to time.

The first schoolhouse in Monclova township was a frame building, erected in the village of Monclova, on ground given by Hezekiah Hubbell, in 1838.

TOLEDO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As far as can be ascertained, the first public movement in behalf of common school education in the Maumee Valley, was a meeting, held in the Presbyterian church at Perrysburg, Nov. 17, 1837. At that meeting a permanent organization was affected, S. R. Austin being made its president, and R. H. Crowell, of Maumee City, the secretary. The president stated to the meeting that the object of the organization was the improvement of the school privileges in this section of the State, and the name chosen for the organization was "The Educational Society of the Maumee Valley," its object being to improve the condition of common schools, and to elevate the standard of education by disseminating information on the subject.

Of the 490,000 school children in Ohio at that time, the greater portion were in school only during the winter months, and the annual expenses of the school system of the State, for tuition, books, etc., were about $500,000.

The first official record of public schools in the city of Toledo was made Oct. 18, 1836, when the trustees of Port Lawrence township laid off the domain into sixteen school districts. By an act of the Ohio Legislature, passed in 1837, the public schools in Toledo were committed to the care of the city government, and accordingly, on Sep. 25, 1837, the council divided the city into three school districts, as follows: 1st District, east of Locust street; 2nd District, between Locust and Adams; 3rd District, west of Adams.

The extent of the school privileges to be found in Toledo, in the year 1839, may be judged by the fact that in April of that year an advertisement appeared in the "Blade" for a "gentleman qualified to take charge of a limited number of scholars."

On Dec. 20, 1840, the city council passed "an ordinance for the regulation of common schools in the city of Toledo," in which provision was made for three directors for each district in the city, who should have charge of the public schools. It was also provided, "that in all cases during the period when public money should be applied to

the support of the schools, said schools shall be free for all white children of each district, under such regulations as may be adopted to secure to each one equal participation therein." It may be timely to mention that it was then unlawful to employ a colored person, even for common labor.

In 1848, the late Francis Hollenbeck, then a resident of Perrysburg, furnished the "Toledo Blade" several articles, setting forth the need of improvement in the school facilities in the city. These articles called attention to the lack of system and efficiency in the existing plan and resulted in a petition being presented to the Legislature for extension to the city of Toledo of the "Akron Law," originally passed in 1846. While not meeting the unanimous sentiment of the people of the city, no active opposition was offered, and the law was passed. By a popular vote, cast in May, 1849, the law was accepted by the city and put into immediate operation.

The first Board of Education in Toledo consisted of the following men: Ira L. Clark, president; Decius Wadsworth, Simeon Fitch, Jr., John P. Freeman, Samuel B. Scott, and Morgan L. Collins. There were then but three small buildings for school purposes, valued at $1,500, and there was no furniture fit to use and no funds with which to buy better. Rooms were leased for a central grammar school, and one in each of the four wards for primary schools, in which latter 489 pupils were enrolled.

The first setback the new movement received was the refusal of the city council to approve of and levy a tax of three mills on the dollar for school purposes. The great change from indifference to a recognition of the community's responsibility for free education was calculated to cause antagonism, but in due time, by persistent effort, this opposition was overcome.

An important step toward the provision of suitable buildings was begun, in 1852, when the La Grange Street School building was erected and it was occupied in April of that year. The next and a still more important step was the provision of a central building which would furnish accommodation for the higher grades of schools. A plan for a high-school building was submitted, in 1853, providing for a three-story structure of stone and brick, 56x102 feet, with 26 rooms; on the top floor a lecture room 86x53 feet, with a capacity for 1,800 persons. The plan included a tower, with a clock and a large bell, the latter to be inscribed as follows: "Toledo High School, May 1, 1854." and "To Learning's Fount the Youth I Call."

The Rev. Anson Smyth, who for several years had been pastor of the First Congregational Church, was the first Superintendent of Schools in Toledo. Upon him devolved the responsibility of organization of the system.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The first school report for the county was made in 1836, when returns were printed for the several townships, including Districts Nos. 2 and 3, Port Lawrence. No. 2 reported 54 scholars, No. 3 had 65,

and No. 1 made no report. Returns from the Waynesfield districts were: District No. 1, 78 scholars; District No. 2, 293 scholars; District No. 3, 103 scholars; District No. 4, 60 scholars, and District No. 5 41 scholars; a total of 575 in Waynesfield township. In Waterville township, District No. 1 reported 131; District No. 2, 54, making a total of 185 scholars in that township. Swan Creek and Wing (one district) reported 35 scholars, thus making the total returns for the county, 914 scholars.

The total collections of money for school purposes throughout the county, in 1836, were only $626.68. From the report of the Board of Education for 1859-60, there were 92 schools in the county, including villages and the city of Toledo, and the total value of school property was $25,610. The enrollment was 5,597. To teach this number of children, 160 teachers were employed. The total receipts were $35,570.90, and the expenditures were $33,104.26.

To show the great progress that has been made during the last half century in public school education in Toledo, the following data is submitted, taken from the report of the city Board of Education for 1909-10:

The population of the city, according to the Federal census of 1910, is near 180,000, and the school census of 1909 was 40,994 children and youth. The cost of tuition, based upon total enrollment, was: Kindergarten, $14.09; Elementary schools, $21.15; and High schools, $38.59. The number of buildings devoted to high schools was 2; elementary schools, 42; annexes, 11; and portable schools, 15; a total of 70. In the various high and elementary schools there were 44 principals; in the Normal school, 4 teachers; in the high school, 73 teachers; in the special lines (music, drawing, etc.), 10 teachers; in the elementary schools, 482 teachers; in the manual training school, 26 teachers; in the kindergartens, 83 teachers, and in the night schools, 9 teachers, making a grand total of 731 instructors employed in the Toledo schools.

The number of pupils enrolled in the different schools at the present time is 27,282. The financial statement shows total receipts of $1,545,210.84, and a total expenditure of $1,111,859.51, leaving a balance on hand of $435,972.35. The expenditure for improvements and remodeling various schools was $224,280.58.

The Finance Committee reports that the present Board, without warning or financial preparation, was compelled last year to practically reconstruct every school building in Toledo. Two bond issues, aggregating $300,000, were found to be necessary to prosecute this work. This money has been expended with a view to making the school structures not only safe but sanitary.

The chief difficulty with reference to the building situation is the impossibility of estimating unerringly the distribution of the school population. The most careful shifting of school boundaries is made in order not to compel the children to go long distances to remote buildings. But it is contemplated that eighteen portable buildings will have to be erected in various parts of the city. These portable buildings will be used to provide temporary school accommodations in sections where the permanent buildings are over crowded, or as the nucleus

of a permanent building in new districts which are being settled and where the need of school accommodations manifests itself. It is expected that these buildings will be replaced at the earliest possible time by permanent structures. Those already in use have proved a great relief in cases of congested school attendance, the rooms which they provide being large, well lighted and ventilated, and in every respect suitable for school purposes. They are constructed of wood in such way that they can be readily taken down and placed elsewhere. The cost of a two-room portable is about $1,200.

Improvements and additions to the present school buildings, the cost of which will aggregate $213,600, are contemplated for the coming year.

DATA CONCERNING SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Central High School: Built in 1897-8; cost of site (6 of 10 lots donated), $2,500; cost of building, $134,266; has sixty rooms, auditorium, manual training equipment; 1,861 pupils and 64 teachers; Chas. W. Gayman, principal.

East Side Central School: Built in 1895-6; addition built in 1903; remodeled in 1908; cost of site $6,000; total cost of building, $99,848; 30 rooms, manual training equipment, 826 pupils, 28 teachers; H. A. Jones, principal.

Arlington school: Built in 1907-8; cost of site, $2,505; cost of building, $1,745; two rooms, 29 pupils and two teachers.

Auburndale school: Built in 1896-7; cost of site, $7,000; cost of building and addition, $67,986; 20 rooms, manual training equipment; 743 pupils and 19 teachers.

Birmingham school: Built in 1892-3; cost of site, $1,750; cost of building and addition, $20,637; eight rooms, manual training equipment; 462 pupils and 10 teachers.

Broadway school: Built in 1871, additions in 1880 and 1897; cost of site, $9,100; total cost of building, $40,628; 18 rooms, 599 pupils and 18 teachers.

Chase school: Built in 1894, additions in 1897; cost of site, $1,488; cost of building and improvements, $16,324; eight rooms, manual training equipment; 436 pupils and 10 teachers.

Detroit school: Built in 1893, addition in 1905; cost of site, $2,150; cost of building and addition, $38,036; 14 rooms; 658 pupils and 17 teachers.

Erie school: Built in 1866, remodeled in 1908; cost of site, $10,344; cost of building and remodeling, $70,831; 15 rooms, manual training equipment; 542 pupils and 14 teachers.

Franklin school: Built in 1872, additions in 1884 and 1898; cost of site, $1,800; cost of building and additions, $54,189; 18 rooms; 697 pupils and 19 teachers.

Fulton school: Built in 1892, addition in 1908; cost of site, $9,745; cost of building and addition, $81,430; 22 rooms; manual training equipment; 684 pupils and 18 teachers.

Glenwood school: Built in 1901, addition in 1907; cost of site,

$6,650; cost of building and addition, $49,239; 16 rooms; 814 pupils and 21 teachers.

Hoag school: Built in 1883, additions in 1891 and 1906; cost of site, $2,400; cost of building and additions, $50,243; 18 rooms, manual training equipment; 786 pupils and 19 teachers.

Illinois school: Built in 1851, addition in 1886; cost of site, $750; cost of building and addition, $22,410; eight rooms; 307 pupils and eight teachers.

Indiana school: Built in 1897, addition in 1908; cost of site, $5,750; cost of building and addition, $51,035; 18 rooms; manual training equipment; 629 pupils and 15 teachers.

Ironville school: Built in 1901; cost of site, $2,156; cost of building, $13,583; six rooms; manual training equipment; 202 pupils and 5 teachers.

Jefferson and Normal Training school: Built in 1870, additions in 1884 and 1894; cost of site, $8,680; cost of building and additions, $55,025; 18 rooms; 714 pupils and 19 teachers.

Junction school: Built in 1891, addition in 1894; cost of building and addition, $22,119; nine rooms; 341 pupils and 10 teachers.

La Grange school: Built in 1895; cost of site, $1,100; cost of building, $39,294; 18 rooms and manual training equipment; 686 pupils and 18 teachers.

Monroe school: Built in 1890, addition in 1904; cost of site, $4,750; cost of building and addition, $39,672; 14 rooms; 632 pupils and 15 teachers.

Mott Avenue school: Cost of site, including five buildings, $7,450; four rooms; 165 pupils and 5 teachers.

Navarre school: Built in 1894; cost of site, $2,125; cost of building, $21,726; nine rooms; 490 pupils and 13 teachers.

Nebraska school: Old building built in 1867; cost of site, $5,800; cost of building and addition $31,932; 12 rooms. New building erected in 1882, cost of building, $10,226; destroyed by fire in 1898 and rebuilt at a cost of $17,975; 10 rooms and auditorium. The two buildings have 993 pupils and 24 teachers.

Newbury school: Built in 1897, remodeled in 1908; cost of site, $6,000; cost of building and remodeling, $52,924; 16 rooms, auditorium and manual training equipment; 489 pupils and 14 teachers.

Newton school: Built in 1896, remodeled in 1908; cost of site, $9,000; cost of building and remodeling, $46,574; 16 rooms, auditorium; 583 pupils and 16 teachers.

Norwood school: Cost of site, $700; cost of building, $2,187.51; six rooms; 160 pupils and four teachers.

Ontario school: Built in 1890, addition in 1905-7; cost of site, $2,795; cost of building and addition, $40,809; 14 rooms, manual training equipment; 532 pupils and 13 teachers.

Parkland school: Built in 1897; cost of site, $2,200; cost of building, $18,008; 10 rooms, manual training equipment; 547 pupils and 13 teachers.

Raymer school: Built in 1890, addition in 1906; cost of site, $1,918;

cost of building and addition, $39,607; 16 rooms; 768 pupils and 17 teachers.

Segur school: Built in 1888, remodeled in 1908; cost of site, $5,000; cost of building and remodeling, $49,533; 14 rooms, manual training equipment; 458 pupils and 13 teachers.

Sherman school: Built in 1874, additions in 1885 and 1892; remodeled in 1908; cost of site, $10,000; cost of building and remodeling, $73,715; 20 rooms; 779 pupils and 21 teachers.

South school: Built in 1884, addition in 1908; cost of site, $2,500; cost of building and addition, $40,354; 13 rooms; 467 pupils and 12 teachers.

Southeast Toledo school: Built in 1878; additions in 1886, 1898 and 1900, remodeled in 1908; cost of building, additions and remodeling, $46,433; 14 rooms, manual training equipment; 622 pupils and 19 teachers.

Spring school: Built in 1901, addition in 1907; cost of site, $2,128; cost of building and addition, $53,475; 18 rooms, manual training equipment; 872 pupils and 17 teachers.

Stickney school: Built in 1870, addition in 1885; cost of site, $5,300; cost of building and addition, $35,588; 12 rooms; 516 pupils and 12 teachers.

Waite school: Built in 1900; cost of site, $6,400; cost of building, $41,533; 16 rooms; 634 pupils and 17 teachers.

Walbridge school: Built in 1893, addition in 1901, remodeled in 1908; cost of site, $3,600; cost of building addition and remodeling, $47,388; 14 rooms, manual training equipment; 578 pupils and 16 teachers.

Warren school: Built in 1874, additions in 1883 and 1887, addition and remodeled in 1908; cost of site, $4,700; cost of building and additions and remodeling, $58,245; 14 rooms, manual training equipment; 594 pupils and 14 teachers.

Washington school: Built in 1874, additions in 1885 and 1888, and remodeled in 1908; cost of site, $8,700; cost of building, additions and remodeling, $65,397; 20 rooms, manual training equipment; 691 pupils and 19 teachers.

Extensive alterations were recommended to be made in every schoolroom in Toledo, by a special committee, appointed for the purpose of providing every possible safeguard against the danger from fire. To defray the large expenditure involved, a bond issue of $150,000 was made by the Board, in May, 1908, and an additional issue of $150,000 in the following October. The total cost of this general remodeling was $327,000, of which $260,000 was done by contract and $67,000 by workmen employed by the Board. While the primary purpose of the alterations was to secure the best possible protection against fire, the opportunity was utilized to make other changes necessary to provide modern and sanitary structures.

SPECIAL WORK.

Kindergartens are now maintained in every elementary school in the city, each being in charge of a director, aided by one or more as-

sistants. Attendance is voluntary, children between four and six years being admitted. Last year's total enrollment in the public kindergartens was 1,200.

Manual training, or constructive hand-work in the schools, now forms a vital and important part in the educational system of Toledo. In the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary schools, shop work is provided for the boys and cooking for the girls. In the fifth and sixth grades the boys are given instruction in knife work or sloyd, and the girls in sewing, and in the more elementary grades hand-work finds expression in weaving, basketry, clay modeling, paper folding, etc. In each of the forty-two elementary schools classes are organized in sloyd and sewing for one hour and a quarter each week. Fourteen special teachers in this work are employed. The instruction is given in the regular schoolrooms, the special teachers dividing their time among the several buildings.

Toledo has the distinction of being the first city in the United States to include, within the scope of manual training, instruction for girls, in sewing, dressmaking and cooking. This work was first provided twenty-five years ago, in connection with the high school course, and since then the work has been gradually extended down through the grades. Kitchens have been opened in nineteen elementary schools, fourteen of which have been opened during the past two years. The work in cooking is givn in the seventh and eighth grades, the children in schools without kitchens being sent to the manual centers once each week, and there an hour and a half is devoted to this work. The policy of the Board is to extend the number of kitchens and shops as rapidly as possible, so that eventually each school may have its own equipment for manual work. Six special teachers of cooking and one supervisor are now employed for the seventh and eighth grade work.

During the summer of 1909 vacation schools were conducted at seven buildings, with a total of 1,700 pupils in daily attendance. Playgrounds were maintained in connection with each of these vacation schools. The work of the vacation school is in no sense a continuation of the regular work of the school year, although academic instruction is provided for the benefit of pupils who have failed in part of their studies. But the chief aim of the vacation schools is to supplement the regular instruction, by providing physical, manual and mental training for children in parts of the city where such training is most needed. Accordingly, the program of these schools consists chiefly of manual training, nature study, the reading and telling of stories, and organized play.

The value of the school garden as a factor in the education of the child has received recognition in Toledo. The properties of soil and the effect of water and sunshine, methods of planting and cultivation, are learned in the school garden from actual observation. While the school garden is important, it is not made a part of the regular school curriculum, being entirely voluntary on the part of the pupils and carried on outside of school hours.

The whole child goes to school, and in the recognition of this fact the school system aims to develop the child physically as well as

mentally and spiritually. The department of physical education in Toledo is in charge of a director, aided by several assistants.

The crowded condition of the Central High School—a building designed to accommodate 1,200 pupils, being taxed far beyond its capacity to care for nearly 2,000—has made imperative the immediate construction of new high schools. Accordingly, the Board of Education adopted as its policy the erection of four district high schools, one to be located in each quarter of the city, and each to be fully equipped for instruction in manual training as well as in academic and commercial branches. By resolution, passed Oct. 19, 1908, it was decided to submit at the following November election the question of issuing bonds to the amount of $500,000 for the construction of two new high schools, one to be located on the east and one on the west side of the river. The proposed bond issue was approved on Nov. 3, 1908, and, in the following spring, sites were purchased for the new schools. These new schools will not belong to the class of academic schools, nor will they be exclusively technical or commercial in character. They are in fact cosmopolitan high schools, offering all three lines of academic, manual and commercial training, and placing equal emphasis upon each. These two schools are to be exact duplicates in every respect, except the difference in the foundation walls below grade, due to the natural difference of the sites. The design is a modified English gothic, in dark brown brick, with terra cotta trimmings, and roof of green tile. The buildings will be entirely fireproof, the frames being of reinforced concrete.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

In December, 1870, a series of evening schools was commenced in Toledo, under Superintendent D. F. De Wolf. Free instruction for both sexes in separate rooms was given, three nights a week. The ages of the pupils ranged from thirteen to thirty years. These schools have been maintained more or less ever since, and last year, particularly, at the Hoag, Parkland and Jefferson buildings. They are designed especially for the benefit of men and women employed during the day, but who desire to obtain at least a part of the advantages of the public schools. Four hundred persons received instruction in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and other elementary branches. These schools are, of course, free to all, the cost of teachers and text-books being provided out of the regular school funds.

TOLEDO UNIVERSITY.

On Oct. 21, 1872, Jessup W. Scott and Susan Scott, his wife, conveyed to the Toledo University of Arts and Trades, an incorporation created for that purpose, 160 acres of land in Adams township, near the city line, and estimated in value at $80,000, to be held in trust for the promotion of education in arts and trades and related sciences, in addition to that furnished by the public schools of the city. On Jan. 14, 1873, the trustees of the university arranged to open the school,

purchasing the property known as Raymond Hall, at the corner of Adams and Tenth streets. The property was bought at public sale, and a gift to the amount of $15,000 was made by Mr. Raymond. For several years the institution was conducted as a separate school, and in January, 1884, the trustees of the university resolved to make a tender of their entire property to the city, on condition that it would assume the trust, under and by virtue of the powers conferred in sections 4,095 to 4,105 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. The property was formally presented to the common council, and after full consideration was accepted by resolution adopted. This acceptance was duly embodied in an ordinance, under which the common council established the Toledo University. The inauguration of a manual training school was suggested by Albert Macomber, whose attention had been called to the success of the manual training work elsewhere. The City Council and the Board of Education promptly appointed a new board and levied a tax of two-tenths of a mill on the dollar of taxable property, to enable the board to start a training school. Prof. J. W. Dowd, then superintendent of public schools, gave the project his support and set aside a room in the high school building for use as a shop. In 1885 the trustees disposed of a portion of the property given by Susan Scott and sons, and with the proceeds, with the concurrence of the Board of Education, erected the east wing of the high school building, known as the Scott High School. The Manual Training School is maintained under the joint control of the Toledo Board of Education and Directors of the Toledo University. The building is four stories high and is provided as follows: First floor, machine shop and wood working shop, tool room and lavatory; second floor, domestic economy room and wood working shop, office and lavatory; third floor, drawing and domestic economy rooms, library and lavatory. Training is given throughout the four years of the high school course, the time being two and a half ninety-minute periods each week.

To appreciate the great progress that has been made in public school education in Lucas county during the last fifty years, it is but necessary to compare the following figures:

1859—92 schools, 5,597 enrollment, 160 teachers.

1910—142 schools, 31,982 enrollment, 788 teachers.

The total receipts for public school education in the county for 1909-10 were as follows: Township, $167,740.43; villages, $40,970.52; city of Toledo, $1,545,210.84; making a grand total of $1,653,921.79.

The total expenditures in the same year were as follows: Township, $109,465.57; villages, $24,658.57; city of Toledo, $1,111,859.51; making a grand total of $1,245,983.65.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

In addition to the public schools, there are several private and parochial schools, connected with Catholic and Lutheran parishes. Among these schools and academies, St. John's College takes a prominent place. This institution, which is under the direction of the Fath-

ers of the Society of Jesus, was opened in September, 1898, for the higher education of the aspiring Catholic youth of Toledo and vicinity, and it was incorporated, May 22, 1900. The original charter was amended and the purposes of the institution were extended, Aug. 29, 1903. The power of granting the various degrees was ratified by the secretary of state on the same date. St. John's College comprises an academic department, a high school of commerce and a collegiate department. The college contains a fine library, which contains a choice collection of over 2,300 volumes, and which are all accessible to all students, free of charge. A meteorological observatory, well equipped with all necessary instruments, adds to the value of the college. The several buildings of the institution are on Superior street, near Walnut, in Toledo.

THE LAW FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Law Froebel Kindergarten is one of the oldest of its kind in this country, having been established by Dr. Mary E. Law and her sister, Emma L., in September, 1883. It began with seven small pupils, but five years later a training department for teachers was added, and another sister—now Mrs. H. G. Bissell—and two special instructors were added to the teaching force. In September, 1896, the school was moved into its own home, a beautiful colonial building at 2313 Ashland avenue. The attendance has steadily increased in numbers and the influence of the school has widened until its present quarters are outgrown, and an auditorium in an adjoining conservatory of music is used for the music and dancing assemblies. The school was founded upon the psychological and scientific principles of Frederich Froebel, the German founder of the kindergarten system. It has never had a failure among its graduates, or a teacher out of a position. Its diplomas are accepted by all the States having accredited lists and its pupils are sought in all directions. Its success has been due to the intelligent understanding and practical demonstration of the principles of that prince of education, that leader among psychologists and sociologists, Frederich Froebel.

TRI-STATE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This institution was organized in September, 1884, by J. W. Melchior, for the purpose of giving practical instruction along business lines to any who wished to avail themselves of the privilege. In 1888 the college was taken over by C. H. Melchior, who, with the association of his two sons—Blaine O. and Roger L. Melchior—superintends the school at this time. Since its founding a great many young men and women have received scientific training in such courses as shorthand, bookkeeping, telegraphy, mechanical drawing, civil service and English. The school, which is located at the corner of Summit and Cherry streets, has 18,000 feet of floor service, and is open throughout the year. For six months of the year a night school is conducted three nights a week for the benefit of those who cannot

avail themselves of the opportunity for day study. That the night school is appreciated by the citizens is attested by the fact that, last year, 525 pupils were enrolled. The present enrollment for day scholars for the year is 400 pupils.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Toledo Public Library may be said to have had its beginning in the Toledo Library Association, which was founded in 1864 by citizens of Toledo interested in the intellectual growth of the city. Organized and maintained as a subscription library, this institution continued in successful operation until the year 1873.

It was manifest that this private library association, sustained by subscription, was a luxury of no benefit to the masses, who were not able to share in its support and benefits. The fruit of this conclusion was a movement that gave to Toledo the honor of being one of the first cities in the West to provide a free public library. With the belief that free libraries, sustained by taxation, were as necessary educators as free schools, a bill was drafted providing for a library free to all citizens of Toledo, and it was enacted into law by the legislature of Ohio, April 18, 1873. On June 24 of that year this act was formally recognized by the common council of the city, by the passage of a resolution "deeming it esential to establish a library and reading-room," with provisions for their maintenance. At this time, also, the trustees of the new Library Board were appointed, as provided by the act. The members of the Board of Trustees of the Library Association made over to its successor the funds of the association and its books, numbering some 4,878 volumes. By the original act, the Board of Education was directed to transfer to the new public library all books and documents in its possession and not required in the schools for reference; and from this source the library acquired 1,320 additional volumes, thus affording a nucleus of 6,198 volumes. The new library was opened in the building at the corner of Summit and Madison streets, then known as the King Block, where it prospered and increased for the following seventeen years. On Dec. 22, 1884, the City Council, by ordinance, authorized a deed, which was duly executed by the city to the library trustees, of a portion of the old Miami and Erie Canal bed, between Madison and Jefferson streets, "for the purpose of a public park, and the erection of a suitable building for the purpose of a public library." In 1888, the growing necessities of the library so urgently demanded more commodious quarters, that in April of that year an act was secured from the legislature, authorizing the Board of Trustees to issue bonds for the construction of a library building. The trustees purchased sufficient ground adjoining the library grounds which had been acquired from the city to allow a frontage of 106 feet on Madison street, at the corner of Ontario, and extending that width through to Jefferson street, for the sum of $14,000. Bonds were issued, to the amount of $75,000, and the present building, beautiful, fireproof, and thoroughly safe and permanent in all its appointments, was constructed therewith. The composite gen-

eral outline of its style of architecture is the early Norman, with a mingling of the nearly related Byzantine.

On June 23, 1890, the boks and documents having been transferred from the old location to the new building, it was formally opened to the public, and has since been a great center of education and literary enjoyment for the public, and an earnest of untold benefits to coming generations.

During the thirty-seven years of its existence the Toledo Public Library has grown from the first 6,198 volumes to a library numbering over 85,000 well selected volumes, adapted to every grade of scholarship, and necessitating an increase in the working force from two librarians and assistants, in 1873, to nineteen, in 1910.

Of the members of the Board of Trustees who have honorably and faithfully served the public during these years, two stand conspicuous as early leaders and organizers of the movement, and in many years of service. To William Scott and Charles King the public is greatly indebted for the inauguration and carrying forward of this noble work. They were both members of the board at its first organization and continued on it until 1893, when, by the death of Mr. King, and, shortly afterward the resignation of Mr. Scott, their twenty years of valuable service came to an end. Other prominent citizens of Toledo have lent their valuable aid and time as trustees, without compensation, in attaining the success of the Toledo Public Library.

Mrs. Francis Jermain was connected with the library for twenty-four years, and at the time of her death, Aug. 21, 1905, was superintendent. The Blade of that date said: "Mrs. Jermain was 76 years of age, and the long and useful life which closed so peacefully this morning marked the passing away of one of the most remarkable women of Toledo. During her long public career as public librarian Mrs. Jermain became known to men and women in every walk of life and for years she rendered valuable assistance to professional men as well as students and teachers, her perfect knowledge of the contents of the library making her information most valuable.

"Mrs. Jermain was the daughter of Rev. George Page, a Presbyterian clergyman of Ann Arbor. She was married, when quite a young woman, to Sylvanus P. Jermain. Eight children were born to them, and sometime during the fifties Mr. Jermain died at Chillicothe, and Mrs. Jermain was left to rear her children, six of whom were living. In 1871 she came to Toledo, in 1879 was appointed reference librarian, and in 1884, librarian, which position she resigned two years ago. For some time she had been engaged in preparing an elementary work on the science of heat and light to be used in the public school. She had also a work, not quite ready for publication, on the "Origin and Beginning of the Alphabet," a work that required great research and correspondence with some of the most eminent scholars of Europe.

"The trait which marked Mrs. Jermain pre-eminently was her domestic nature, which was so beautifully developed in the rearing of a large family, unaided. Her public duties never interfered with

MRS. FRANCES D. JERMAIN

her home life, and the long years of her devotion to her children found its reward in the faithfulness of the children to whom she was the ideal of everything womanly and beautiful. She died in the full strength of her mental powers, only putting her pen down a few days ago and retaining her interest in her home life to the very last."

William H. Maher paid her the following tribute:

"It will be very hard to realize that our friend, Mrs. Jermain, has said to us her final 'good night.' I say our friend advisedly, for she was friendly to all who came within the circle of her influence, and who is here who was outside or beyond that? What woman of Toledo has radiated for forty years past such helpful, kindly, courteous, refining atmosphere, and where was one whose heart was so full of love and sympathy and honest desire to be helpful to every one who came near her? I know of no other. Most of her friends of the younger generation will not remember a time when she was not the gentle, helpful, cultured manager of our city library. Some of us can go farther back and testify to the wonderful change made in that room when she became the ruling power. She did not handle books as if they were mere merchandise, but as if each one was a sensitive soul. And her knowledge of them was not a superficial one, and of their titles only—she knew the books themselves, and was exceedingly happy in characterizing them in a few brief sentences.

"I loved to listen to Mrs. Jermain's voice, always so gentle, and to watch the ease with which exactly the right word dropped from her lips. And she wrote just as she talked—easy, graceful, illuminating. My first acquaintance with her came from my reading some pleasant sketches she wrote for the old Commercial, nearly forty years ago. It was a pity that she wrote so rarely in later years.

"What a brave woman she was! She had to be father and mother to a family of small children, and nobly did she fulfill the dual part. Her children are the living evidence of her loving ability and care, and of her refining influence. Her memory will be as sweet as that of a gentle saint who bore her burdens quietly and prayerfully; whose sympathy was always ready and genuine, and whose influence was spiritually and intellectually uplifting. Her last good night would be sad to recall, if that was the end of all, but it loses its sting when we remember that in some brighter clime she is waiting to bid us a bright good morning."

The following token of appreciation was written by Harvey Scribner upon the occasion of Mrs. Jermain's death:

"Last night Mrs. Frances D. Jermain fell into the sleep that knows no waking as peacefully and sweetly as she had lived. No man or woman who has lived in Toledo had a larger acquaintance or more devoted friends than Mrs. Jermain. She became an assistant librarian in 1879. I was a member of the board at the time she was elected librarian, in 1884, and continued as such for some fifteen years, and during all that time never heard any but the kindliest expressions by patrons of the library for Mrs. Jermain. She was an indefatigable worker, read all the books pertaining to libraries and library work, kept up with the reports from the different libraries of the country,

and noted and availed herself of the suggestions made by the leading librarians of this and the old countries. She was an ideal librarian. I doubt if there was a better informed person anywhere on books and historical characters than Mrs. Jermain. She was a living encyclopedia. When patrons of the library asked her about a country, the Philippine islands, for instance, or a historical event or character, she would refer them instantly to the book that gave the best information, and frequently would tell them all they wanted to know. She prepared the catalogue of the books of the library, containing at that time some 50,000 volumes—a work that was admirable for its classification and the facility it afforded for information. She suggested and carried out the project for the juvenile library.

"Always at her post, patiently and intelligently performing her duties with so much grace and winning courtesy, she won the heartfelt affection of the librarians, the trustees and the public. She can render an account of her life that her family and friends will always remember with pride. Her death was sweet and beautiful as her life. 'May flights of angels sing her to her rest.'"

CHAPTER XIII.

CHURCH HISTORY.

EARLY RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS—FIRST MISSIONARY EFFORT—PIONEER PREACHERS—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES—BAPTIST CHURCHES—CHRISTIAN CHURCH (DISCIPLES)—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES—LUTHERAN CHURCHES—UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST—EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED EVANGELICAL—OTHER CHURCH AND ALLIED RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The history of the religious movement in Lucas County is a splendid record of work well done by the citizens interested in the humanities, philanthropies and spiritual life of the past and present, and it is a matter of congratulation and rejoicing to those privileged to form a part of that great army of faithful workers who, in the closing years of the past century, gave new impetus to the many movements for the moral and spiritual betterment of the county.

The early years of the nineteenth century marked the practical beginning of systematic activities in the Maumee Valley, as the missionary efforts previous to that time had not proved effective or permanent. The new century witnessed great strides in the organization of churches of the various creeds. The record is no less admonitory and instructive than it is stimulating, for it is ended. It may not now, though we wish it ever so much, be altered or revised. It is irrevocably closed.

To that gift, however, which it holds by inheritance, the most valuable of all its possessions—the gift of opportunity—the Twentieth century has fallen heir. It is the recognition of the value of this gift, and of the highest use to which it may be put, that is the fundamental cause of the existence of a body of altruistic men and women in the city of Toledo and the surrounding districts of the county in this present day. Wonderful as the opportunities of the past century may have been, still more wonderful is the fact of greater opportunities for religious and moral enlightenment at the present day.

In the city of Toledo, with its cosmopolitan population, there is, in this year of 1910, one church or mission to every 1,100 inhabitants, in round numbers. Believing and hoping that these organizations are alive to their duty and professed aim, what will be the story of religious progress when the next generation records in history the deeds of today?

The story of the day when the county was an unknown part of

that great Territory Northwest of the Ohio River is a tribute to the individual courage and self-sacrific of the pioneer missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant. The work of the pastor or missionary of the present day calls for the same self-sacrifice and a moral courage that will equal the physical courage of the men who encountered privation and dangers, seen and unseen, to bring the story of the Man of Nazareth to the wilds of the Northwest. The seed scattered by those early Christian workers has borne fruit many times more than a hundred-fold, as may be noted by the work of over 200 churches in this county.

The first missionary effort of which there is any record was instituted by Rev. Henri M. De Pontbriand, sixth bishop of Quebec, he being the first bishop to perform any episcopal duties within the present limits of the United States, at Detroit, Mich. He exerted himself in religious behalf in this territory by sending Father Potier, a Jesuit missionary, who in 1749 ministered to the spiritual needs of the Indians for the first time in Northern Ohio. Occasional religious work was done by the Jesuits until 1773, when they were suppressed, and from that time for several years the priests attached to the military posts were the shepherds of the meagre flocks scattered through the territory as far as Detroit.

In the year 1795, after the Jesuit missions had been abandoned, there seems to have been some effort on the part of the Catholic church to revive the work. Near Fort Meigs, on the Maumee river, at the present site of Perrysburg, the Rev Edmund Burke, an Irish priest, attached to the diocese of Quebec, began a mission among the Indians. In a letter to Archbishop Troy, dated Feb. 2, 1796, he wrote: "I'm here in the midst of Indians, all heathen. . . . . This is the most distant parish inhabited by Catholics on this earth; in it is neither law, justice, nor subjection. You never meet a man, either Indian or Canadian, without his gun and his knife. My house is on the banks of a river which falls into the lake, full of fish and fowl of all kinds; the finest climate in the world."

It is probable that there were Catholics among the soldiers in the fort, and he says in his letter that there were Canadians with him. Father Burke's stay in Ohio was at least one year, and then he abandoned his plan for a great Indian mission.

In 1802, six years after the abandonment of the Catholic missions, the Rev. D. Bacon, working under the auspices of the Connecticut Missionary Society, inaugurated the first Protestant mission in the Maumee valley. He left Detroit on April 29, with two companions, and in a canoe made the trip to the mouth of the river. The Indians were in a debauched state at the time, celebrating their annual spring "Conjuration Dance" on the return from the winter's hunting. This practice, together with whisky, had a demoralizing influence on the tribe.

Passing on to Fort Miami, he stored his belongings. Returning next day, he found Little Otter, the chief, to whom he made known his mission and was treated in a friendly manner. The chief promised Mr. Bacon a hearing, but just at this time a child in the tribe died, which led to another drunken time. Tired of waiting, Mr. Bacon started up the

river for provisions, and that night encamped about five miles from the mouth of the river, near the Indian dancing ground, in the neighborhood of what is now the block between Elm and Buffalo streets, Toledo, then a favorite rendezvous for the Indians.

On May 14, Mr. Bacon finally got his hearing at the mouth of the river, when he laid before the assembled tribe the object of his visit. The chief, Little Otter, replied with the following speech, which gave but little encouragement to the plucky missionary. It may be timely to mention that Mr. Bacon's speech was quite lengthy, and he had to supply the Indians with tobacco that they might listen with patience. Chief Otter said:

"Brother, we listened to you and heard all you had to say to us. Since that we have been thinking of what you said to us and have been talking it over among ourselves and have made up our minds. Now, brother, if you will listen to us, we will give you an answer. But it is our way to be very short. Our white brothers, when they make speeches, are very lengthy. . . . We understand that you want us to raise plenty of corn and wheat, horses and cattle, and all other things and creatures that you raise; and that you want us to live like the people that wear hats. And we believe that you, and our great fathers that sent you, wish to do us all the good you can; that you want to make us happy, not only here, but in the world to come. Brother, we know that you spoke true when you told us that our game was growing scarce, and that it would soon be that we could not live by hunting as we used to. We feel very poor and we do not know how we are going to live or what we shall do. Now, brother, if you and your great black gowns and chiefs want to help us and make us happy, why don't you stop your people from settling so near us? If you would do this we might have game enough and do very well. Brother, we know that it is all true what you say to us about the stuff which the white people make we like so well. We know that it makes us foolish, and quarrelsome, and poor, and that it destroys us, greatly diminishing our number; that we used to be much happier before it came among us, and that it would be much better for us to be entirely without it. You do know how to make it; Indians don't know how to make it and have nothing to make it of. If your people did not make it and bring it to us we would not have it. . . . Brother, since it is so, why do you not stop your people from bringing it among us? If you would do this, then perhaps you might get us to come and live together in one village, so that you might have an opportunity to instruct us and do us good. . . . We understand that you were sent out to travel around and visit the Indians in order to find out their minds concerning this business. You have seen but a few Indians yet. There are a great many that live away back of us. If you were to go and see them all it would take you two or three years. We think you had better go and talk with them all, and see what they think of it; and if they will agree to have black gowns we will agree to have one too. This is all the red brothers have to say to you."

This first effort on the part of the missionary, 108 years ago, did not avert the doom which whisky so rapidly brought to the Indians, for

within thirty-five years of that time, but a small remnant had escaped the inevitable end, and that remnant was transported beyond the Mississippi, surrendering their possessions in this valley to the white race. Soon after the events last recorded, Mr. Bacon abandoned this field for Northern Michigan.

On June 10, 1805, the Rev. Joseph Badger, of Wyndham, Mass., engaged to visit the Wyandotte Indians in Michigan Territory. He left Cleveland in company with Captain Parish, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and a Mr. Knaggs, of Detroit, as interpreters, who were to attend a treaty meeting to be held at Fort Industry, now Toledo. Passing through the black swamp for about thirty-five miles, they camped in the woods. Next day they forded the river at the rapids, breakfasted with a French settler, and forded down Swan creek to near Fort Industry, where the government agent, a Mr. Jewett, and the commissioner of the Connecticut Fire Lands Company, and the chiefs of eight tribes were in council.

Mr. Badger lived among the Indians in this territory for about five years and succeeded in doing effective work, especially along the line of temperance reform. Having a large field to cover, which was accomplished largely on horseback through unbroken land, his work, at best discouraging, was hindered by a general lack of sympathy, which, however, only added to his zeal. This was rewarded eventually by a growing respect for him and a confidence in his judgment in other matters.

Among the prominent early missionaries, the name of the Rev. Isaac VanTassel stands out. This pioneer married the daughter of Mr. Badger, at Ashtabula, Ohio, and came at once to the Maumee valley, landing Oct. 27, 1822. The couple proceeded to the Mission House, nine miles up the river, at the mouth of Tontogany creek. The Mission family now numbered thirteen persons, besides several employes. The Mission House, a log building, 16x60 feet, and 240 acres of land, gave asylum and sustenance to the noble workers, who began active work among the Ottawas, Nov. 26, 1822.

The distinctive work of this mission was as much the general education of the young as the religious training. The pupils the first winter averaged thirty, and the adults were reached through interpreters. It is said that at least thirty persons were converted through the agency of this mission, but great opposition by Indian traders prevented more aggressive work at this time. One of the mission buildings still stood, in 1873, and was at that time owned by George and Thomas Yunt.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodists lay claim to having established the first permanent church in Toledo, when, in 1825, the Rev. J. A. Baughman was sent under a regular assignment and held forth in that part of the city known among that denomination as the Monroe street parish. It is said that the first congregation of Methodists gathered within the city was brought here in a lumber wagon, in the spring of 1833, and con-

sisted of seven persons. Several classes were formed as soon as possible in the homes of members, and these classes organized the Monroe street congregation. What is now Monroe street charge was part of the Toledo circuit until Sylvania circuit was formed, when it became a part of that. The affairs of this early charge are not well known, as no record of any value can be found since the burning of the original Monroe Street Church, in 1891, but in 1875, Monroe street charge became a station. In 1859, a brick edifice was erected at a cost of $1,400, being dedicated in August of that year by Rev. Granville Moody. At the present time the membership is over 300; their building, at the corner of Monroe and Auburn streets, was erected at a cost of $11,000, and the present pastor is Rev. M. C. Howey.

St. Paul's was the second Methodist Episcopal church in the city and was organized by Rev. S. Baumgardner, in 1836, on Huron street, between Locust and Walnut. In 1851 a better location was chosen on the corner of Madison and Superior streets, where a lot was bought for $800, and a brick church built at a cost of $2,000. The first regular pastor was Rev. J. T. Caples, who served the congregation for two years. In 1865, the building on Madison street was sold, but services were still held there until the dedication of the present church, on the corner of Madison and Thirteenth streets. At this dedicatory service $18,000 was raised, and within four years $23,000 more was subscribed toward the total cost of $60.000. The present pastor of this church is Rev. R. D. Hollington.

In 1853, a mission was started on La Grange street, between Huron and Superior, known as the Ames Chapel. Worsnip was conducted in a frame structure, afterward replaced by brick. In 1872, the name was changed to St. John's Church, and another building on Magnolia street was provided, which was destroyed by fire in 1899, but was immediately rebuilt, and is in use at the present time. The first pastor was Rev. J. H. Wilson. The present pastor is Rev. W. J. Hagerman, who has spiritual oversight of 500 members.

The Broadway M. E. Church, which is situated on the east side of Broadway, between Crittenden and Western avenues, was the first Protestant church in that immediate neighborhood. It was organized in 1859, a building was erected, and from that time to the present the membership has been on a steady increase, until the present roll is 500. The church building, which is of brick, is valued at $22,000. The pastor is Rev. B. F. Reading.

In 1850 the German Methodists organized a small class in the home of J. Von Gunden. There were eight persons in this company, and they had preaching only every three weeks. Shortly after their organization, nineteen other persons joined the church. In a few months a private house was too small to hold the congregation, so they were admitted into the English Methodist Church on Huron street. In about a year they bought this church, feeling the need of a building of their own. In 1852, another story was added to this building to accommodate the needs of the rapidly increasing membership. In 1865, under the pastorate of Rev. P. F. Schneider, property was purchased on Ontario, near Walnut street, where the old building was

moved. By the year 1880, the congregation had grown to such extent that the old building was removed and the present commodious and beautiful permanent structure was erected at a cost of $20,000. The seating capacity is 600, while the present membership is 200. The church, which is known as Emanuel (German) Methodist Episcopal Church, was built under the pastorate of Rev. Henry Jend. The present pastor is Rev. C. E. Severinghaus.

The Zion (German) Methodist Episcopal Church, which is located on Segur avenue, was organized in 1858, as a mission of Emanuel Church, and was conducted as such for ten years, when it was organized as an independent charge by the Rev. G. A. Reuter. This, like the mother church, had a rapid and steady growth, until at this time it is considered the strongest church of that denomination in the county, having an active membership of 240. The church building, which originally cost $8,000, was later remodeled at an additional cost of $2,000. The present pastor is Rev. J. Mayer.

The early records of the Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church are missing, but it was organized as the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1866, by the Rev. John Farley, who was succeeded by the Rev. J. A. Smith. During the above pastorates services were held in Brown's Hall, corner of Front and Oak streets. A church building was erected under the pastorate of the Rev. J. W. Miller and was dedicated by the old pioneer Methodist preacher, the Rev. Elnathan C. Gavitt, D. D. The membership, which is about 450, has at present a beautiful church on Euclid avenue, corner of Starr, which cost $29,000. The present pastor is the Rev. C. W. Sutton.

The Collingwood Methodist Episcopal Church, which was originally known as the Tremainesville charge, was organized in 1865, in a frame building on Detroit avenue. In 1874 it was reorganized and the present brick building was erected, under the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Wilson, with sixty members at the time. The membership is now 185, with a Sunday school of 240. The pastor is Rev. Charles Fulkerson. (See also Washington township.)

The Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church was formerly the Detroit Avenue Church, coming into being under that name in 1875, in a building on the corner of Detroit avenue and Forrer street. Later on a larger and more modern building was placed on the corner of Detroit and Fernwood avenues. The present pastor is Rev. William Hook.

The St. James Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1875, on the corner of Albany and Erie streets, in the northern part of the city, and was known at that time as the Albany Street Church. It now homes its 150 members in a fine building, which cost the congregation $15,000. The pastor is Rev. C. W. Collinge.

The Salem (German) Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as the East Toledo German Methodist Mission, in 1887. In 1889 a church was built and dedicated on the corner of Federal and Nevada streets. In 1908 a new church was erected at a cost of $3,000. The first pastor was Rev. Carl A. Militzer, and the present pastor is Rev.

J. H. Holtkamp, who has charge of a membership of ninety-five persons.

Galena Street (German) Methodist Episcopal Church was organized to cater to the needs of the Germans of the Methodist church in the northern part of Toledo. The congregation has a small frame church on Galena street. The pastor is Rev. A. W. Klaiber.

Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1889 by Rev. M. M. Figley, who was at that time pastor of the Third street church. A church edifice was erected and dedicated, in 1890, at which time Rev. J. C. Shaw was appointed to the pastorate, but the same year he was transferred to Perrysburg. The church is in a prosperous condition, with Rev. H. J. Jewitt as pastor. The membership is over 350, and in connection there is a large Sunday school and one of the largest Epworth League organizations in the district. The present church building is valued at $18,000.

Ironville Methodist Episcopal Church is situated in the northeast part of the city. It has a present membership of 140 and a Sunday school of over 300 members. The church property is valued at $5,000. The pastor is Rev. J. W. Smith.

Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Central and Detroit avenues, has a brick building, valued at $17,000. The church membership is 170, and the Sunday school membership is 350. The pastor is Rev. N. S. Brackney.

Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Edna street, is ministered to by the Rev. B. L. Rowland. The society has a church building that cost $3,000. The membership is 219, according to the church report, and it has a Sunday school membership of 260.

Spring Street Methodist Church, corner of Mulberry street, is a small organization of only forty members. It owns a church property valued at $3,000. The present pastor is the Rev. Richard Wallace.

Hamilton Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, on East Broadway and Freedom street, is a small but growing congregation of people, who are under the spritual guidance of Rev. J. W. Smith.

Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Parkwood and Delaware avenues, was organized May 25, 1894, with a charter membership of sixty-eight. The work was organized by Rev. J. W. Donnan. The present membership, which is under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. H. Bickford, numbers about 375 persons. It has a church building valued at $60,000.

Bethany Methodist Episcopal Church, while beyond the city limits, is considered one of the East Side churches. It is in a prosperous condition, drawing its membership largely from the rural districts. The building is on Woodville, near Brand street. The pastor is the Rev. G. Matthews.

Maplewood Chapel is a small congregation under the care of Rev. N. S. Brackney, pastor of the Central Avenue Church.

Besides the churches in the city above mentioned, there are two churches for the colored people. The first step in the religious care and provision for the colored people of the Methodist faith was taken

in 1850. Funds were raised for a schoolhouse and church and the "Toledo Colored School Association" was organized. In 1862 a colored Sunday school was organized in the old frame building on Erie street, between Monroe and Washington, known as the first courthouse of the county. A congregation was organized and known as Warren Chapel, but it was afterward changed to the First African Methodist Episcopal Church. A building adjoining the old courthouse was erected in 1864. The pastor is Rev. J. A. Collins.

Zion (Colored) Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1884, and is situated on Beach street.

Of the Methodist churches outside of the city and in the county can be mentioned the Maumee Church, Rev. J. W. Reynolds, pastor; Waterville and Whitehouse, pastored by Rev. E. L. Motter; Holland, in charge of the pastor of Asbury; Sylvania, Berky and Michaw, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. A. Steen. (See township churches.)

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The First Congregational Church originated in the First Presbyterian Church, was organized in 1833 by the Rev. Warren Isham, and which is also said to have been the first organized church in Toledo. The form of government was changed from Presbyterian to Congregational, in 1841, under the pastorate of the Rev. Haswell. The two organizations existed until 1844, when, in July of that year, the two united under the name of the First Congregational Church, with a membership of thirty-three persons. A building was erected in 1845, at a cost of $7,000. This was enlarged, in 1856, to meet the demands of the growing congregation. In 1861 this building was destroyed by fire, and it was replaced in 1862 by the present structure on St. Clair street. The membership at present is 630, and the pastor is the Rev. George R. Wallace, D. D.

The first Congregational church of Oregon township was organized at the residence of Horace Howland, Oct. 20, 1849, with a membership of seven persons, and the first communion services were held at the home of William Consaul, Dec. 9, 1849. In 1850 a log church was built, near the corner of Grand street and Creek road, and the Rev. Ezra Howland was called as pastor, that gentleman continuing in charge until the breaking out of the Civil war, when all the male members of the church, excepting the pastor, entered the service of their country. On Sept. 5, 1868, the church was reorganized and its name was changed to the Second Congregational Church of Toledo. A frame church was built on the site of the present building, on Fourth street, between Cherry and Oak, and Rev. Robert Quaife was chosen as pastor. In July, 1891, work was commenced on a brick building, which was completed early in the following year. About ten years ago fire almost totally destroyed the church, but it was immediately rebuilt at a cost of $9,000. The present membership is 340, with a Sunday school of 200, under the spiritual guidance of Rev. George Hatfield.

The Washington Street Congregational Church is the outgrowth

of a small Sunday school, which was opened on Erie street, near the canal weight-locks, and known as the "Point Mission." In 1873 this school was removed to Washington street, near Dorr. A permanent organization was the result, taking the name of Washington Street Congregational Church. The first pastor was Rev. J. F. Ellis.

In July, 1867, a Sabbath school was organized in the Protestant Orphan's Home, which movement resulted in a mission known as the La Grange Street Mission. In 1883 a chapel was built and dedicated, and in June of that year the Rev. P. S. Slevin was chosen as chaplain. This mission continued until 1888, when, in January of that year, a special meeting was called and a more permanent organization was effected under the name of La Grange Congregational Church of Christ, of which church Rev. George Candee was first pastor. In September, 1893, the body was incorporated under the name of Plymouth Congregational Church. A brick building was erected, in 1895, at a cost of $7,000. The present membership is 200, and is ministered to by Rev. Matthew Mullen.

The Central Congregational Church was organized, Feb. 6, 1881, with 102 charter members, most of them coming from the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Rev. Henry M. Bacon, D. D., was the pastor, beginning his service with the organization of the church. Public worship was held in the brick building on the corner of Adams and Tenth streets, the same having been rented from the trustees of the University of Arts and Trades. About three years later the building was bought by the church for $8,000. The membership of the church increased rapidly during the first two or three years of its existence. Reverend Bacon died in 1894 and was succeeded by Rev. Charles L. Hyde, who served as pastor until 1897, when he resigned. Rev. F. D. Kelsey, Sc. D., was installed pastor in 1897, remaining in office until his death, in 1904. Shortly before his death the corner-stone of the present stone edifice was laid, the building on Tenth street having been sold to a corporation acting in the interests of the Wabash railroad, for $44,000. The new church, which, including lot and furnishings, cost $83,000, is located on the corner of Collingwood and Acklin avenues. It was dedicated Dec. 24, 1905. After the death of Dr. Kelsey, Rev. W. A. Cutler was stated supply until the present pastor, Rev. Charles W. Huntington, D. D., began his service, Oct. 1, 1905. Dr. Huntington's installation as pastor took place Jan. 16, 1906. There have been over 200 additions to the membership of the church during the four years that it has been in its present location. The membership, on Jan. 1, 1910, was 461.

The Birmingham Congregational Church was organized, April 21, 1893, and a church was erected on Paine avenue, near Genesee street. Following are the names of the first officers: Trustees—N. S. Lewis, G. W. Pollitt, Stephen Wood, R. G. Brentlinger and Robert Young; treasurer, Miss Lillie Valentine; clerk, George W. Carpenter. The pastors who have officiated up to date are Rev. E. A. Woodruff, Rev. Robert Quaife and Rev. W. H. Baker.

The Mayflower Congregational Church is at 1511 Dorr street, and provides for the persons of that faith in that section of the city.

The congregation is a thriving one, with a good future. It is ministered to by Rev. Charles Tubbs.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first move on the part of the Baptists for the organization of a church in Lucas county was in Toledo, in 1853, when, in June of that year, a meeting was held at the home of Henry J. Hayes, on St. Clair street. The result of this meeting was the organization of the First Baptist Church. There were eighteen charter members, and the Rev. Edward F. Platt was chosen pastor. A building was erected on Huron, near Cherry street, which cost $15,502. The present pastor is Rev. George C. Moor, D. D.

The Second Baptist Church was organized from an undenominational movement, in 1861. On Jan. 10, 1864, the society was reorganized as the Second Baptist Church, and, early in 1866, Rev. S. G. Dawson dedicated a brick church on the corner of Fourth and Victor streets. Later, a site was bought on the corner of South Main street and Greenwood avenue, on which was erected one of the largest Protestant churches on the East Side. The building is of Sandusky stone, with outside dimensions of 96x63 feet and a seating capacity of 1,200 persons. The value of the whole property is estimated at $40,000. The present membership is over 400, which has grown from a charter membership of only eleven. The pastor is Rev. J. W. Roberts.

The Third Baptist Church, situated on the corner of Woodruff and Canton streets, was organized, in 1868, for the colored people of the denomination.

In 1853 a Sunday school was organized by O. M. Brown, which resulted after eleven years of mission work in the organization of what was known as the East Toledo Baptist Church. The Rev. S. G. Dawson was the first pastor, and he served in that capacity until his death, in September, 1875. In March, 1885, the name was changed to the Memorial Baptist Church, and a structure was dedicated to its use on the corner of Oak and Fort streets. Previous to that date, from the spring of 1874, services were held in the chapel part of the building, erected at that time to supply the temporary needs of the congregation. The church, for a number of years was supported by the Home Missionary Society, is now self-supporting and has a great influence in the community. The present pastor, Rev. C. J. Askins, has just been installed (June, 1910).

On June 9, 1872, the Oliver Place Baptist Church was organized, and property was purchased on the corner of Segur avenue, where a building was erected and dedicated shortly afterward. Rev. William Sheridan, the first pastor, had a nucleus of twenty-eight members. The present pastor is Rev. F. M. Spooner.

On Dec. 5, 1886, at a meeting in the First Baptist Church, letters of dismission were granted to sixty-two of the members in order that they might organize the Ashland Avenue Baptist Church. Two days afterward these dismissed members, with others, perfected their or-

ganization. On Monday, Dec. 13, 1886, the following officers were elected: Deacons—Alfred Wilkin, Charles T. Lewis, F. G. Roulet and C. N. D. Meade; clerk, Irvin Belford; treasurer, George B. Hull; trustees—Dr. J. M. Bessey, Isaac D. Smead and J. D. R. Lamson. A call was extended to the Rev. Emery W. Hunt as pastor, which call was accepted, and on June 3, 1887, he entered upon the pastorate. Services were held for a time in a brick chapel, which was later added to, the corner-stone of the addition being laid Sept. 10, 1893. The cost of this property was in the neighborhood of $70,000. The membership is 748, with a large Sunday school, and it is one of the leading churches in Northwestern Ohio. The Rev. H. W. Vincent, D. D., has just been called to the pastorate.

On Jan. 11, 1897, nineteen persons met in Sargent Mission Chapel for the purpose of organizing a regular Baptist church. The North Mission, which was organized by Deacon H. L. Sargeant, in 1861, was unanimously disbanded the same evening the church was organized. The church property is on Ontario street, near Buckeye, and has a membership of seventy-five in the pastoral care of Rev. C. H. Frank.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH (DISCIPLES).

The Central Christian Church, on Eleventh street, between Madison and Jefferson avenues, is the oldest church of this denomination in the county. It was organized in September, 1872, under the pastorate of Rev. F. M. Green. The membership, numbering 650, and a Sunday school of 300, own a beautiful church valued at $50,000. As in the case of other churches, missions branched out and soon became self-supporting, and as a result there are four prosperous organizations of this denomination. The present pastor is the Rev. Grant M. Speer.

Norwood Avenue Church, the second of the Disciple churches, corner of Norwood avenue and Ewing street, was organized Oct. 11, 1889, with Rev. J. L. McDonald as pastor. It has a church property valued at $20,000. A membership of 300 and a Sunday school of 300 are under the pastoral care of Rev. Frank M. Field.

South Church of Christ, at the corner of Broadway and Newbury streets, was organized in January, 1899, by Rev. C. W. Huffer. The membership at present numbers 225, with a Sunday school of 250. The church property is valued at $20,000. Rev. J. E. Gordon is pastor at this time.

East Church of Christ, corner of Woodville and Forsyth streets, was organized in January, 1901. The first pastor was Rev. C. W. Huffer. It has a church property which cost $6,000, a membership of 160, and a Sunday school of 225. The pastor is Rev. George Johnston.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopalians were among the first religious denominations to provide for adherents to their creed in Lucas county, having established a church in Maumee City, in 1837, the same being organized

under the name of St. Paul's. The first rector was Rev. B. H. Hickox, who came from the diocese of New York. At the present time that congregation is under the care of the Rev. L. E. Daniels, D. D., of Calvary Episcopal Church of Toledo. The second church of this denomination was organized in Manhattan township, in 1838. The first services held in Toledo were conducted at the court room, in Port Lawrence, by the Rev. Narcissus Lyster, in April, 1837.

Trinity Church in Toledo is the outcome of a movement started in the early forties, and the formative period in its history is well illustrated by the following extracts from a letter written by the late Judge Emery D. Potter at the time of the observance of the semi-centennial anniversary of its establishment. In the letter Judge Potter says: "At that time the only house of worship in the town was a small wooden structure, standing where St. Frances de Sales Church now stands. This was a Presbyterian church. There was a Methodist society here, which held its meetings in a hall on Summit street, between Cherry and Locust. These were the only places where religious services were dispensed. But the subject of a church was agitated, till finally a public meeting was called to discuss the matter. A mixed multitude of believers and people who had no belief at all, assembled. Most of our leading men, those who were expected to contribute the means to erect the church, were Unitarians, or professed to be; some were Friends.

"After a lengthy discussion a vote was taken as to whether it should be a Unitarian or an Episcopal church. The Episcopalians carried the day by a small majority. The discussion, however, had waxed so warm between the Trinitarians and the Unitarians, that when the name of the church was to be agreed upon the Trinitarians, that no doubt should remain as to the character of the church, christened it 'Trinity.'"

In 1844 all joined hands in erecting the wooden edifice in which Episcopal service was administered until the erection of the present Trinity. The site of the building was donated to Trinity Society by the American Land Company, on condition that said society erect a building thereon, forever after to be used for religious purposes only. The Rev. Bakewell, a clergyman in Pittsburg, was the first to be invited to take charge of the little parish. He came here, intending to remain, but a flood of rain came upon the already unsightly little village and the streets were a swelling tide of mud. This condition, and the general reputation of the Maumee Valley for unhealthfulness, were too much for the reverend gentleman, and he mournfully took his departure, although sincerely urged to abide in the "Future Great City." From 1844 to 1848, "many were called, but few chosen." To be more explicit, eleven gentlemen received calls to the rectorship of the little parish, and but four chose to accept, and each of these remained but a brief period.

On Jan. 6, 1845, the building committee reported the church completed, and on Feb. 18, the Rev. Mr. Burger was offered the vacant parish at an annual salary of $500, and accepted it. On Nov. 16, 1845, a financial statement showing a clean record, and an instrument of donation having been prepared, Bishop McIlvaine consecrated the

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

little church. On May 13, 1846, the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Burger was accepted, and the parish was vacant until Sept. 7, of the same year, when Rev. Charles Avery, then recently of Salem, Mass., was elected rector, at a salary of $500 per annum. At the expiration of a year the reverend gentleman declined to continue in charge, and the parish was again without a rector until March, 1848, except for a short period, when Rev. Mr. Thompson was in charge. The real life and growth of the church began with the election of Rev. Dr. Walbridge as rector, in 1848. On Feb. 23, 1863, a committee was appointed to raise the necessary money for a church building, and in the following April $29,000 had been promised and the committee recommended contracting for a church building at $30,000. The currency derangements of the country, its depreciation in value, and the consequent advance in the price of materials and labor, rendered it necessary to add to the building contract about $13,000, so that the aggregate cost, without windows or spire, was about $42,000. The new church was consecrated on April 5, 1866.

In 1868, Dr. Walbridge resigned to continue his service in Brooklyn, N. Y., having been with the church twenty years. In February, 1869, Rev. James Mulcahey, D. D., was elected rector, accepted the call, and remained with the church until his resignation in January, 1874, at which time he was appointed as minister to Trinity Church, New York City. On Jan. 24, 1874, Rev. E. R. Atwell was elected rector, but declined, and in March following Rev. Leighton Coleman accepted the call and remained with the church until March, 1876, when, on account of ill-health, he sent in his resignation. This not being accepted, Rev. Professor Brooks was engaged temporarily to act as rector. In November, 1877, Dr. Coleman resumed his work and continuel until 1879, when he withdrew and went abroad. Rev. E. R. Atwell was again elected rector, accepted and entered upon the discharge of his duties in January, 1882, continuing with the church until 1890, when Rev. Charles Scadding was elected. The last-named gentleman was succeeded in order by Rev. George Thomas Dowling, Rev. Alsop Leffingwell, Dr. Cyrus T. Brady and Dr. Gunnell, the present rector.

Dr. Cyrus T. Brady did some remarkable work in the way of raising money and in making improvements on the church property. The first Easter offering after he came to Toledo was $7,000, and he doubled the contribution to the diocesan mission. The old parish house was filthy and Dr. Brady reconstructed it at a cost of $60,000, cleaning it from top to bottom. He put in a beautiful club room for the men, in the basement, a chapel on the first floor, a choir room, ladies' societies room, a kitchen and dining room on the second floor, and on the third floor bedrooms and bathrooms for the curate and chorister, all lighted with electricity.

In the fall of 1891 Trinity Church was enriched by the gift of the present beautiful and important memorial reredos. This reredos is unique in character, symbolic in design and particularly effective in place. The design comprises the entire treatment of the eastern wall. The reredos proper has been restricted to the width of the windows in

its upright lines, supporting and reinforcing the lines of the tracing above, while on either side the design is so arranged as to connect the center and most elaborate treatment with the side walls, thus securing a unity of effect which is especially to be commended. Below the central panel, chased in antique brass, is the inscription: "A. D. 1891, erected to the glory of God, and in loving memory of Eunice H. Davis, born June 29, 1824; died Feb. 17, 1891."

The vestry recently purchased an organ at a cost of $16,000; and a choir of fifty voices, under the direction of the efficient organist and choir master, Herbert Sprague, is unexcelled in this country.

St. John the Evangelist Church was organized in 1860, as a mission of Trinity Church. Rev. N. R. High was called, in December, 1861, as assistant rector of Trinity Church and to have charge of this mission. In 1863, its connection with the mother church was severed and it has been a separate organization since that time. The building is on Eleventh street, between Washington and Monroe streets. The late Rev. W. C. Hopkins was the rector for a number of years.

The Grace Episcopal Church, a second mission of Trinity, was organized at the residence of Miss Anna Church, on Erie street, near Bush, in 1868. The parish was regularly organized in February, 1873, Rev. E. T. Perkins, assistant at Trinity, acting as rector. The church property consists of a frame church and a rectory on Stickney avenue, near Huron street. The present incumbent of the parish is Rev. H. L. McClellan.

In 1869 services of Calvary Church were held in Chamberlain Hall, at Broadway and Segur avenue, conducted by Rev. Dr. Mulcahey, rector of Trinity. In 1871, a chapel was built on Broadway for the use of the new mission. The present building, a brick structure on Western avenue, is the home of the parish, whose spiritual needs are under the supervision of Rev. L. E. Daniels.

St. Paul's, the parent church of the East Side, was organized as a mission about 1883, and for several years it received help from Trinity, but it soon became self-supporting and was organized as a separate parish, in 1890. The first rector was Rev. E. R. Atwell, D. D., who served from 1883 to 1890. A rectory was added to the parish property, in 1893. The rector now is Rev. J. C. Ferrier.

On the corner of Collingwood and Virginia aveuues is situated the impressive structure known as St. Mark's Church, one of the latest church additions to the city. The building was dedicated Feb. 4, 1906, and cost the new parish, when completed, the sum of $110,000. The rector is Rev. D. L. Harris.

St. Thomas' Church and St. Andrew's Church complete the list of Episcopal churches in the city of Toledo.

The late Rev. William C. Hopkins, who was the rector of St. John the Evangelist Church for a number of years, is remembered by the citizens of Toledo as a very able minister and the possessor of a beautiful and saintly character. His father, the celebrated John H. Hopkins, was Bishop of Vermont, and his son, Herbert Hopkins, was rector of the Church of the Holy Nativity, at Bronx, N. Y., from 1906 to the date of his death, in the spring of 1910. Herbert Hopkins grad-

uated at Columbia University in 1893, and was professor of Latin in Trinity College, at Hartford, in 1905. He contributed a number of poems to Harper's Monthly and other magazines, and was the author of "The Fighting Bishop," "The Torch," "The Mayor of Warwick" and "The Fighting Pagan." He was married to Miss Pauline Bradford Mackie, the brilliant author of "The Little Salem Maid," "The Georgian Actress," "Madame DeBernay," "The Girl and the Kaiser" and "The Washingtonians." After his death his widow found among his papers the following beautiful poem, which was published in the Blade and which he wrote after one of his visits to Toledo to call on his affianced:

TO TOLEDO AND FAIR ONE.

Dear city of the shaded streets, beside the saltless sea,
Catullus sang of Sirmio, and I will sing of thee,
The river front, the ships, the roofs a-shimmer in the sun,
The happy doorstep gossiping when summer days are done!
And then the night, the tropic night, the sudden cooling rain,
The scurry of a thousand feet, the slamming of the pane;
And when the thunder dies away, above the gleaming street,
The maples murmur melodies, the stars are shining sweet.

I love thee in the April dawn, when dew is on the ground,
I love the wakening of life, the carnival of sound,
The cable-cars and factories, the heaps of ruddy ore,
The schooners heading for the bay, the long retreating shore,
The autumn winds, the rain of leaves, the winter's drifting snow—
But best of all, the summer nights when voices murmur low;
And far beyond the balconies and laughter floating faint,
The frogs' eternal orchestra begins the old complaint.

Dear city of the shaded streets, beside the saltless sea,
I cannot linger by the door where love began for me,
I can but dream beside the lamp three thousand miles away,
And think I sit again with her at closing of the day.
Again I hear the cooling rain, the scurrying of feet;
The maples murmur melodies, the stars are shining sweet.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The early history of St. Francis de Sales parish is also the early history of Catholicity in Toledo. Many of the laborers on the Wabash & Erie canal were Irish and were among the first settlers in the city. Bishop Purcell, hearing that many Catholic laborers were engaged in this work and were living in the city, he directed the Rev. Emanuel Thienpont, then at Dayton, Ohio, to visit them and attend to their spiritual wants. This was in 1837, and Father Thienpont was the first priest to visit Toledo. Father Edward Collins was the next, and he came in 1838. Both he and Father Thienpont visited the Catholic

laborers along the canal from Toledo to the Indiana State line, making the journey on horseback. Owing to the great distance to be traversed by these priests, Bishop Purcell made other arrangements, which led up to the organization of the first permanent work. Father Machebeuf, a French priest, who came to the United States about this time, and Father McNamee, of Tiffin, were appointed to visit and take charge of this part of the diocese. In November, 1839, Father Machebeuf visited for the first time the laborers on the National macadamized road, then being built through the black swamp, from Fremont to Perrysburg. Although the road was graded it was very rough, and the priest traveled on a pony, making but a few miles a day. At Perrysburg, he found one poor family of Canadians, living in a small cabin. From thence he journeyed to Toledo, which then comprised a few frame houses and log cabins, swamps and mud holes, where he found that there were a number of families, sick with "Maumee fever," to be ministered to. In the then small village a room was hired and an altar was made of boxes, decorated with colored cloth. Thus the first church was organized in Toledo. In 1841, Father Rappe, afterward Bishop of Cleveland, was its first pastor, and he attended to the spiritual needs of the parish until 1846. During the four years of his pastorate, Father Rappe purchased a church building on Superior street from the Presbyterians, which building was reconstructed and rededicated to the Patron Saint Francis De Sales. At about this same time, the first parochial school was organized, and a branch of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame was obtained. In October, 1847, Father Rappe was elevated to the Episcopacy and for two years, Father Louis de Goesbriand was pastor, to be succeeded, in 1849, by Father Foley, who built an addition to the church at a cost of $2,000. In April, 1859, Rev. Felix M. Boff was appointed pastor, and shortly afterward commenced the work of enlargement to suit the needs of the rapidly growing parish. The old church was moved and, in 1862, ground was broken for the erection of a new church, a brick structure, 75x165 feet, at the corner of Superior and Cherry streets. The new church was opened for the first service in 1869, and it was completed, except the spire (which is still unfinished), and dedicated in 1870. The building is of Gothic architecture and was erected at a cost of $70,000. From that time to the present, the old church has been used for parochial school purposes. In 1875, the Rev. James O'Reilley, then pastor, built a two-story brick addition to the school at a cost of $1,100. About 300 children attend the parish school, which is taught by the Christian Brothers and the Ursuline Sisters. The present pastor is Rev. John T. O'Connell.

Until the year 1854, St. Francis de Sales was the only Catholic church in the city. The German portion of the parish was on the increase, and, in November, 1853, a petition was signed by over 200 German members of the parish for permission to build a church wherein they could worship in their own language. The petition was granted and in the following January, the Rev. Charles Evrard was appointed the first pastor of St. Mary's Church. Two lots were bought, on the corner of Cherry and Orange streets, and in the summer of 1854, the erection of the original part of the present church building was com-

menced, though since that time it has been considerably enlarged. The church was dedicated, March 25, 1857, by Father Wenninger, a noted Jesuit missionary. The cost of the church as it then stood was $12,000. In 1866, a spire in which three bells were placed was erected, and a large organ, the main altar and a pulpit were installed, these improvements costing an additional $45,000. From 1869 to 1904, the church was in charge of the Jesuit Fathers, the first to take pastoral care being Rev. Peter Spicher. In 1873, the corner stone was laid for the present three-story brick building for a parochial school. This was placed in charge of the Ursuline Sisters, who did faithful work until 1877, when they resigned to the Sisters of Notre Dame, who still have charge of the education of the children of the parish. The present pastor, Rev. A. M. Hachert, has spiritual oversight of 800 families.

As the German Catholics wished to form a separate parish, so, also, the time came when the French communicants wished for and obtained a church, with a pastor of their own blood and tongue. The parish was organized by Rev. Charles Evrard, at that time pastor of St. Mary's German Church, and was given the name of St. Joseph's Church. In 1876, three lots were bought by Father Jecker, on the corner of Erie and Locust streets, and the present church was commenced, but lack of means prevented him completing it. The work of completion was left to the next pastor, Father Sauvadet, who dedicated the finished church Dec. 8, 1878. The same year a brick addition was built in the rear of the church for the purpose of a parochial school, and it was used for this purpose until 1880. The Ursuline Sisters have charge of the school. The present pastor, Rev. L. Nougaret bought the property next to the church, on Erie street, in 1894, and at a cost of $2.500 built a new school building, which was ready for use in 1895. The church was renovated, in 1899, at considerable cost to the parish, but to the entire satisfaction of the 175 families composing it.

In 1862, the Rev. Edward Hannin was commissioned to organize St. Patrick's parish in the south part of Toledo. Lots were bought on the corner of Lafayette and Thirteenth streets, where a brick structure was built and dedicated on St. Patrick's Day, 1864, by Bishop Rappe. The building, with its furnishings, organ and bell, cost $27,000. In 1863 a temporary school building was erected, and the present permanent building was commenced, in 1864, and completed the following year, at a cost of $20,000. The building is of brick, contains eight rooms, and is in charge of the Ursuline Sisters who have the supervision of 400 children. St. Patrick's Academy, as it is called, has always taken high rank among the schools of Toledo. In 1866, a fourth brick building was added to the property. In June, 1873, Father Hannin commenced the erection of the St. Patrick's Institute building, which was completed in 1874. This Institute, built of brick, four stories high, contains besides society rooms and a gymnasium, a well appointed parish hall. The building fronts on three streets, the main facade being on Lafayette street. A new church building was commenced in 1892, finished and dedicated in 1901, and cost upwards of $150,000. It is of cut stone, Gothic in architecture, and has a seating capacity of 1,200

persons. The Rev. J. P. McClosky is the pastor at present, with a parish of 400 families.

St. Peter's Church is the second offshoot of St. Mary's German Church in Toledo, and was organized, in 1866, by the Rev. Peter Danenhoffer. Four lots were bought on South St. Clair street, on which was erected a two-story brick structure for a temporary church and school. In 1873, the corner-stone of a permanent building was laid, and the building was finished and dedicated in 1875. The new church, a brick structure, cost the parish $34,000. In 1891, the building was renovated at a cost of $10,000. After the new church was in use the original combination building was remodeled for a parochial school, and is still used for that purpose. The parish consists of 360 families, of which Rev. Gustave H. Ricken is pastor.

The Immaculate Conception Church was organized, in 1867, by Father Hannin, pastor of St. Patrick's. He bought land at the corner of Western avenue and Summer street, where he built a small brick church. The parish was organized at the request of Father Hannin, his parish being too large. The first resident pastor was Father Quinn, who was followed by other pastors who did faithful work. When Father J. P. McCarthy took charge, he called a meeting to discuss the question of a new church, and in 1891, laid the foundation on the lots on Broadway, which had been bought, in 1871, by Father Quinn. In 1896, the church was completed and dedicated by Bishop Horstman. The building which cost $65,000 is a beautiful brick structure of Gothic architecture, the stone trimmings adding greatly to the apearance of the church. The parish consists of 650 families, favorably located in a flourishing part of the city. Rev. C. V. Chevraux is the pastor.

The increase of the French-Canadian population of Toledo necessitated the foundation of a second—St. Louis—parish, in 1871. Lots were purchased on Sixth street, East Toledo, and in the same year the church was built and dedicated by Father Jecker. The building is a plain brick structure, costing $3,000. In 1872, Father Gauthier succeeded Father Jecker as pastor. In 1880, during the pastorate of Father Thein, a school was organized and built and placed in charge of the Ursuline Sisters. The present membership of the parish is 250 families, the Rev. John Harks being the pastor.

The Church of the Good Shepherd was organized in 1872, by Rev. R. A. Byrne, in the old Union Church building, in southeast Toledo, the building then being owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and afterward used by them for a roundhouse. In 1873, the present church was built. The parochial school connected with this church is one of the largest in Toledo. The church, a magnificent structure on Clark street, can be seen a great distance, its beautiful dome reaching toward the clouds. The pastor of the parish is the Rev. Patrick O'Brien.

The first Polish family in Toledo, in 1871, was visited and ministered to occasionally by Rev. F. X. Schulak, of Chicago. A number of other families having settled in the city by 1874, permission was obtained to build a church for themselves. In the fall of 1874, the Rev. V. Lewandowski arrived from Poland and was appointed pastor

of the congregation—St. Hedwig's—in the city. Nine lots were bought on Dexter street, on which was built, of brick, a combination church and school. On Feb. 17, 1886, the church was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but it was rebuilt and rededicated in June, of the same year. In 1876, the parish had seventy-five families and it now has 600 families. In 1891, the pastor—Father Wieczorek—and his people felt the need of a larger church, and a new building was commenced on the corner of La Grange and Dexter streets. This beautiful stone building, costing $65,000, was completed in 1892. A parochial school building, of the same style of architecture and the same material as the church, besides a pastor's residence, covers the lots originally purchased. The school has the care of 600 children.

Catholic Maygars began to settle in Toledo in the year 1888. There was no priest here who could attend to their spiritual needs, but Rev. C. Böhm, of Cleveland, came occasionally and ministered to these families, until 1898, when Rev. R. Paulovits was sent to East Toledo to organize a parish, now known as St. Stephen's parish. Ten lots were secured for a church site on the corner of Genesee and Consaul streets, where a frame church building was erected, at a cost of $3,000. In 1898, Father Paulovits bought a house and lot next to the church, for the priest's residence, and, in 1899, a parish school was opened in a frame building which cost the parish $2,000. The school is in charge of the Notre Dame Sisters at this time and is rapidly increasing in numbers. The parish numbers 125 families and is under the spiritual supervision of Rev. J. P. Shimko.

Until 1881, St. Hedwig's church served all the Polish families in Toledo, but the rapid increase in the number of persons of that nationality compelled the formation of a second parish, St. Anthony's. Lots were bought on Nebraska and Junction avenues, and a frame church was built in 1882. In 1883, a two-story frame building was built for a parochial school and placed in charge of the Felician Sisters. The school was taught by them until 1888, when they were succeeded by the Franciscan Sisters, who still have charge. The first pastor, Rev. M. F. Orchechowski, was appointed to the parish in 1884. On July 15, 1894, a new church edifice was dedicated by Bishop Horstmann. The building, which is of brick, Gothic in architecture, cost $95,000, exclusive of altars and other furnishings, and it was built under the pastorate of Father Motulewski. In 1900, work was commenced on a new school building, which was completed in 1901. The parish is one of the largest in the city, containing 650 families, of which Rev. A. J. Suplicki is pastor.

In March, 1883, about 100 German families petitioned the Bishop of the diocese to separate them from St. Mary's in Toledo, which petition was granted, and Rev. John Thein was appointed as pastor of Sacred Heart of Jesus Church. He bought eight lots on Sixth street, for $1,400, beginning immediately the erection of a combination building, for church and school, costing $5,000. In 1889, the present pastor, Rev. A. Eilert, bought four lots opposite the church and built the present two-story brick school building. In 1895, two additional lots were bought and the school was enlarged, the 300 children of the parish being

placed under the instruction of the Ursuline Sisters. The rapid increase of the parish necessitated the erection of a permanent church, which was commenced in the fall of 1899. It is a thriving parish of 250 families.

St. Anne's Church was organized, July 3, 1898, by the present pastor, the Rev. J. H. Muehlenback, at Auburndale. A site of ten lots was bought, Dec. 8, 1898, for $10,000, and in May, 1899, the foundation for a combination church and school building was laid. The edifice is a handsome three-story structure, of Sandusky limestone, and is divided as follows: Chapel in the first story, schools in the second, parish hall in the third. The building, which was dedicated July 8, 1900, cost $26,000. The membership of 250 families is composed of Irish, German and Belgians, and is steadily growing. The school enrollment is 300 children.

As a result of the work done by the society organized by the Rev. L. Nougaret, under the name of the Association of Catechists of St. Joseph's Church, a petition was sent to the Bishop, in 1898, asking for a priest to organize a new congregation in North Toledo. At that time the request could not be granted on account of the scarcity of priests, but, in June, 1900, the Rev. W. A. Harks was directed to organize St. Michael's parish. For a time the old Methodist meeting-house was rented and used. In July, 1900, lots were bought and plans adopted for a three-story brick combination building, and also a pastor's residence. The cost of both buildings was estimated at $20,000, and they were ready for use in 1901. The parish is composed of Germans, Irish and French.

Our Lady of the Rosary, a Slovak church on Front street, was organized in 1906. There are already forty families in the parish, which is preparing to build a church home. The priest in charge is Rev. Valentine Cichy.

St. Adelbert, a Polish parish, recently organized on La Grange, corner of Oakland street, is in charge of Rev. J. P. Wachowski, and St. Charles, a church on the corner of Detroit and Wayne avenues, is in care of Rev. Charles Herr.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

First Westminster was organized as the First Presbyterian Church, in January, 1855, an old school Presbyterian organization of the Maumee Presbytery. There were twenty-seven charter members, Rev. J. M. Baird being the first pastor. Services were held in Stickney Hall, on Summit street, until the summer of 1860, when the Bethel, on Lynn street, was rented and occupied for several years. In 1865 the society bought a lot on the corner of Huron and Orange streets, and three years later the corner-stone of the present church was laid. In 1871 the building of the superstructure was commenced. It was completed in 1873, and was dedicated early in 1874, during the pastorate of Rev. H. M. McCracken. The membership at present is 379, and the pastor is Rev. A. H. Hibshman.

Westminster was organized, Nov. 7, 1865, with Rev. H. M. Bacon

as pastor. The movement was encouraged by the First Congregational Church, for better religious service in that part of the city. The Presbyterian connection was chosen, and the Maumee Presbytery received the new church into communion, with forty-one charter members. Between the years 1870 and 1873 the structure at the corner of Locust and Superior streets was erected at a cost of $47,000. The building was used as a church until 1909, when it was sold to St. John's Roman Catholic College, and it is now known as Westminster Hall. The membership mainly united with the First Westminster.

The Third Presbyterian congregation was organized, June 26, 1870, and a building was erected, dedicated Jan. 1, 1871, at the corner of Broadway and Knower streets. The first pastor was Rev. Robert Edgar, and the present pastor is Rev. J. F. Shepherd.

The East Side Presbyterian congregation was organized, Feb. 11, 1894, and conducted services for a long time in Cook's Hall. On Sept. 1, 1897, a church building was commenced, and it was dedicated the same year. This was used for several years, until the growing needs of the congregation demanded larger quarters. It was decided to rebuild and, in 1906, a new building was erected at the corner of Starr avenue and Seventh street, costing $15,000. In May, 1908, Rev. E. Berger took charge of the work, which is in a prosperous condition. The membership at present is 247.

A new frame church is the home of the Dorr Street Presbyterian congregation, at 1511 Dorr street. About two years ago the members of the Norwood Presbyterian Church sold their property on Woodstock avenue and united with the Dorr Street congregation, thus losing their own identity. The church has a membership of sixty-one and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Charles Marston.

The history of the Collingwood Avenue Presbyterian Church only dates back to 1893, when a few families gathered in a vacant building on Ashland avenue to conduct a Sunday school and to worship. These families formed the nucleus of the society that has developed into one of the leading churches of Toledo. An organization was effected, in 1894, with 151 charter members. In October of the same year the Rev. A. W. Ringland was called as pastor and remained until April, 1896. A chapel was built on Prescott street, at a cost of $3,000, for a temporary place of worship, and, on Nov. 30, 1902, the corner-stone of a new church building was laid with imposing ceremony. The building is Gothic in style, of Bereab sandstone, and it cost completed $110,000.

The Rosewood Avenue Presbyterian Church, situated on Bancroft, between Whitney and Rosewood avenues, was organized as the Fifth Presbyterian Church, later taking the present name. The society owns a beautiful stone church and has a membership of 310. The pastor is Rev. D. H. Johnston.

The First German Presbyterian Church was organized in 1871, to minister, as its name implies, to the needs of the German citizens of the faith. A church building was erected on the west side of Canton avenue, under the care of Rev. M. Kochler.

The Waterville Presbyterian Church was organized, in 1837, the

Rev. Benjamin Woodbury being the first pastor. In 1856 a church was built in the village of Waterville at a cost of $1,500.

The First Presbyterian Church of Maumee, according to the old records, was organized as the First Presbyterian Church of Christ, in Waynesfield township, Jan. 4, 1820, in a school house near Fort Meigs. Two ministers—Revs. Monteith and Burgess—seem to have fostered this church in its infancy. There were eleven charter members, and at present the church has a membership of seventy. The church edifice and session house were erected in 1837, and are monuments to the memory of Levi Beebe and Gen. John E. Hunt. At present the church is under the pastoral care of Rev. F. A. Kuder.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Salem is the oldest church of the Lutheran faith in Toledo, and it was organized, in 1840, as a church of the German Iowa Synod, to care, in a spiritual sense, for the German citizens in this city. The society erected a frame building on the site of the present structure, on Huron street, betwen Elm and Chestnut. After thirty years, in 1870, the present large brick building was erected, and it is still in use by the membership, which aggregates 173. The first pastor was Reverend Cronnewett. The church is without a pastor at present, the late pastor, Rev. R. Klinksick, having died in June, 1910, after a long and faithful ministry. The name of Reverend Klinksick will long be remembered by his parishioners for his loving influence.

St. Paul's, the second Lutheran church in Toledo, was organized, in 1854, under the name of the Joint Synod of Ohio. The congregation owns a large church on Erie street, betwen Adams and Oak. The pastor is Rev. W. E. Schuette.

St. John's, German, the first Lutheran church on the East Side, was organized, in 1862, by the Rev. John Doerfler, and it belongs to the German Iowa Synod. The church was incorporated, in 1863, as the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. John. The present church building was erected in 1876, at a cost of $4,500. The pastor is Rev. William Wacke.

St. John's, on the corner of Erie and Harrison streets, was organized, in 1864, by members of the German Iowa Synod, for the benefit of the German families in the neighborhood. The pastor is Rev. S. Poppen.

Trinity Lutheran is a German church of the Synod of Missouri, and was organized in 1874. The building, on the corner of Vance and Ewing streets, is supported by the adherents of that branch of the church, as is also a parochial school for the children of the church. The pastor is Rev. H. W. Querl.

St. Peri is also one of the German Iowa Synod churches, and was organized in 1873. The first pastor was Rev. C. Markscheffel, under whose administration a church edifice was erected, on the corner of Nebraska avenue and Hawley street. The present pastor is Rev. Theodore Meier.

St. Stephen's was organized, in 1881, as the First English Evan-

gelical Lutheran Church of Toledo, allied with the Ohio District Synod of the General Council. There were forty-one charter members, and the pastor was Rev. J. L. Smith. In 1883, the church edifice was built, and, in 1888, the congregation was reorganized under the name of St. Stephen's. There are 500 members at present, and Rev. F. S. Beistel is the pastor. The church property is located at the corner of Oliver and Harrison streets.

The Church of Peace is located at the corner of Walbridge and Hawley streets, and is under the Joint Synod of Ohio, with Rev. O. A. Bertram as pastor.

The German Lutheran Apostle, at the corner of Stickney avenue and Yates street, is allied with the Synod of Michigan, and Rev. E. E. Wenk is the pastor.

Grace English Evangelical Lutheran Church, at the corner of Pinewood avenue and Fender street, is of the Ohio District Synod of the General Council, and Rev. G. Schmogrow is pastor.

St. Jacobi is situated at the corner of Ayers and Baxter streets and belongs to the German Iowa Synod. Rev. M. Brueckner is pastor.

St. Lucas, at the corner of Walbridge avenue and Frank street, is a church of the Synod of Michigan. Rev. H. C. Hamfeldt is pastor.

The Emanuel German Lutheran, organized March 11, 1888, with only eight charter members, is a church of the Missouri Synod. The first pastor, Rev. C. Strasen, organized the congregation in the frame building which at present is used as a parochial school, situated on Erie street, back of the church building. The latter edifice was erected in 1894. The parish consists of eighty families, and the parochial school has about eighty children and two teachers. The parish is ministered to by Rev. Theodore Horst.

Trinity, a church of the General Council, is situated on Langdon and South avenues, with Rev. C. Wilker as pastor.

Zion is a German Lutheran Church, of the Synod of Michigan, at the corner of Belmont avenue and Hawley street. Rev. W. G. Bodamer is the pastor.

St. Marcus, organized Jan. 20, 1884, as a church of the General Council, is built on Grasser street, near Brand. The present pastor is Rev. E. J. K. Schmidt.

St. Mark's German Church, situated on Woodville, corner of Baker street, is a church of the Canada Synod and was organized, in 1884, by Reverend Huebner. The present pastor is Rev. J. Strempfer.

The Martin Luther English Lutheran, on the corner of Sixth and Nevada streets, and belonging to the Ohio District Synod of the General Council, was organized, in 1890, by the Rev. E. L. T. Engers. The present church edifice was completed in 1891. Services are conducted both in German and English. The pastor is Rev. William Brenner.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran, on the corner of Putnam and Batavia streets, was organized in the fall of 1894 by the Rev. Hiram Peters, D. D. A small frame church edifice was built and used for some years. In 1907, under the pastorate of Rev. Luther Hogshead, the corner-stone of a beautiful church of Bedford stone was laid,

and the building was dedicated, April 5, 1908. The cost of the building as it now stands is $43,000. The church, belonging to the General Council, has a membership of 325, under the care of Rev. G. A. Bierdeman, D. D.

Glenwood Avenue English Lutheran was organized, Easter Sunday, 1901, and is the only church of the General Synod in the county. Services were held for some time in a store room on Monroe street. A lot on Glenwood avenue, corner of Monroe street, was bought the same year for the sum of $2,400, and on May 11, 1902, the new church was dedicated. The building, which is of stone, cost, as it stands, $8,000, and is but part of a plan, which will be completed as the needs of the congregation require. The church was organized by the Rev. F. E. Leamer, who is still pastor, with a membership at this time of 200 and a Sunday school enrollment of 150.

St. Luke's English Lutheran Church of the General Council, the youngest Lutheran church of the city, was organized in 1905. Services were held for a short time in a hall on Bush street. A stone church edifice was built and dedicated, in 1907, on the corner of Bush and Ontario streets, at a cost of $10,000. The pastor-elect is Rev. Dr. Potts.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

Salem German Church, at 654 Hamilton street, was the first church of this creed in the city of Toledo. The organization was effected, in 1868, by the Rev. Edward Lorenz, who was the first pastor. Similar in doctrine to the Methodists, the church has often been called the German Methodist. It is known as a revival church, adding to its membership largely by this method. The present pastor of Salem is Rev. Henry Oehlschlegel, who has the pastoral oversight of over 150 members.

Memorial United Brethren Church, at the corner of Hicks street and Lawrence avenue, the second of this denomination, was organized, in 1894, by Rev. F. P. Rosseleau, to minister to the English adherents of the faith. The church has had a steady growth since its founding, having now a membership in excess of 300. It owns a fine church property, costing $35,000, now under the care of Rev. C. M. Eberly.

Second United Brethren Church, corner of Dorr street and Upton avenue, was organized, in 1899, by the Rev. M. R. Scouten. For some time the class met in a store room, until such time as they could build a church edifice. About a year after its organization the erection of a substantial church edifice was begun, and soon afterward it was dedicated, the cost of the building being $5,000. The membership is about 130, with Rev. R. H. Turner as pastor.

Colburn Street United Brethren Church, located a few doors from Broadway, was organized by Rev. S. W. Shoup, in 1901, and is the result of a mission from Memorial Church. The new organization soon commenced building and, in 1905, dedicated its church edifice, a comfortable and adequate brick structure, which cost about $12,000. The class also owns a fine parsonage adjoining the church property.

The membership is 220, and there is a Sunday school of 310 members, all under the leadership of Rev. M. R. Ballinger.

East Broadway United Brethren Church, on the corner of Nevada street and Broadway, was organized, in 1901, by the first pastor of Colburn Street Church, Rev S. W. Shoup. The church building, a frame structure, was erected in 1904, and the members are proud of the record they established, building and dedicating the edifice in thirty days. Plans have been submitted for a new building, to cost about $20,000, and which they expect to dedicate within the next twelve months. The present pastor is Rev. C. N. Crabbs.

EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED EVANGELICAL.

City Park Evangelical Church, on the corner of Woodland avenue, has an English congregation and membership of about 200. The church was organized about eighteen years ago and is now under the care of the Rev. A. F. Totheroh.

Salem Evangelical Church was organized to look after the German citizens of that denomination in Toledo. The building is located on the corner of Vance and Division streets and the congregation is ministered to by Rev. E. W. Yaecker.

Zion Evangelical Church, with a congregation of both German and English members, is located at Detroit and Fernwood avenues. The pastor is Rev. C. H. Rundt.

St. Paul's Evangelical, a church of the Evangelical Synod of North America, is a new organization, its church edifice, at the corner of Phillips and Vermaas avenues, having been built in 1909. It has a membership of something over fifty, and a large Sunday school. The first pastor, Rev. F. A. Goetsch, is now a missionary in India. The present pastor is Rev. Theodore Merten.

Grace Reformed Church, at the corner of Kenilworth and Fulton streets, and organized as a German and English church, has services divided between the two languages. It is a large and prosperous parish, presided over by Rev. J. H. Hornung.

The Hungarian Reformed Church, as the name implies, was organized for the benefit of the Magyars of that faith, and is located on the East Side, at the corner of Bakewell and Ann streets. There were 150 members enrolled at the time of organization, in 1903, and the membership has grown to over 200 at the present time. The first pastor was Rev. S. Aharvany, and the present pastor is Rev. Eugene Boros. The congregation has a large stone church edifice, which cost $15,000, and a parsonage that cost $4,200.

Memorial Church, at the corner of Nasby and Greenwood avenues, was organized by the members of the German Reformed Synod for the German citizens of that part of the city. The church, with a promising future, is under the pastoral care of Rev. Geo. F. Zinn.

Salem Evangelical German Reformed Church, at the corner of Stebbins street and Prouty avenue, is at present under the spiritual guidance of Rev. J. Wernly.

Zion Evangelical German Reformed Church is located on Canton avenue, the pastor being Rev. J. F. Winter.

FREE METHODIST CHURCHES.

The First Church of this branch of the Methodist church is located at the corner of Peoria and Bluff streets, and was organized, in 1889, as a mission. The church is a small one, but the members are zealous and are doing a good work. The pastor is Rev. J. W. Headley.

The East Side Free Methodist Church, on Main street, was organized in 1894, by the Rev. W. B. Olmstead, and is presided over by the pastor of the First Church.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, at the corner of Monroe street and Lawrence avenue, is a fine stone structure, devoted to the study of religion, according to the faith of that sect. It is in a prosperous condition, with a rapidly increasing membership. Readers who lead the meetings are appointed at stated times. Reading rooms in connection with the church disseminate knowledge of the Scriptures for the membership and others interested.

The Second Church of Christ, Scientist, is situated at the corner of Prescott and Fulton streets, and is the overflow of the First Church of this aggressive body of Christians. The membership is in a healthy and flourishing condition. It has a reading room in the Nicholas Building.

OTHER CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

The first Unitarian church in Toledo was organized, in 1862, in a frame building at the corner of Adams and Superior streets, which had been built for a Campbellite Baptist church. The organization now owns a fine building at the corner of Prescott street and Ashland avenue. The minister in charge is Rev. Abraham M. Rihbany.

The United Presbyterian, of East Toledo, one of the new churches of the East Side, is located at the corner of Navarre avenue and Berry street. The pastor is the Rev. Jos. W. Kerr.

The First United Presbyterian Church is located at the corner of Delaware and Glenwood avenues. The Rev. F. E. Dean is the pastor.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church is located at the corner of Orchard street, west of Broadway. The elder is Rev. A. C. Shannon.

The Swedenborgian church, the Church of the New Jerusalem, is on Lawrence avenue, near Delaware. The Rev. Chester A. Mack is the minister.

The Independent Association of Spiritualists holds its services every Sunday evening at 414 Thirteenth street.

The Church of Christ, a free chapel of non-sectarian views, holds services at 411 Tenth street.

The Church of God owns a small church edifice at the corner of Woodstock and Midway streets, on the Norwood addition, where it is engaged in a scheme of colonization. The organization dates from 1909. The minister and promoter is Rev. J. N. Worden.

Besides these separate organizations, there are twenty missions, assisted by or connected with the other regular churches, and named as follows: All Saints' Episcopal, Colored Mission; Christian and Missionary Alliance, a separate religious body; German Apostolic Christians: Grace and Truth Chapel; Flower Industrial Home; Friendship Mission, a colored Baptist mission; North Toledo Baptist Mission; North Toledo Christian Mission; Old Adams Street City Misson; Onward Chapel, a Presbyterian mission to Bulgarians on Licking street; Russel Street Baptist Mission, Salvation Army Mission, Toledo Door of Hope, Toledo Gospel Mission, Union Mission, Summit Gospel Mission, Young Men's Christian Association Bible classes, Young Women's Christian Association Bible classes, United Brethren Mission, and Lutheran Mission.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND CONGREGATIONS.

Anshie Safford, 528 State street—Rabbi Louis Klein.

Beth Abraham, on Spring street—Rabbi Itzik Epstein.

B'Nai Israel Synagogue, on North Twelfth and Woodruff streets —Rabbi Jacob Silverman.

B'Nai Jacob Synagogue, corner of Union and State streets—Rabbi Moses Silbermann.

Vermont Avenue Synagogue, near Adams street—Rabbi Samuel Rosinger.

Scottwood Avenue Temple (Reformed Hebrew), between Monroe and Bancroft—Rabbi David Alexander.

OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The Young Men's Christian Union, afterward the Toledo Young Men's Christian Association, was organized Aug. 28, 1865. Rooms for the work of the association were secured in the Hartford Block and were occupied for several years. The efforts of the association were confined largely to providing a place where strangers could make desirable acquaintances. A reading room was opened, social meetings were held, and religious meetings were conducted every Sunday. In the spring of 1883, a permanent building, on the corner of Summit and Orange streets, was purchased and occupied. This gave new life and broadened the plan of work of the association. At a meeting of the directors, held March 1, 1893, a proposition from the Walbridge heirs to present the association with property on Michigan street, provided the sum of $35,000 would be given by the citizens toward the erection of the new building, was formally accepted. The board formed a syndicate and bought 135 feet on Tenth street, joining the property on Michigan street. The growth of the work was so steady and sure that a new and larger building was a necessity. After a struggle, and by faithful and persistent effort, plans were secured and the present magnificent seven-story building was completed, thoroughly equipped in every particular for the needs of an association of its kind.

The Young Women's Christian Association was developed from

the Working Girls' Union and was incorporated, in 1891, under the laws of Ohio. The first president was Mrs. C. C. Doolittle, and Miss Agnes Gale Hill was the first general secretary. For the first few years of its existence the association was quite nomadic, having moved no less than nine times since its incorporation. Its first home was on the third floor in the Dorst Block, the second in the Detwiler Building, the third at 620 Madison avenue, the fourth in the Lungren house at the corner of Erie and Madison streets, the fifth in the National Union Building, the sixth in the Lungren office on Erie street, where clubs were formed, the seventh on Superior street, over the Starr Piano Company's store, the eighth at 324 Erie street, and the ninth move was the crowning one, when it took possession of its beautiful new building on Jefferson avenue, corner of Eleventh street, which was dedicated in the week of Nov. 16, 1908. In 1893, or thereabouts, the Toledo Association affiliated with the American Committee and the World's Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, and it is now taking an active part in the local and foreign fields. It is interesting to note that Miss Agnes Gale Hill, the first general secretary of the Toledo Association, is now National Traveling Secretary in India, where the work is carried on just as it is here. The work of the association is preventive and not rescue work. The beautiful memorial home, given by John T. Newton in memory of his wife, affords the girl, coming to the city as a stranger, a protection until she becomes acquainted. Besides this, is the religious, educational and industrial part of the work. Clubs among all classes of girls are formed, many of them using the administration building weekly for club meetings, Bible classes, etc. That the work is practical may be seen by the classes in cooking, sewing, millinery, embroidery and china painting. A fine and well equipped gymnasium is open to members. These privileges are all to be had for one dollar per year. Looking at the plans for the future, it would seem as though the association was just beginning to reach out. The membership is now 1,800.

The work of the Salvation Army in Toledo is but a repetition of their work all over the world. A branch of that aggressive religious body which was founded in London almost forty years ago, by General Booth, it is engaged here in a work of rescue among the social and moral outcasts. Its peculiar methods of work appeal to many, and it may be justly said that it has reclaimed many men and women in this city that could not have been reached by other religious sects. The city of Toledo is a better place because of the zealous work of this organization, which progresses in the most systematic way. Besides the religious work, which was organized about twenty years ago, it has an industrial branch, established in 1904, and which is a work peculiar to itself. A valuable property is owned at the corner of Illinois and Michigan streets, the same being a three-story brick block, the ground floor of which is a general second-hand store, where goods of every possible description are sold, after having been collected from over the city by means of eight wagons. The upper floors of the building are used for offices and rooms to accommodate about thirty-

five laboring men, who may be out of work, with board and lodging. The expenses of this branch of the work amount to $12,000 per year, which is largely raised from the proceeds of the wagons, sold in the store. The property is valued at $20,000.

Adams Street City Mission was organized, in 1871, for the relief of the poor and distressed of the city of Toledo, and to do religious and charitable work generally. Father Beatty was the first superintendent and served five years, being followed by Gen. P. S. Slevin. In January, 1900, the mission was incorporated by the following citizens: C. O. Brigham, Robert Quaife, Chas. L. Young, W. C. Chapman, Allen G. Jennings, and John T. Greer. The work, which is a mission of love, consists of a Sunday school, conducted every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock; a girls' club, on Tuesday evenings; a woman's club, on Wednesday evenings; a mothers' meetings, on Saturdays, and also a girls' sewing class. The last two named have been conducted for twenty-five years by Mother Hiett. There is also a day nursery, where from twenty-five to fifty children are cared for and fed, twice daily. This greatly assists widows and mothers who are forced to earn their own living, by offering a safe place for their children. A nominal sum of five cents a day is asked for each child, except in extreme cases, so that no child is shut out from this retreat on account of money. Two nurses are in constant attendance, and the best of care is taken of the little tots.

In 1847, the Rev. Thomas Cooper, chaplain for seamen, organized a Seamen's Bethel in Toledo. The first quarters of the Bethel were in Mott's Block, at the corner of Summit and Monroe streets. A flag, presented by the ladies of the city, was run up over the building every morning and taken down in the evening, to mark the place and make it easy for seamen to find. In 1852, permanent quarters on Vine street were obtained, and were used for twenty years, being then abandoned, owing to changed conditions. The attention of the workers was then given to railroad work.

RELIGIOUS WORK IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

A union church was organized, in the fall of 1883, and at a cost of $2,000, an edifice was built, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Association of Adams Township. It was divided into an audience room and a room for meetings of the Association, and the pulpit was supplied from the Detroit avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Two United Brethren churches have been organized in Monclova township, by the Reverends Needles and Bright. Both congregations erected brick churches, which are still in use by this denomination. The Methodist Episcopal church had a class in that township for some years, but it was finally abandoned. The Disciples of Christ also abandoned their work, their meetings having been held in a school house.

The oldest church in Oregon township is the Baptist. (See Toledo churches).

Prior to 1845, religious services in Providence township, both Catholic and Protestant, were held in private houses. The first church

edifice erected there is said to have been St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, erected in 1845. This is one of the oldest church organizations in the Diocese of Cleveland. The first priest was Father Maloney. The first Protestant church edifice constructed was a union building, but it was destroyed by fire, in 1858. There was never any regular minister, the pulpit being supplied from adjacent sections of the country. Salem church, erected in 1868, was supplied in the same manner. The United Brethren, or German Methodist—as it was commonly called—was organized through the efforts of Rev. James White. St. Malachi, German Reformed church, was erected in 1877. The Christian church, a prominent organization with a large membership, was organized, in 1874, by Rev. O. J. Britton. Mount Pleasant church, of the Methodist Protestant Conference, was erected in 1882.

The first religious organization in Richfield township was the Methodist Episcopal church, at Berkey, and it was known for years as "Farley's Class." The first pastor was Rev. James Evans. A church building was erected, in 1869, at a cost of $2,500. The present pastor is Rev. J. A. Steen. The Christian church in that township was organized, in 1855, by Rev. Stillman Post. A second church edifice was erected, in 1870, by the congregation, the former one having been outgrown. The Baptist church was organized, in 1861, as a mission, by Rev. A. H. Cole. In 1868, a church edifice was built at a cost of $3,000.

The Immaculate Conception church, Roman Catholic, in Spencer township, was the result of services conducted by Father Rappe, in private homes, in 1838 and the following thirteen years. In 1851, a log church was built, which was succeeded by a frame building, in 1864. This was burned in 1875, and was replaced the following year by a fine structure, which was destroyed by a tornado, in March, 1880. Another building was immediately erected, and it is one of the finest rural church buildings in the county. The German Reformed church of Spencer was organized, in 1852, and a church edifice was built in 1864. The membership is large. The Baptist church was organized in the early days of the county, and services were held in the schoolhouse and private homes. Rev. A. H. Cole was the first pastor. The church building was erected in 1873. The German Baptist church was organized, in 1878, by the Rev. Sebastian Site.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Springfield was organized, about the year 1850, and, in 1859, subscriptions were raised by Thomas Wood for the erection of a church building, to be located one mile south of Holland. The building was dedicated that year. The present pastor is Rev. William Hook, of Toledo. The Free Methodists have a brick church at Holland, built in 1870 by Rev. L. T. Fink.

Rev. Elnathan C. Gavitt, a Methodist preacher, is said to have preached the first sermon in Sylvania township, in the mill of Gen. David White. A class was formed there as early as 1834, and not long after that the first Methodist church edifice was built in the woods. The present church in Sylvania was built, in 1863, by Rev. Henry Boyer. The Congregational church was organized as the First Presbyterian Church of the town of Whiteford, in November, 1834. In 1844 it

adopted the Congregational form of government, and since that time has been known as the First Congregational Church of Sylvania. The building was erected and dedicated by Rev. Worthington, in 1851.

The first preaching in Washington township was by the Rev. J. A. Baumgardner, as early as 1825. A class was formed at Ten-Mile Creek, which is really the starting point of all the Methodist churches in this part of the country. As the settlement increased, it became more convenient for those residing in the vicinity of the Milburn Wagon Works to meet in their own neighborhood. The classes were divided, and part of them formed the nucleus of the Monroe Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Toledo. Both churches were served by the same pastor for some years, until they became separate stations. (See Collingwood and Monroe Street Churches, of Toledo).

The Waterville church is said to have been organized the same year as the church at Maumee, in 1834. The church was built between the years 1841 to 1844, under the pastorate of Rev. H. S. Bradley. The present pastor is Rev. E. L. Motter. The Methodist Episcopal church at Whitehouse was organized, in 1846, by the Rev. J. B. Peat, who was the first pastor. In 1872, a church building was erected at a cost of $1,800. The pastor is Rev. E. L. Motter. The Presbyterian church is mentioned with the Presbyterian churches of Toledo. The German Lutheran church was organized, in 1866, by Rev. C. F. Kalding. Services were held in an old schoolhouse before that time, and up to that time the nearest church building was at Maumee. In 1876, Rev. Theodore Meier took charge and organized a second congregation in the village, giving alternate Sundays to each. Services in the village were held in the Presbyterian church until 1886, when the present church building was erected. There is also a German Reformed church in Waterville, organized in 1886.

C. LOCKE CURTIS

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTY.

FIRST TOLEDO NEWSPAPERS—PERSONAL MENTION OF EDITORS—OTHER EARLY PUBLICATIONS—THE TOLEDO BLADE—COMMERCIAL—EXPRESS—OTHER PAPERS OF MORE RECENT DATE—GERMAN NEWSPAPERS—POLISH PERIODICALS—LIST OF PRESENT PUBLICATIONS—TOLEDO PRESS CLUB.

Toledo, at the beginning of the year 1834, was a straggling village of some 200 inhabitants. It can hardly be truthfully said that there was at that time "a long felt want" for a newspaper, but the pioneer journalist is never very far behind the pioneer farmer and artisan. In May, 1834, James Irvine Browne came to Toledo from Easton, Pa. He was then about twenty-eight years of age, a gentleman of education and refinement, and withal, quite a poet. He came under an arrangement with Edward Bissell and others, for the purpose of starting and conducting a newspaper. It was expected that the printing press and materials would soon follow, but delays were caused in different ways, and it was not until about Aug. 15, 1834, that the initial number of the *Toledo Herald* made its appearance, the first newspaper issued within the present limits of Lucas county. It was a very creditable sheet, in both contents and appearance, but only three or four numbers were issued when Mr. Browne was taken sick, necessarily suspending the paper, as he set up his own type and worked his own press, having neither "Jour." nor "Devil" to assist him.

Soon thereafter the paper was revived, under the name of the *Toledo Gazette*, and with the same management. With the sparse population of Toledo and its environs, it is hardly to be supposed that the proprietors of the paper depended to any great extent upon their subscription list for a revenue. The office of publication was located on the south side of Lagrange street, about half-way between Summit and Water, on the second floor of a two-story frame building, and over a grocery and provision store kept by Daniel Washburn. The chief support of the paper was derived from the real-estate interests of Mr. Bissell and others who owned land in the embryo city, and the paper's main object was to call the attention of prospective settlers in the West to the advantages of Toledo. That its early issues were somewhat irregular is indicated in the fact that in a period of thirty-two weeks twenty-one numbers were published. Mr. Browne was the publisher of the paper only in the sense that his name appeared as

such. He was in charge of the office, but probably had no pecuniary investment in the business, the proprietors being leading property owners of Toledo, who, as already stated, employed such agency for promoting their interests. Very prominent in that connection was Andrew Palmer, himself a practical printer and a former publisher in the State of New York, who turned his experience to account. When Mr. Browne severed his connection with the publication is not known, but in May, 1836, Samuel Allen gave notice that he was the owner of the office and had purchased all interest in the paper from its second number, as well as in the advertising from March 15, 1836.

Capt. Samuel Allen was prominently connected with the early efforts to build up Toledo, and he has already been referred to on other pages of this volume, in connection with early affairs. With a portion of his family he first visited the Maumee valley, in October, 1831, but soon returned to his home in Lockport, N. Y. In the winter following, however, he re-appeared with a force of hands at the village of Vistula, and erected the first wharf in the new town, at the foot of Lagrange street. In the spring of 1832, he removed his family to Vistula, chartering the "Pioneer," a steamboat at Buffalo, and freighted her with family, servants, workmen, goods and provisions, landing at Vistula on May 31. The remains of Captain Allen now rest in Forest Cemetery.

When Mr. Browne resigned his position as publisher of the *Gazette* he was succeeded by Curtis A. Bana, who remained at the helm until July 2, 1836, when he severed his connection therewith, and the material of the office was subsequently purchased by the late Adolphus Kramer, for use in establishing a newspaper at Hartford, now in Ottawa county. But the financial collapse of 1837 prevented the carrying out of that project, and in 1838, the material and presses were sold to a joint stock company of Democrats at Lower Sandusky (Fremont) and were there used in printing the *Sandusky County Democrat.* Mr. Browne afterward returned to Pennsylvania, where he died.

In the early part of 1836, a new Richmond appeared in the field of Northwestern Ohio journalism, under the name of the *Toledo Blade.* But little is known of the life and career of this great paper prior to May, 1837, when Fairbanks & Willard became its publishers, but it no doubt experienced the usual hardships of new publications in the pioneer towns of that day, when the difficulties attending the continuous issuing of a weekly paper were such as can scarcely be conceived now. A year's stock of paper, ink, cards, etc., had to be supplied, and it was with the greatest difficulty that printers, who must receive a regular weekly compensation, could be induced to continue their labor. Especially was this true in the time of which we are now writing, when the rage for speculation had seized upon all classes. The *Blade,* however, was regularly issued, and a number of very able contributors added much to its success and usefulness.

Abel W. Fairbanks and L. L. Willard became the publishers of the *Blade,* in May, 1837, but the latter's connection with it was only for a few months, and then the former became sole publisher. During

the political campaign of 1840, Andrew Palmer, formerly a Democrat, but an active supporter of William Henry Harrison for president, edited the paper and continued in such position until December of that year. In April, 1841, Samuel S. Blanchard became a partner in the publication and continued as such until July, 1842, at which time Edward A. Graves appeared as sole publisher, with Daniel McBain as editor, Mr. Fairbanks having taken over the job printing and bindery departments of the business. Mr. McBain became a co-publisher, in January, 1843, and remained as such until July following, when he and Mr. Graves retired and Mr. Fairbanks again assumed entire charge. The last-named gentleman remained alone in the publication of the *Blade* until March, 1844, at which time Jessup W. Scott assumed the duties of editor, and continued as such until July, 1847, being also associated as publisher, from March, 1845.

In May, 1846, Messrs. Fairbanks & Scott started a tri-weekly publication of the *Blade*, which marked a point of progress of special importance in the paper's history, and on July 19, 1847, Hezekiah L. Hosmer became a partner as publisher and assumed editorial charge, remaining in such capacity until March, 1849. Mr. Hosmer was a young man of marked characteristics as a student of law as well as of literature. He was educated for the legal profession, but had a taste for journalism, which at length drew him away from the law. Prior to his connection with the *Blade*, he had been the editor successively of the *Perrysburg Journal* and the *Maumee Express*. As a writer he was fluent and descriptive. His account of the grand celebration at Fort Meigs, June 11, 1840, when Gen. William Henry Harrison was present and delivered an address, was so graphic and piquant that it was published in every Whig paper in the State and thus obtained wide circulation. Some years after his final retirement from the *Blade*, Mr. Hosmer removed to California, where he resided the remainder of his life. Upon his temporary retirement, in 1849, Mr. Fairbanks again assumed the duties of publisher, with Dr. Graham as editor, but this arrangement was closed in October, 1849.

April 17, 1848, was a red-letter day for Toledo journalism, as it marked the issue of the first daily paper ever published in the town—*The Daily Blade*—with Fairbanks & Hosmer as publishers and Hezekiah L. Hosmer as editor, the size of the sheet being 20x26 inches. In January, 1850, the *Blade* was sold by Mr. Fairbanks to Stephen T. & Hezekiah L. Hosmer, and the last named again became editor. Mr. Fairbanks then left Toledo and removed to Cleveland, where he became a partner of Josiah A. Harris in the publication of the *Cleveland Herald*. Stephen T. Hosmer was among the earliest printers in the Maumee valley. In 1840, he published the *Maumee River Times* at Maumee City, afterward selling his interest to H. T. Smith and coming to Toledo as a "jour." employed on the *Blade*. About 1843, he started the *Reveille*, a Whig paper, at Perrysburg, and in 1850, as before stated, became a publisher of the *Blade*. Two years later he withdrew from that publication and went to New York to act as proof-reader on the *Herald*, where he remained until his death, March 5, 1865, at the age of fifty-eight years. When he left the *Blade*, Jan. 29, 1852, the

work was taken up by Peter E. Latimer, Samuel Andrews and Hezekiah L. Hosmer, under the firm name of Latimer, Andrews & Company, Mr. Hosmer continuing to act as editor. Mr. Latimer was a young lawyer, a partner of William Baker and a brother of Mrs. Baker. He died Nov. 20, 1853, at the age of twenty-seven years. In January, 1853, Hosmer, Andrews & Company became the publishers, with Mr. Hosmer still acting as editor, his associate being G. G. Lyon. This arrangement was closed in May, following, by the sale of the establishment to Joseph R. Williams, who both published and edited the paper for most of the time until September, 1856. Then, Clark Waggoner, of Toledo, and G. T. Stewart, of Norwalk, purchased the establishment, including the newspaper, job printing office and book bindery, for $6,000.

Clark Waggoner was born in Milan township, Huron (now Erie) county, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1820. His school facilities consisted in what were furnished by the village district and ended when he was twelve years old, except two short terms at Huron Institute, in Milan. Whatever of literary education he afterward acquired he was indebted chiefly to what "Sunset" Cox so aptly termed "the poor boy's college" —the printing office—which he entered as an apprentice at the age of thirteen years, in the office of the *Milan Times,* completing his trade in the office of the *Norwalk Reflector.* In 1838, as a "jour. printer," he accepted a situation at Fremont, and in May, 1839, at the age of eighteen, became the publisher of the *Lower Sandusky Whig,* a new paper. He continued in this capacity until 1843, when he removed the office to his native town and established the *Milan Tribune,* which he published until 1851, at which time the paper was merged with the *Clarion,* at Sandusky, the consolidated publication being called the *Register.* In this venture, Earl Bill, afterward clerk of the United States Court for the Northern district of Ohio, and Henry D. Cooke, later governor of the District of Columbia, were associated with Mr. Waggoner. In 1856, Mr. Waggoner removed to Toledo and with G. T. Stewart purchased the *Blade,* Mr. Waggoner becoming the manager of the establishment and ere long the editor of the paper, continuing as such until 1865, when he retired. In 1866, in connection with his eldest son—Ralph H. Waggoner—he purchased the *Toledo Commercial,* which he edited during his connection with the paper until January, 1876. The following year President Hayes appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue at Toledo, and he served in that capacity until Aug. 1, 1882, a period of five years. After the close of his service as collector, he directed his attention chiefly to obtaining historical material for use in different forms, and in 1888 the "History of Toledo and Lucas County" appeared, with him as editor. The work mentioned contains a large fund of historical information concerning the city and county, and it has been freely drawn upon by the compilers in the preparation of the different chapters in this volume.

Samuel G. Arnold was in charge of the editorial department of the *Blade* from early in 1856 until the spring of 1858, when he was succeeded for a few months by William C. Earl, and then Mr. Waggoner took charge of the paper as editor and continued as such until

his withdrawal from the establishment, in August, 1865. In January, 1857, Alonzo D. Pelton became a partner in the business, and in September, 1865, became sole proprietor, with David R. Locke as editor.

David Ross Locke was born in Vestal, Broome county, New York, Sept. 20, 1833. At the age of ten, he entered the office of the *Cortland Democrat* to learn the printing business, and while yet young, started out as a journeyman in search of work. At Pittsburg, Pa., he was employed, first as reporter and then as assistant to the editor of the *Chronicle*. In 1852, with James G. Robinson, he started the *Plymouth Advertiser*, at Plymouth, Richland county, Ohio, and that paper they published for two years. In 1856, Mr. Locke started the *Bucyrus Journal*, and subsequently, in succession, he conducted the *Mansfield Herald*, the *Bellefontaine Republican* and the *Findlay Jeffersonian*. It was while connected with the last-named paper, and during the Civil war, that he commenced writing the "Nasby" letters, which subsequently attained extensive circulation and gave him special prominence throughout the country. In September, 1865, previously having closed his connection with the Findlay paper, Mr. Locke began his connection with the Toledo press, as heretofore stated. For several years he spent considerable time in the delivery of public lectures in different parts of the country. He made a somewhat extended trip through Great Britain and the Continent, during which he wrote a series of letters, entitled "Nasby in Exile," and they were subsequently published in book form. The original "Nasby" letters were also thus issued, as were other volumes of his writings, chief among which were "Ekkoes from Kentucky," "Morals of Abou Ben Adhem," "Struggles of Petroleum V. Nasby," "Swinging 'Round the Circle" and the "Paper City"—all of them, partaking of the style of satire, being intended to correct erroneous views and sentiments in regard to matters of political, social and practical life. In this department of literature he attained prominence which very few American writers have enjoyed. Some months before his death, Mr. Locke's health became seriously impaired and the end occurred at his home in Toledo, Feb. 15, 1888.

In 1867, Mr. Locke and John Paul Jones became partners in the firm of A. D. Pelton & Company. In 1868, Dr. A. P. Miller having purchased the interest of Mr. Pelton, the firm of Miller, Locke & Company took the paper, and in turn was succeeded by Locke & Jones, Mr. Locke continuing as editor. In 1874, Mr. Jones became sole proprietor, with E. A. Higgins as editor, and was succeeded in 1876 by Dr. Miller and T. P. Brown, Dr. Miller being the editor. In August of the last named year, the Toledo Blade Company was organized with A. P. Miller as president and editor; T. P. Brown as vice-president, and Frank T. Lane as secretary and treasurer. In the same year Mr. Locke purchased the paper and became the president of the company, with Alfred W. Gleason as vice-president. Under previous management the *Blade* had wielded considerable influence in public matters, but it had not been a profitable undertaking from a purely business point of view. The new corporation, however, placed the paper on a sound financial basis for the first time in its history. It published three editions of the *Blade*, *Locke's Monthly* and the *Amer-*

can Farm Journal (two monthly publications previously started), until March, 1877, when Alexander Reed and Heman D. Walbridge, under the style of the Toledo Newspaper Company, became the publishers of the daily and tri-weekly editions. They continued to publish these editions until 1878, the weekly edition and the monthly issues still being published by the Blade Company, and in the year named, the Blade Company resumed control of the daily and tri-weekly. Since 1878, that company has continued to publish all editions of the *Blade,* the monthly publications heretofore mentioned having been suspended many years ago. Mr. Lane has acted as business manager since the organization of the Blade Company, in 1876, while David R. Locke officiated as editor from 1878 until the time of his death, in 1888. Then Robinson Locke, son of the deceased editor, succeeded his father as president of the Blade Company and editor, in which position he has remained up to the present time.

Besides those already named, Rev. Robert McCune, later of Ironton, Ohio; W. H. Busby, later of Chicago, Ill.; John H. McElroy, later of Washington, D. C., and S. S. Knabenshue, each at different times acted as managing editor of the *Blade.* In addition to those regularly employed as writers, a large number of persons—especially in the first years of the existence of the paper, when its limited resources forbade much expenditure for editorial service—have rendered valuable gratuitous assistance in that department. Among its earliest contributors were George B. Way, Pierre M. Irving (a nephew of Washington Irving), Richard Mott, John R. Osborn, Charles W. Hill, Ralph P. Buckland (later of Fremont), Hiram Walbridge, Myron H. Tilden, and Judge Emery D. Potter. In some cases the news matter was supplied weekly by several of these, and sometimes a single writer would do all, and the columns of the paper bear testimony to the ability and success of the volunteers.

At the present time, with telegraph lines and long-distance telephones, coupled with the facilities of the different press associations, the work of obtaining news from the outside world is comparatively an easy matter. But it was not so in the early newspaper life of Toledo. At that time the President's message was looked forward to with interest, and the paper that produced it first was regarded as the most enterprising and worthy of patronage. And the mails were so unreliable as to admit of no dependence being placed upon them. As an example of the hardships of newsgathering in those days, the following story of how a "scoop" was accomplished by the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Courier,* and in which story the *Blade* appears to advantage, was thus told by the late E. A. Calkins, of Milwaukee, who at the time of which he writes was a compositor on the *Courier.*

"All hands at the *Courier* office had sat up two or three nights in the middle of December, 1846, waiting for the President's message. After two all-night waits of the kind, I was standing by the exchange table and picked up a copy of the *Toledo Blade,* in a wrapper, that had been lying there forty-eight hours. I pulled it open and found that it contained the message. The printers of that paper had got hold of a New York paper that came west partly by rail and partly by stage, and

had issued the message in time to get it to the western stage for Chicago. The copy had got into the Milwaukee mail and had so come through ahead of time. We printed the *Courier* with the message long ahead of the other papers, and they wondered where we had procured the copy, but it might have been put on the street a couple of days earlier if the wrapper had been torn from all the exchanges on Brown's table."

On Sept. 14, 1841, the first number of the *Toledo Register* was issued, with Charles I. Scott as editor and publisher. Its appearance marked the advent of Democratic journalism, the *Gazette* having been neutral as to national politics, and the *Blade* a Whig paper. The editor of the *Register* explained the appearance of his paper in this way: "The necessity for the establishment of a newspaper in this district, advocating Democratic principles, has long been felt, but the success of the present undertaking depends upon the support of those who feel friendly to the great political party it will endeavor to support." At that time, the rupture at Washington between President Tyler and the Whigs was taking definite shape, and the *Register* was in a measure in sympathy with the former in the contest. Mr. Scott continued to conduct the paper until 1843, when he sold it to Garrett D. Palmer, who soon changed its name to *Toledo Herald*, and continued its publication until May, 1844, when it was suspended and was not revived. The proprietor stated that he stopped publication "on account of the general apathy of the Democrats of the district in supporting their newspaper press in such manner as was both their duty and interest to do." "The present number, then," he continued, "will be the last, until an entirely different state of feeling exists among the Democracy of the county and this district." In another article, calling attention to the job printing office connected with the *Herald* establishment, the proprietor stated that job work would be done "cheaper than the same could be done by any newspaper establishment west of New York." This fact was explained by saying that it was "customary for publishers to make their job work pay for a large portion of the heavy expense of publishing a newspaper, and as he no longer had such encumbrance on his hands, he would be able to do work at 40 per cent. below the usual prices."

The *Toledo Gazette*, a paper having the same name as the one published in 1834 by J. Irvine Browne, was started in June, 1844, as a weekly publication, with R. M. Morrison, formerly of the *Manhattan Telegraph*, as editor. The paper did not last long.

In March, 1849, Miller & Co. began the publication of the *Toledo Commercial Republican*, daily and weekly, with Charles R. Miller as editor. It was what then was known as "Free Democratic," or Democratic with "Free Soil" proclivities. Under such management it was continued until 1851, when James Myers and Josiah Riley became the publishers, with Mr. Riley as editor. This arrangement continued for two or three years, and then Silas W. Wilder succeeded Judge Myers as co-publisher. Mr. Wilder was a native of Ashburnham, Mass., and learned his trade in the office of the *Spy*, at Worcester, that state. He afterward published, in succession, the *Patriot*, in Woonsocket, R. I., the *Norfolk Democrat*, at Dedham, Mass., and the *Pathfinder* and the

Carpet Bag, at Boston. He came to Toledo, in 1852, and soon thereafter became associated as before stated. He was a man of great industry and unexceptionable habits. He died on Nov. 26, 1854. Prior to his death, however, in June of the same year, he had disposed of his interest in the newspaper to Josiah Riley, who thus became the sole proprietor, and in November following Wilshire Riley became a partner. This firm continued until September, 1855, and was then succeeded by Riley, Boyd & Co.—James A. Boyd, a practical printer, being a member of the firm—which published the paper until 1858, when it was suspended. In February, 1862, under the name of the *Toledo Commercial,* it was revived by James A. Boyd and Cyrus H. Coy, the firm name being Boyd & Co., Josiah Riley continuing as editor. It was thus conducted until January 1864, when the Commercial Printing Company was organized. Under this arrangement the paper was continued for something over a year, and then passed into the hands of Isaac R. Sherwood, J. W. Bailey and Joseph E. Marx, with Stephen J. Meany as editor. Samuel Andrews, G. T. Stewart and P. T. Bartlett became partners later.

In September, 1866, Clark Waggoner and Ralph H. Waggoner, constituting the firm of Clark Waggoner & Son, purchased the establishment and continued the business until April, 1871, the former acting as editor and the latter as business manager. The Toledo Commercial Company was then organized, with Clark Waggoner as president and editor and Ralph H. Waggoner as secretary and treasurer. This company continued the business until it was succeeded by the Toledo Newspaper Company, March 1, 1877, the Messrs. Waggoner having withdrawn in January, 1876. The Toledo Newspaper Company was succeeded by S. D. Rich, Nov. 18, 1878, and that gentleman remained about one year, at the end of which time A. W. Search, of Coshocton, Ohio, took the paper for a few weeks. It then reverted to the Commercial Company, which conducted it until November, 1880, at which time J. B. Battelle & Co. purchased it and changed its name to *Toledo Telegram.* This company continued the publication of the paper until March, 1883, when it was purchased by James M. Comly, Andrew W. Francisco and Alfred E. Lee, from Columbus. In the following July, Captain Lee withdrew, and the business was then continued by his associates until the withdrawal of Mr. Francisco, in 1885. General Comly and A. D. Pelton, as Comly & Co., then took the paper and published it until the death of the former, in 1887, he having been the editor since March, 1883, the name *Commercial* having been resumed in the meantime. Guy S. Comly, a son of the deceased editor, succeeded his father, Mr. Pelton acting as business manager, and this arrangement continued until 1889, when the paper became the property of the Commercial Company, of which Richard Smith was the president. About one year later, Patrick C. Boyle became the president of the Toledo Commercial Company, and he controlled its editorial policy until 1892, when the paper passed into other hands, with H. C. Vortriede as president of the company and managing editor of the paper. On Dec. 7, 1896, the paper again changed hands, Levi A. Cass becoming the president and principal stockholder of the com-

pany. Under his management the *Commercial* was conducted until 1899, when it ceased to appear under that name, being succeeded in the morning newspaper field at Toledo by the *Toledo Times,* published by the Toledo Times Company, of which H. P. Crouse was president.

On Jan. 1, 1873, the Toledo Printing & Publishing Company was organized, with Col. J. C. Frankenberger as president, and S. G. McCullough as secretary and treasurer. In 1876, H. S. Chapin became the president of the company and continued as such until 1883, when John Paul Jones succeeded to the position, in the meantime the name of the corporation having been changed to "The Toledo Bee Company." For over three years the business of the company consisted of job and book printing exclusively, but in April, 1876, Mr. Chapin started the *Toledo Evening Bee,* and soon thereafter that paper was transferred to the corporation. H. S. Chapin was the editor of the *Bee* from April, 1876, to December, 1883, when he was succeeded by John Paul Jones, who continued as such until January, 1885, at which time Flavius J. Oblinger became editor.

As a newspaper worker Mr. Oblinger was one of the best known in Northwestern Ohio, and was connected with the press of Toledo in various capacities for a number of years. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, but at the age of three years moved with his parents to Germantown, Montgomery county. He attended the public schools, academies and normal schools in Germantown and Franklin, Ohio, and at an early age entered the printing office of the *Germantown Gazette,* published by William Gunckel, father of John E. Gunckel, the newsboys' friend of Toledo. At the end of a three years' apprenticeship Mr. Oblinger went to Cincinnati and accepted a position in the book printing office of J. & U. P. James. In 1849 he assisted David Fleming in establishing the *Democrat* at Piqua. The following year, with William Gunckel and Joseph Z. Reeder, he established the *Western Emporium* at Germantown, which paper succeeded the *Gazette.* This partnership continued one year, and Mr. Oblinger then went to Middletown, Ohio, and established the *Middletown Emblem,* continuing there two years. He then removed to Goshen, Ind., and for a time had charge of the *Goshen Democrat,* of which Hon. Robert J. Lowry—later a member of Congress from the Fort Wayne (Ind.) district—was editor and publisher. After severing his relations with Mr. Lowry, Mr. Oblinger returned to Ohio and taught school eighteen months. In 1856, he went to Cincinnati and worked successively on the *Cincinnati Gazette, Commercial, Times, Enquirer,* and in the book concerns of Robert J. Clarke and James Morgan. In 1862, he removed to Perrysburg and, with H. S. Chapin, took hold of the *Perrysburg Journal.* At the end of fifteen months the partnership was dissolved, and in November, 1863, Mr. Oblinger entered the office of the *Toledo Commercial,* succeeding Josiah Riley as editor, when the latter removed to Arizona. He continued with the *Commercial* until the summer of 1865, when he again took hold of the *Perrysburg Journal,* with a Mr. Guyer of Wood county as partner. This relationship continued until 1868, when Mr. Oblinger sold the *Journal* to James Timmons and entered the auditor's office of Wood county, continuing therein

for six years, during the terms of Capt. Joseph B. Newton, part of the time serving as deputy auditor. The ensuing two and one-half years Mr. Oblinger was again on the *Toledo Commercial*, and in 1877 he entered the office of the *Toledo Evening Bee*, continuing therein until 1887. In 1888, he took charge of the telegraphic department of the *Commercial* and was its assistant editor, resigning his position in 1892 to again accept a position on the editorial staff of the *Bee*, where he remained until the close of 1895. The following year he was with the *News*, and his last connection with the press was at the proofreader's desk in the *Bee* office. In 1864, Mr. Oblinger assisted in the organization of Toledo Typographical Union No. 63, and was elected its first president. In 1881, he assisted in the organization of the Toledo Press Club, and was also chosen as its first president. Personally, he was held in the highest esteem by all.

In September, 1885, Mr. Oblinger was succeeded as editor of the *Bee* by R. W. Harris, and in October, 1886, Elmer White became the editor. The last named gentleman remained at the helm until 1892, when he was succeeded by Archibald Stuart, and in 1895 the latter was superseded by Thomas A. Starr. In 1897 the corporation was reorganized under the name of "The Bee Publishing Company," and Negley D. Cochran became the president of the company and the editor of the paper, which latter position he continued to fill, ably and successfully, as long as the paper maintained its separate existence.

In 1881 the *Toledo News*, a weekly periodical, was launched by James M. Bloomer and Thomas O'Keefe, as proprietors and publishers. The following year Mr. Bloomer became the sole proprietor, and in 1883 the name of the publication was changed to the *Sunday News*. In 1886 it became the property of the Toledo News Company, which had been incorporated in 1878, and the old name, *Toledo News*, was again adopted. In 1887 it became a daily newspaper, conducted by The News Publishing Company, of which Henry Stocks was president and Mr. Bloomer secretary. In 1888 Joseph A. Arkenberg became the president of the corporation, and in 1889 he was succeeded by J. Proctor Coates, Mr. Bloomer becoming vice-president and A. D. Fassett secretary. In 1895 another change was made in the corporation—G. Adolph Tanner becoming president, Joseph Arkenberg vice-president, J. Proctor Coates treasurer and manager, and James M. Bloomer secretary, Mr. Tanner having been the business manager of the paper since January, 1889. The *Evening News* became one of the leading papers of Toledo, presenting both foreign and domestic items of interest in a bright and concise manner, which especially commended it to the large laboring class and to those who have not time in their busy lives to read lengthy and diffuse articles. In 1900 it was sold to the Toledo Times Company, and its publication was continued as the evening edition of the *Morning Times* until 1902, when it was consolidated with the *Evening Bee*, and the combined papers are now issued as the *Toledo News-Bee*, with Negley D. Cochran as editor.

In 1899 the *Toledo Times*, with daily morning and Sunday editions, was inaugurated by the Toledo Times Company, of which H. P. Crouse was president, George P. Jones vice-president, and H. A.

Eoff secretary and treasurer. As before stated, the *Times* became the successor of the *Commercial* in the morning newspaper field at Toledo, and by Mr. Crouse and his associates it was published until 1902, when the property passed into the hands of the Toledo Newspaper Company, of which Milton A. McRae was president, H. P. Crouse vice-president and manager, and H. A. Eoff secretary and treasurer. This new corporation also purchased the *Evening News* and the *Evening Bee*, uniting them in one publication—the *News-Bee*—and issued the Sunday edition of the *Times* under the name of the Sunday *Times-Bee*. In 1905 the management of The Toledo Newspaper Company changed, W. W. Thornton becoming president, H. A. Eoff vice-president, J. C. Harper secretary, C. J. Stein treasurer, E. B. Conliss business manager, and Negley D. Cochran editor, and the *News-Bee* is still published by that organization.

After severing his connection with the Toledo Newspaper Company, in 1905, H. P. Crouse became the president of The Press Publishing Company, and with A. B. Wertz and G. Adolph Tanner as his associates began the publication of the *Toledo Evening Press*. After an existence of about two years, however, in 1907 the plant was sold to a company, which, at about the same time, also purchased the *Toledo Times* of the Toledo Newspaper Company, and the last named paper has since been issued as a separate and distinct publication, the *Evening Press* having been suspended upon the sale of its plant. The *Toledo Times* is the only occupant of the morning newspaper field in Toledo, and is published by the Toledo Times Company, of which George W. Dun is president.

In 1868 P. H. Bateson began the publication of the Toledo Journal, a weekly paper, and it was continued by him until John J. Manor became associated with him, in 1870, the firm then becoming Bateson & Manor. For a time the paper was issued three times a week, but in 1871 H. S. Chapin acquired an interest in the business, and the *Journal* became a Sunday paper. In 1873 Mr. Bateson retired, and Mr. Chapin continued the paper alone until May, 1874, Mrs. Sarah R. L. Williams becoming associated in the business and assuming charge of the Woman's Rights Department, which had existed since 1870. In November, 1875, the establishment passed into the hands of Isaac R. Sherwood and George S. Canfield. The Woman's Rights Department was then suspended and the *Journal*, in politics, became independent Republican, subsequently becoming a Greenback or National paper. In 1883 Mr. Canfield withdrew and Isaac R. Sherwood continued as sole proprietor, Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood assisting in the editorial management of the paper, until 1886, when Condict C. Packard and E. J. Tippett purchased the establishment. Messrs. Packard & Tippett continued the publication, with both a Sunday and a weekly edition, until 1892, when the Journal Company was formed, with Condict C. Packard as president and Robert J. Hicks as secretary. The name of the paper was then changed to the *Sunday Journal*, and as such it was continued until 1900, when it was consolidated with the *Sunday Morning Courier*, and the name was changed to the *Sunday Courier-Journal*, with Michael P. Murphy as editor.

This arrangement continued until 1906, when R. F. Booth became manager, and in 1907 the name was changed to the *Sunday Journal,* with L. E. Ingalls as manager. The paper is now included with the Sunday edition of the *Toledo Times.*

The *Sunday Morning Courier* was established in 1893, with Charles Reed as editor, and that gentleman continued to preside over its destiny until 1900, when it was consolidated with the *Journal,* under the name of the *Sunday Courier-Journal,* and Michael P. Murphy acting as editor. In 1906, R. F. Booth assumed the managerial duties and continued in that capacity until succeeded by Mr. Ingalls.

The *Manhattan Advertiser* was started in July, 1836, by Benjamin F. Smead. It was suspended in the spring of 1840, and revived in July of the same year, Mr. Smead dying only one week thereafter, July 25, at the age of thirty-five years. He was a man of exceptional ability and gained honorable prominence as an editor under circumstances by no means favorable. He was called to conduct a newspaper, which was ostensibly a public journal, but in reality little more than the advertising medium for the proprietors in a young village, struggling with desperate persistence for life and mastery over older rivals. When the *Advertiser* was first issued, in 1836, the town plat of Manhattan was not a year old, and the paper was started virtually without subscribers and with slight prospect of ever having enough patronage to pay the cost of publication. And yet, through the pecuniary sacrifice of those for whom it was issued, and the efficient efforts of its manager, it soon assumed abroad the character and influence of a real newspaper. Mr. Smead spent much of the winter seasons at Columbus, whence he wrote letters to his paper. In one of these he said he had "taken a case" in the *Statesman* office as a typesetter, and he hoped to be able with the wages thus earned "to keep the *Advertiser* going." The late Horace S. Knapp, the author of "Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley," was at one time the editor of the *Advertiser.*

It is impossible, for reasons that are apparent, to give in detail the complete record from the newspaper grave-yard of Toledo. In common with all growing cities, Toledo has been the home of a great many journalistic enterprises, but the greater number of them were induced by special interests and, being of little value to the general public, were short lived. Others have been launched by over-zealous promoters in fields that were already occupied, and in such cases the projects met the inevitable fate and suspended publication. An effort has been made, however, to learn the names and something of the careers of as many of these defunct publications as possible, and while the list is probably not complete, those are represented which to the greatest degree received the favor of the public.

Among the early daily publications of Toledo was the *Toledo Times,* the first number of which was issued early in or some time prior to the year 1857, and it was then published by Norman T. Nash. In 1858, H. T. Smith appears as associate publisher with Mr. Nash, and a year later the name of the paper was changed to *Herald* and *Times,* with Mr. Smith as the proprietor and Mr. Nash as associate editor. The paper was suspended some time thereafter. In 1865 another news-

paper venture appears under the name of the *Toledo Times,* with S. J. Meany as editor, but after a short period it ceased to exist. In 1870, A. C. Tucker launched a paper under the name of the *Toledo Times,* but it, too, fell by the wayside in a comparatively few months, and no publication by that name again appeared until 1875. Then, Sumner Folsom & Company launched a semi-monthly publication, with the same name—*Toledo Times.* In 1877, its editions appeared monthly, and the following year it was changed to a weekly, having in the meantime passed into the hands of C. H. Coy, who continued its publication until 1880, when it ceased to exist.

In 1865, the first number of the *Toledo Democratic Record* was issued, with E. A. Higgins as editor. Some months later, Mr. Higgins was succeeded by William S. Glessner, but the paper ceased to appear in 1867. In the last named year, Frank A. Hine & Company began the publication of a monthly publication, called the *Bulletin,* but its existence was also short and within a year its demise was recorded.

In 1867, Willard W. Whitney, long a dealer in musical instruments in Toledo, began the publication of a monthly journal, called the *Musical Guest,* devoted to the subject which its name implies and in which its publisher was interested. The publication of this paper was continued by Mr. Whitney, sometimes as a monthly and sometimes as a quarterly, for about fifteen years, but it finally ceased to exist in 1881.

Soon after the suspension of the *Toledo Democratic Record,* in 1867, Thomas P. Ackers, H. A. Hoyt and R. D. Dunn began the publication of *The Democrat,* and continued the same until 1870, when it passed into the hands of Powell & Bebout. One year later, the Toledo Democrat Company was formed and continued the publication of the paper until 1873, when it passed into the hands of the Toledo Newspaper Company and its name was changed to the *Democrat and Herald.* Its proprietors at this time were A. T. Stebbins, Charles J. Kirschner and E. S. Dodd, but in 1874, the paper was purchased by Dodd & Bebout, and its name was changed to *Northern Ohio Democrat.* In 1876, it was issued as a semi-weekly, with the Northern Ohio Democrat Company as publishers, E. S. Dodd being the president and A. J. Bebout secretary of the company. In 1880, Gen. James B. Steedman became the president of the company and the editor of the paper, which latter position he occupied until his death, in 1883. The Ohio Printing Company then took charge of the paper, with Alfred S. Bebout as secretary and treasurer, and in 1885, the Toledo Publishing Company, with L. H. Wilkinson as manager, assumed control. In 1879, a Sunday edition, called the *Sunday Democrat,* was started, and it was published in addition to the regular weekly edition until 1886, when both were suspended.

When the fire of amateur journalism was beginning to spread over the country, Toledo was not much behind. The first paper issued here was the *Young Enterprise,* published by William H. and George Fred. Reed and Charles P. Wagar. The first number was published in December, 1869, and bore the date of Jan. 1, 1870. It was enlarged twice, and with the fifth number had an engraved heading. With the sixth number the publishers published *De Omnibus,* one of the first, if

not the first, amateur journals published in Ohio, and after publishing this for a year, they sold it to C. H. Fowle, of West Newton, Mass.

The next paper of this kind to appear in the field was the *Corn City Compliments,* started by George B. Smith and Nathaniel Dyer, in June, 1872. This paper was enlarged once, and issued several supplements. It had the reputation of being one of the spiciest papers of the kind ever published and met with great encouragement. In 1874, the publishers purchased the famous *Our Boys,* of Chicago, and changed the name to that of the latter journal, which paper continued to be published in Toledo for a number of years.

The *Critic,* a spicy paper, was published by F. T. Lindenberger, who afterward changed the name to *Occasional,* which was very appropriate for an amateur paper.

The year 1869 was a very prolific one insofar as the birth of periodicals was concerned in Toledo. Aside from those already mentioned, there were three journals started—*The Index,* a religious paper, edited by Rev. F. Ellington Abbott, and which continued publication until 1873; the *Monthly Visitor,* by H. J. Raffensperger, published until 1876; and the *American Farm Journal,* issued from the Blade office and later by Joseph B. Battelle until it was suspended, in 1879.

In 1871, John A. Lant started the publication of the *Sunday Morning Sun,* which he continued to publish with varying success until 1874, when he changed it to a daily paper, called the *Evening Star.* It was suspended, however, in the following year.

In 1872, several more publications made their obeisance to an expectant public. The *Crystal Fountain* was started by Don A. Pease, but disappeared within the ensuing year; the *Toledo Review* was inaugurated by Michael W. Carr, and was published by that gentleman and later under the firm name of Carr Brothers until 1878, when it suspended publication; and *Locke's National Monthly* also made its first appearance, soon gaining widespread fame and an extended circulation through the renown of its editor, David R. Locke. Its publication was suspended in 1876. In this year, also, the Young Men's Christian Association of Toledo began the publication of *Our Paper,* a paper devoted to the interests of that organization, and it was issued continuously for a couple of years. In 1879, a monthly journal with the same object in view and called the *Golden Sheaf* was issued, with George B. Brown and Franklin M. Chase as publishers. Its publication was suspended in 1882.

The *Fellowship,* a monthly publication, was issued in 1873 by W. H. Marvin, J. G. Frazer and G. R. Merrill, and it was published continuously until in 1876, when it suspended.

The *Daily Railway Bulletin,* being devoted to railroad matters, as its name implies, was issued by Edward J. Barkdull, in 1874, and that gentleman continued its publication until 1876. In 1877, E. V. E. Rausch issued his *Official Railway Guide,* and continued the same as a monthly publication until 1881. In that year *Wagar's Official Railway Guide* made its appearance, the publisher being Charles P. Wagar, and that gentleman continued its publication until 1895, in which year the *Toledo Official Railway Guide* was issued by the Bark-

dull Printing House, with Harry W. Barkdull as manager. This publication was discontinued in 1906. In 1877, a monthly periodical called *The Railroader,* was started by John H. McElroy, who continued its publication until 1879, when William H. Fisher became the manager of the paper. One year later William R. Leflet and Fred. Reed became the publishers and continued to issue it until 1892, a part of the time under the name of the *Railway Service Gazette.* In 1885, another monthly publication of similar kind, called the *Railroader Guide* and issued monthly, was launched by the Railroader Printing Company, of which the members were James M. Hall, W. O. Brown, Jr., and Walter Brown. The *Railroader Guide* ceased to appear in 1891.

In 1874 the *Argus,* especially devoted to the real-estate trade, was started by I. H. Detwiler & Company, who were prominent in that line of business, and they continued its publication until in 1877.

Three papers made their appearance in 1875, but each of them died in infancy. The *Social Mirror* was published by L. Dunlap & Company as a weekly; the *East Side,* also a weekly publication, was introduced by George A. Darke; and the last of the trio, a monthly paper, was called the *Ballot-Box,* the mission of which was to gain for women the right to vote in full equality with their liege lords. Mrs. S. R. L. Williams, who had formerly conducted the Women's Rights Department in the *Sunday Journal,* was the editor of the new publication, but interest in the cause was not very great, and the paper soon suspended publication. George A. Darke afterward became the publisher of the *Register* at Genoa, Ohio.

Edward V. E. Rausch, a native of Sandusky county, Ohio, where he was born July 21, 1853, established himself in the book and job printing business at Toledo, Jan. 1. 1876. He subsequently associated himself with George W. Lipscombe, a real-estate dealer, in the publication of the *Industrial News,* a monthly periodical devoted to art, science, literature and general information. This paper was one of the publications afterward issued by the News Publishing Company, the corporation which at one time owned the *Toledo Bee,* the *Daily News,* and the *Times,* and it found many friends and patrons among the people of the rural districts especially. In 1895 the name was changed to *Tri-State Farm News,* and two years later it assumed the more lengthy title of *Tri-State Farm News and Oil Journal.* In 1900 it became the property of the Toledo Times Company, and about 1902 it suspended publication.

One of the most popular of Toledo productions in the past was the *Scientific Monthly Magazine.* This paper was started in 1875 by E. H. Fitch, who continued the business until January, 1876, when the Scientific Publishing Company, consisting of five members, was formed. Mr. Fitch, who was a lawyer by profession, and well versed in the current and scientific literature of the day, was admirably adapted for carrying on such an enterprise. The articles in the magazine were furnished by the most learned men of the State and gave to the magazine an enviable notoriety which it attained throughout Ohio and other States. In 1877 its name was changed to *Journal of Science,* and in

1882 to *International Journal,* but it suspended publication not long thereafter.

The *Toledo Medical and Surgical Journal* was first issued in 1876, by the Medical Press Association. Its editor was Dr. W. C. Chapman, and it continued as a popular monthly publication among the members of the medical fraternity until it was suspended, in 1881.

The *Stumbling Stone,* a monthly religious periodical, was first issued in 1876 by the Rev. Lyman H. Johnson, who continued its publication regularly until 1903. It was strictly non-sectarian in its policy and relied for support upon voluntary contributions. It was succeeded in the field which it occupied by *The Search Light,* which is now being published by Burnell D. Johnson.

The year 1877 witnessed the birth of five Toledo publications, all weeklies, and all destined for short careers. The *Manufacturer and Land Register* was started by E. J. Hammer, but its term of usefulness ended within the following twelve months. The *Toledo National,* a Greenback paper, was launched by J. A. Haigh, but it was suspended in about a year, while the *True Nationalist,* another venture in the political field, and also expressing the Greenback faith, with Charles Coughlin as sponsor, existed throughout the greater part of two years. The *High School Gazetteer,* with E. H. Wells as editor, survived until 1879, and the *La Phare des Lacs* was destined for a longer life. It was started by Claude Petit, who presided over its destinies until 1880, when Edward V. E. Rausch assumed control, and it went the way of all earth in 1883.

The *Collingwood Quarterly Review,* a religious periodical, was started in 1878 by Rev. J. H. Wilson, but after a few issues it suspended.

Three candidates for public favor made their appearance in 1879. The *Guiding Star,* a monthly publication for the promotion of the temperance movement, was discontinued within a year, and the *Toledo Weekly Globe,* for which Patrick H. Galloway stood sponsor, suffered a similar fate. The *National Literary Monthly,* with J. Russell Fisher and Benjamin F. Miller as publishers, was published until some time in 1881, when it was discontinued.

The Truth, by Philip O'Reilly and Thomas J. Martin, was started in 1880, but its career was a decidedly brief one.

Messrs. Fisher & Miller, the publishers of the *National Literary Monthly,* already mentioned, in 1880 began the publication of an illustrated weekly paper called the *Saturday American,* and this they published until 1882, when they gave way to G. Adolph Tanner. The name of the paper was changed to the *Toledo American,* and in 1884 it became the property of the American Printing & Publishing Company. Edward V. E. Rausch became the proprietor, and he continued its publication until 1900, the name having been changed, in 1897, to *Social American.*

Three monthly publications were started in 1881. Of these, *Farm and Fireside* suspended after a few issues, and the *Golden Era,* of which William H. Bishop was proprietor, existed until some time in 1883. The third of these publications proved to be a permanent ven-

ture. It was first issued under the name of the *Ohio Journal of Dental Science,* its publishers being John R. B. Ransom and Thaddeus F. Randolph, of the well-known firm of Ransom & Randolph. In 1892 the name of the publication was changed to *Ohio Dental Journal,* and in 1905 it was again changed to *Dental Summary,* under which cognomen it is now issued. It has a large circulation, and stands unrivaled as a magazine of dental surgery and literature.

In 1882 three other ventures in the monthly periodical field was made. Leander F. Harris began the publication of *Our National Union Magnet,* which he continued to publish under that name for a short period, and then united it with the *Farmers' Recorder,* which was started in 1883, the name of the combined publication being *Farmers' Reporter and Magnet.* It was then changed to a weekly issue and so continued until 1891, when it ceased to appear.

The *Ohio Good Templar* was started as a semi-monthly publication by William H. Bishop, in 1882. In 1883 Harry B. White became the publisher, and in 1885 changed the name to *Central Good Templar,* and it was so issued for a number of years thereafter. In 1885 Mr. White began the publication of a weekly paper, which he styled the *Good of the Order,* and it continued to appear until the *Good Templar* was suspended.

Health and Home, a monthly publication, was started in 1882, under the management of C. W. Munson. The following year it was changed to a weekly issue, under the name of *Health and Home Journal,* and it was so issued until its publication was stopped, a number of years later. In 1886 Dr. Munson began the publication of the *People's Dental Journal,* and the following year issued the *Practical Dentist,* both of which were monthly publications, and were continued until about 1890.

A monthly, a weekly, and a daily constituted the contribution of entries to the journalistic field of Toledo in 1883. Edward T. Keyes was the manager of the monthly, which was issued for several months under the name of *The Manufacturer,* and then ceased to exist. The *East Toledo Gazette* was launched by Francis Brooks, and it was issued weekly during the short period of its existence. The *Toledo Post* was a daily paper, first issued in 1883, by Chapin, Brinkerhoff & Company as proprietors. The following year the Toledo Post Company was organized, with William H. Maher president, C. C. Schutt vice-president, R. A. Brinkerhoff secretary, and A. T. Stewart treasurer. In the course of a couple of years the promoters discovered that there was no popular demand for such a paper, and ceased to publish it.

The *Toledo Sunday Republican,* the first number of which appeared in 1884, was established by Charles A. McCleave, but after an unsuccessful experience it passed out of existence in the course of a year.

The *National Poultry Gazette* appeared in 1885, as a monthly periodical, with Col. S. R. Holmes as editor and publisher. The following year its name was changed to *National Poultry and Pets,* and in 1888 Charles Coughlin became the publisher, continuing it until 1890, when its publication was suspended.

A monthly publication, called *The Matrimonial,* was launched in

1886, with J. H. Joyce as the editor and proprietor, but its excuse for existence was not sufficiently strong to sustain it, and it died a natural death in the course of a few months.

Upon the suspension of the *Northern Ohio Democrat,* in 1886, the field for a paper advocating Jeffersonian doctrines was occupied by a new weekly publication, called the *Democratic Herald and Times,* with R. Selner & Company as proprietors. Its name was afterward changed to the *Herald and Times* and it continued its weekly visits until 1889, when it passed out of existence.

Two monthlies and a semi-monthly were the publications that first saw the light of day in Toledo in 1887. The *Symposiac,* with H. W. Tiernan as manager, was started as a monthly, but a year later its name was changed to the *Catholic Standard,* and it was published continuously until 1890. A semi-monthly, entitled the *Business World,* was launched with Joseph B. Battelle as manager. In 1892 the *Tri-State Grocer* was started by C. N. Bellman and George Tuttle. In 1895 these two papers were consolidated, and under the name of *Business World and Tri-State Grocer* continued to be published until some time in 1896. The *Toledo Medical and Surgical Reporter* was also started as a monthly publication in 1887, with Dr. Charles P. Wagar as editor. In 1908 Dr. Oscar Hasencamp became the managing editor of the journal, and under his supervision it is now being published.

The year 1888 recorded the birth of a considerable number of publications in the Toledo field. The *Industrial Farm and Fireside* appeared as a weekly, with Galen Oderkirk as proprietor, and its publication was continued for a couple of years. The *Advocate and Reporter,* issued quarterly, was started by the Lucas County Sunday School Union and continued to appear until 1891. The *East Toledo Record* began to make weekly visits in that year, with Quaife & Leddy as publishers. A year later its name was changed to *East Side Record,* with Quaife & McCune as publishers, and in 1890 the name of John Quaife appears alone as proprietor. The paper ceased publication in 1892. S. A. Court started the *Toledo Knight,* a year later changed its name to *Ohio Knight,* and he continued its publication until 1892. The *Toledo Independent,* with Johnson & Bray as proprietors, was started as a weekly publication. In 1902, George W. Acker became the editor and publisher, and in 1903 the paper ceased to exist. The *Game Breeder* was launched in 1888, but the following year its name was changed to *Carew's Game Breeder,* Patrick W. Carew being the publisher. In 1899 the name was changed to *Chanticleer,* and it continued to make its monthly appearance until 1903.

The *Home Magazine,* which soon thereafter became popularly known as *Gunnels' Monthly,* was first published in 1888, with J. W. Gunnels as proprietor. It was issued regularly until 1905, when its publication was suspended. In 1899 Mr. Gunnels began the publication of *The Correspondent,* a monthly paper, which he still continues to issue.

The year 1889 marked the appearance of six new applicants for public favor. The *Toledo Eagle,* a weekly paper, was started by John C. Keelan, but ceased to exist after a few months. The *Maumee Val-*

ley Sentinel, also a weekly, was launched by Clark & Canfield, and its publication was continued until 1892. The *Medical Compend,* a monthly periodical, was started in 1889 by Blaine & Priest, who continued to publish it until 1891, when H. S. Havighorst became the editor. In 1892 H. G. Blaine assumed editorial supervision, C. S. Miller being later associated with him, and the paper continued to be published until 1894. In 1895 Harry G. Blaine established a monthly journal which he called *Blaine's Medical Footprints,* but it succumbed to the fates after a few issues.

The *Ohio Sunday School Worker,* a quarterly publication, was established in 1889, with Marion Lawrence as editor, and it made regular visits until 1899. The same editor conducted *The Helper,* a monthly journal established in 1881. In 1898 the name of S. B. Crosby appears as business manager of *The Helper,* succeeded soon thereafter by E. F. Gleason. *The Helper* was suspended in 1900. The *Parish Guide,* another monthly publication of a religious nature, appeared in 1889, with Rev. Edwin R. Atwill as editor. In 1891, Rev. Charles Scadding took charge of the paper and conducted it until its suspension, in 1899. The editors were rectors of Trinity Episcopal Church in Toledo.

The *Monthly Reminder* was another religious paper that appeared in 1890, with Rev. William H. Sloan as editor, but its life was a comparatively brief one. The same year, a semi-monthly publication was started with the name of *Union Defenders' Review,* the publishers being Davis & McCune, but it was discontinued after a few issues.

The *Toledo Labor Record,* a monthly paper devoted to labor interests and reform in general, was started by D. L. Mynihen in 1890. In 1892 its name was changed to the *Labor Advocate,* but it met the fate that seems to await most periodicals of that class, and closed its career in 1895, because of inadequate support. It was succeeded by the *Toledo Union,* with Mason Warner as editor, who continued to issue the publication for about four years. In 1901 the *Labor Union,* as the official journal of the Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council, made its appearance, with P. J. Moran as editor, and it was published continuously until 1905.

Another labor paper, called the *Union Leader,* was first issued as a weekly publication in 1907, and is still in existence. It is ably edited by James P. Egan, who is a consistent advocate of the proposed reforms which are engrossing the attention of the trades unions. The paper is full of bright and intelligent items and bids fair to become a permanent and successful enterprise.

The Critic Publishing Company was organized in 1890, and the first issue of the paper bearing the name of *The Critic* appeared that year, with Miss May I. Fassett as manager. In 1904 the name of the publication was changed to *Toledo Critic,* and since 1906 it has been published by the International Publishing Company, of which A. D. Fassett is president, R. D. Fassett manager, and K. C. Kaichen secretary. This company also publishes *The World,* which was established in 1903, the *Toledo Search Light and Fraternal Journal,* established in 1905, and the *East Toledo Enterprise,* established in 1907. The

Afro-American Progress, established in 1906, and the *West Toledo Times,* established in 1907, were also published, during the short existence of each, by the International Publishing Company.

Four weekly publications made their appearance in 1891. The *Public Record* existed but a comparatively sort time, and the *Saturday Herald,* with H. H. Moore as publisher, and the *Toledo Weekly Leader,* with Gilsdorf & Samberg as publishers, had a similar experience. The *Toledo World,* a Catholic weekly, was started by Thomas J. Martin. In 1897 its name was changed to *Catholic Universe,* and in 1898 *Toledo Review,* and its publication was suspended in 1900. The *Woman's Recorder,* a weekly paper, also made its appearance in 1891. The following year its name was changed to *Woman's Medical Journal,* and it is still being published by the Hackedorn Printing Company.

A semi-monthly, two monthlies and two weeklies made their appearance on the troublesome sea of Toledo journalism in 1892, but after a short experience of not to exceed a year each of them suspended. The *Mirador,* a semi-monthly publication, was established in July, 1892, by A. Riley Crittenden, but only a comparatively few numbers were issued. In 1894 the same editor began the publication of the *Toledo Christian Advocate,* which he still continues to publish. The *Review,* a monthly paper devoted to religion, education and literature, was started in 1892 by Archie B. Clark, but only a few numbers were issued, and the same fate was met by the *Toledo Telegrapher,* established by I. R. T. Austin. The two short-lived weeklies established in that year were the *Trade Review,* by J. H. Andrews, and the *West Side Local,* by Hamley & Fraser.

The *Toledo Daily Reporter* was started by George M. Luttrell in 1892, and was published regularly until 1895. In 1893 the same gentleman began the publication of a weekly called the *Legal Bulletin.* In 1903 its name was changed to *Toledo Bulletin,* and it is now being published by the Toledo Legal News Company, of which O. P. Wilkinson is president and manager. The company also publishes a daily, called the *Toledo Legal News,* which was established in 1893.

The *Toledo Saturday Record* made its obeisance to the public in 1892, with Elmer White and N. B. St. John as proprietors, and the following year its name was changed to *Toledo Record,* and Blacque Wilson became associated with the other gentlemen in its publication. In 1894 it was issued as a semi-weekly, with Elmer White as sole editor, and in 1896 it became the property of the Toledo Record Printing & Publishing Company, its publication being continued until 1898.

The *Toledo Industrial Gazette,* with A. W. Campbell as editor and manager, was published for a few months after being established in 1893, as was also the *Toledo Sunday Globe,* with L. S. Watson as proprietor; and the *Toledo Enterprise,* by William H. Mitchell and McPherson Phillips, survived until 1896.

The *Lucas County Christian Endeavor,* a monthly publication, was started in 1893, with Leddy & Hamlin as publishers. *Our Union* was its successor in 1894, and it continued in existence until 1898, A. T. Leddy being the manager.

Three monthly publications were candidates for public favor in

1894. The *Ceramic and Glass Teachers' Guide,* with Theodore Hoelzer as manager, was issued until 1896, as was also *The Pathfinder,* of which J. E. Gunckel was editor; and the *American Land and Title Register,* which was devoted to real estate and municipal reform, made regular visits for a period of ten years, until 1904.

The *Cycling News,* a weekly, was started in 1895, with E. R. Waite as editor. It was published until 1897, after which Mr. Waite became the proprietor of *Talk,* a weekly that was issued for a short time, following the suspension of the *Cycling News.* A semi-monthly, called the *Tri-Color,* was published by A. D. Pelton from 1895 until 1899.

A monthly publication, entitled *Mother and Child,* made several appearances, beginning in 1896, as did also *Toledo Town Talk,* a weekly, of which Merritt & Perry were proprietors.

The *Dorr Street Press,* Phillips & Company publishers, and the *Toledo Trade,* with E. O. Brown as editor, were two weekly publications that existed but a short time after being established, in 1897, while the *Italian and Syrian Message,* of which Miss May Eddy was publisher, the *Venezuela Notes,* of which R. W. Crichton was editor, and the *Toledo Herald,* with Mitchell & Keyt as publishers, survived until 1900.

The *Toledo Midget,* with George Shultz as editor, was established as a weekly publication in 1898, but ceased to exist the following year; the *Ohio Endeavorer,* a monthly, with S. J. Clark as publisher, made regular visits until 1900; and the *Fraternal Home Mirror,* established in 1898, is still being published as a monthly by Robert Martin.

A weekly paper, called *Le Courrier,* was started in 1899 by J. L. Harquell, but it ceased to exist within the following twelve months. The *Toledo Tribune* was established in April, 1899, with C. W. Selner as publisher, and it made weekly visits until 1906, when it was issued monthly, and suspended publication in 1907. A weekly called *Toledo Saturday Night,* was also established in April, 1899, with C. C. Packard as publisher. Its existence was a brief one, and Mr. Packard became the publisher of *North and South,* a periodical which was established in 1900, and is still being issued.

The foregoing list includes the principal English papers that are or have been published in the city of Toledo. Others have sprung up and flourished for a brief period and then passed away, but it is unnecessary to give each an individual mention in this connection. Those now being published and not already mentioned will be given in the complete list of Toledo publications in another paragraph of this chapter.

The *Toledo Express,* which was the first German publication in the city, was started Jan. 1, 1854, under the name of *Ohio Staatszeitung,* by Messrs. Marx & Hauschild, as a weekly paper. Mr. Hauschild took the editorial management and succeeded in building up a flourishing business. On his retirement, the Marx Brothers took the paper in their own hands and conducted it as a weekly until the latter part of 1856, when a small daily was started, with Julius Vortriede as editor. At the time of the starting of the daily the name of the

paper was changed to the *Toledo Express.* The daily proved only short-lived, and after a brief career of a year its publication was stopped, the weekly *Express* still being published. In 1860 Joseph E. Marx, having previously purchased the interest of his two brothers, went into a corporation under the name of the Toledo Commercial Company. The *Express* was published by this company until March, 1866, when it was sold to Joseph Bender. During the next five years attention was paid exclusively to the weekly, and a large circulation was obtained. In 1871 the daily was started again, and Mr. Bender conducted the daily and weekly editions until 1887, when Charles A. Vortriede became the proprietor. In 1889 the Toledo Express Company was organized, and the different editions of the *Express* have since been published by that corporation. In politics, the *Express* was at first liberal in its views, espousing the cause of no political party, but in 1856 it supported Fremont, and since that time has been a strict Republican paper.

The *Toledo Demokrat,* another prominent German paper, was founded in the year 1859, by Charles H. Buelow, and soon became recognized as a stanch supporter of Democratic principles. The publication of this paper, however, was suspended about 1863.

The *Toledo Volksfreund* was established in 1878, by C. G. Busch, who conducted it until 1882, when Edward V. E. Rausch became the proprietor. That gentleman continued to issue the paper until 1896, when its publication was stopped.

The *Toledo Freie Presse* was established in 1887, with Emil V. Schleinitz as editor, and both daily and weekly editions were published. In 1889, H. G. Kimmich became the publisher, but after a struggling existence of about three years, both daily and weekly editions were suspended.

The *Gwiazda,* a Polish semi-weekly publication, was established in 1887 by A. A. Paryski. In 1889 the name of the paper was changed to *Ameryka,* and as such its publication was continued until 1906. In the year 1902 Mr. Paryski became convinced that the large number of Poles in Toledo would justify the publication of a daily paper, and in accordance with that idea the initial number of *The Echo* made its appearance in that year under his management. He continued the publication of *The Echo* as a daily until in 1906, when he merged it with the *Ameryka,* and since that time the *Ameryk-Echo* has been issued as a weekly publication.

The Polish population in America, numbering about 3,000,000, consists chiefly of the laboring classes, and the intellectual progress has not always kept pace with the vast numbers that are pouring annually into our country. In order to remedy this state of affairs, and to facilitate the study of the English language, Mr. Paryski, in 1898, began the publication of an illustrated monthly which he calls the *Dictionary of English and Polish Languages.* It has gained wide circulation and is eagerly perused by the Polish population in America. In 1901 Mr. Paryski began the publication of another Polish weekly, devoted to the humorous and the satirical, under the name of *Latarmia,* and this paper is also widely circulated.

The *Kuryer Katolicki*, a weekly paper, established in 1906, with C. W. Westfall as manager, is the only other Polish periodical now published in the city.

The list of publications in Toledo, with their respective publishers, as given in the City Directory of 1909, is as follows: *Ameryk-Echo*, A. A. Paryski; *Correspondent*, J. W. Gunnels; *Dental Summary*, Ransom & Randolph; *East Toledo Enterprise*, International Publishing Company; *Grocer and Butcher*, Toledo Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association; *Kuryer Katolicki*, Kuryer Katolicki Publishing Company; *Motordom*, Motordom Publishing Company; *Official Guide of Toledo*, Miller & Dreher; *Official Trolley Guide*, Roy Van Wormer; *St. John's College Quarterly*, St. John's University; *Search Light*, Burnell D. Johnson; *Steam Shovel News*, B. F. Johnston; *Success Magazine; Sunday Times-Bee*, Toledo Newspaper Company; *Toledo Blade*, Toledo Blade Company; *Toledo Bulletin*, Toledo Legal News Company; *Toledo City Directory*, Toledo Directory Company; *Toledo Club Woman*, Toledo Federation of Women's Clubs and Societies; *Toledo Critic*, International Publishing Company; *Toledo Daily Market Report*, Franklin Printing & Engraving Company; *Toledo Directory for Graduate Nurses*, William Bowman; *Toledo Express*, Express Publishing & Printing Company; *Toledo Havi Ujsag*, Rev. Francis Eller; *Toledo Labor Search Light*, International Publishing Company; *Toledo Legal News*, Toledo Legal News Company; *Toledo Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Toledo Medical & Surgical Reporter Company; *Toledo News-Bee*, Toledo Newspaper Company; *Toledo Plain Dealer*, John Samsey; *Toledo Progress*, Ira G. Squires; *Toledo Record*, Toledo Catholic Record Publishing Company; *Toledo Times*, Toledo Times Company; *Toledo Young Women*, Young Women's Christian Association; *Union Leader*, Central Labor Union; *Women's Medical Journal*, Hackedorn Printing Company; *The World*, International Publishing Company.

Only two papers are published in the county outside of the city of Toledo—one each at Maumee and Sylvania. The first newspaper in Maumee was the *Express*, the first number of which appeared March 25, 1837. It was published by an association of citizens, for whom Calvin Frary acted as agent, the editor being Henry Reed, Jr. It was a neat, well printed sheet, 22x33 inches in size, and in typographical appearance and contents was specially creditable to both proprietors and editor, and to the town whose interests it was intended to represent. No rival or neighboring town had a more creditable representative in its press than did Maumee City. After the issue of six numbers the name of Mr. Frary as publisher disappeared and that of J. H. Brown was substituted. That gentleman had recently been connected with a paper at Tiffin. Two weeks later the *Express* passed into the hands of Henry Reed, Jr., and H. L. and S. T. Hosmer, the editorial department remaining with Mr. Reed, and S. T. Hosmer having charge of the mechanical branch. Mr. Reed and H. L. Hosmer were then partners in the practice of the law at Maumee City. It would be both impracticable and unprofitable to attempt to follow the varying course of the Maumee Press for nearly three-quarters

of a century following its advent. In common with all Western towns, it has had many newspapers, published by many proprietors. After the *Express* came the *Maumee River Times,* which was published jointly at Maumee and Perrysburg, by H. T. Smith, and which, in changed forms, was continued until the removal of the office to Toledo, in 1855. The *New Era* was established at Maumee, in February, 1872, by P. C. Holt & Company, and that firm was succeeded by J. E. Wilcox. The latter conducted it until 1881, when F. D. Crane assumed the management. The name has since been changed to the *Advance-Era,* and Herbert S. Dickson is the present editor. It is independent in politics and devoted to news and home interests. The *Sentinel* was established at Sylvania in 1908.

THE PRESS CLUB.

In writing an historical sketch of the Toledo press, the Toledo Press Club should not be overlooked. This club had its origin in November, 1880, when the preliminary steps were taken for the formation of a permanent organization, and upon this being effected the following officers were elected: Flavius J. Oblinger, president; William R. Leflet, vice-president; James W. Erwin, secretary, and Fred. W. Baker, treasurer. The officers were distributed with impartiality among the representatives of the different papers, and the club started off with every prospect of success. During the first years of its existence the club held its meetings at the office of the *Evening Bee,* but in 1888 a room was secured in the Law Building. From this place the club removed to rooms at 239 Superior street, but in 1891 another removal became necessary, and rooms in King's Block, at the foot of Madison street, were leased. In 1897 rooms were secured on Summit street, and after two or three other changes of location, in 1906 it became housed in pleasant and commodious rooms in the Smith & Baker Building. Flavius J. Oblinger, the first president, served until in January, 1883. Since then the presidents have been as follows: 1883, Charles Reed; 1884, J. H. McElroy; 1885, Flavius J. Oblinger; 1886, Robinson Locke; 1887, R. W. Harris, 1888, William R. Leflet; 1889-90, William Beatty; 1891, Negley D. Cochran; 1892, Robinson Locke; 1893, Michael P. Murphy; 1894, Samuel S. Knabenshue; 1895, Theodore F. McManus; 1896, Archibald Fleming; 1897, C. C. Wilkinson; 1898, Harry Howard; 1899, F. M. Heller; 1900, R. A. Brinkerhoff; 1901, George W. Pearson; 1902, E. F. Kemp; 1903, Blaque Wilson; 1904, A. C. Crouse; 1905, Alexander G. Anderson; 1906, E. R. Kelsey; 1907, Ralph Le Blond; 1908, Kevin O'Dwyer; 1909, W. F. Hedrick.

CHAPTER XV.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

ANTIPATHY TO BANKS—"WILD-CAT" BANKING—CITY BANK OF BREST, IN MICHIGAN—PANIC OF 1837—COMPLETE FINANCIAL RUIN—"MICHIGAN MONEY" IN LUCAS COUNTY—BANK OF MANHATTAN—FIRST BANKING HOUSE IN TOLEDO—PERIOD OF SANE BANKING—THE COMMERCIAL BANK AND THE BANK OF TOLEDO—KRAUS & COMPANY—KETCHAM, BERDAN & COMPANY—FIRST NATIONAL BANK—SECOND NATIONAL BANK—OTHER BANKING INSTITUTIONS—FINE RECORD.

Although the bank is an effect rather than the cause of industrial or commercial activity in any city or community, it is generally a good index to the state of industrial or commercial prosperity. In a review of the history and development of the city of Toledo and Lucas county, it is therefore eminently proper that its banking history should be considered.

During the era of settlement, and for some years after the creation of Lucas county, the people of Ohio were not friendly to banks. This was chiefly due to the unstable character of the currency then in circulation. Most of the paper money of that day was issued by private banking concerns, and went current only so long as some man of known integrity and business standing said it was good. Nor was this prejudice—if prejudice it can be called—indigenous to the Western frontier. Many of the pioneers had been forced to leave their homes in the older States and begin life anew on the margin of civilization through the failure of some "wild-cat" bank. Hence the antipathy to banks whose solvency was liable at any moment to be called into question. And it becomes necessary here to notice a series of events in the neighboring State of Michigan that had an important bearing upon the development of Lucas county, as well as Ohio in general. In its effects upon the business of this section, the wretched so-called "currency" of Michigan was no less unfortunate than was the boundary question, which then had just been settled. "In fact," as another writer has said, "the contest with the 'wild-cat' brood, while perhaps not more bloody than was the 'Toledo war,' nevertheless was far more calamitous to the material interests of both sides of the disputed boundary."

On March 15, 1837, the legislature of Michigan enacted a law providing for the incorporation of moneyed institutions. This law provided that any number of men might associate together, subscribe $50,000 for a capital stock, and by filing articles of association with the county clerk, become incorporate. It was required that one-third of

the capital be owned in the county, ten per cent. be paid in before election of directors, and thirty per cent. before bank notes should be issued. The law also contained this restrictive clause: "It shall not be lawful for any such banking association to issue, or have outstanding or in circulation at any time, an amount of notes or bills loaned or put in circulation as money exceeding twice and a half the amount of its stock then paid in and actually possessed: nor shall its loans and discounts at any time exceed twice and a half the amount of its capital stock so paid in and possessed."

This was bad enough, but a subsequent statute allowed them to deposit, instead of specie, a bond secured on real estate. Under the operation of this law, hundreds of banks sprang into existence. Nearly every cross-road had its bank, and it is indeed a wonder that the inhabitants of any community could forego the luxury of a banking association. Every kind of property was quoted at inflated prices, and wild land, valued at three or four times its actual worth, became the security for the bank circulation of Michigan. These banks, on account of the character of their securities, were called "wild-cat banks," and the old banks were known as "chartered banks." The law required a certain amount of specie to be kept within the vaults of the bank, but this provision was evaded. The same specie served for exhibition for a dozen banks, at various intervals. The bonds and mortgages which were deposited were upon city lots in the woods, or on real estate at fictitious values. The notes of one wild-cat bank were held as capital by another wild-cat bank. They clandestinely put out a much larger circulation than the law allowed them. In these and a hundred other ways they evaded the law and practiced outrageous swindles upon the public.

Incidents connected with the operations of these banking schemes properly form a part of history, and none will serve as a better illustration than the City Bank of Brest. Brest was a magnificent city (on paper), situated at the mouth of a little creek, about seven miles from Monroe, Mich. An excellent lithographed and beautifully colored map of the city represented it with broad avenues, lined with palatial residences and handsome grounds. The extended river front of the city had continuous lines of docks, above which towered, on either hand, lofty warehouses, filled with the merchandise of the world. The largest steamers were represented as sailing up past the city, whose docks were crowded with vessels of all descriptions, while the streets were thronged with busy life. The ruins of Nineveh or Baalbec are not more desolate now than are the ruins of Brest, and it is little less a wilderness to-day than it was seventy-odd years ago. But Brest had a bank, with a capital of $100,000. It was a fair sample of a wild-cat bank, and an illustration of how those affairs were managed. The law compelled the bank commissioners to make an investigation into the affairs of the banks. Spies dogged the footsteps of the commissioners, and it was generally found out when they were to visit a bank for inspection, whereupon the affairs of that particular bank were put into favorable shape forthwith. On Aug. 2, 1837, the commissioners examined the Bank of Brest and found that its principal resources con-

sisted of loans on bonds, $16,000; bank stock, $10,000; specie, $12,900. It appears that of the specie, $10,500 belonged to Lewis Godard (who is elsewhere mentioned in this volume as having opened the first store in the village of Vistula, in 1831), and had been received by the bank the day before examination, and was drawn out the day after examination. The $16,000 loan on bond and mortgage was a loan to the trustees of the town of Brest, to secure which the bank received an assignment of the bonds executed by Lewis Godard for the sum of $34,000, and also of mortgages of 118 city lots in Brest. On the day after the examination the directors assigned the bond and mortgage back to the trustees of Brest, having received nothing for them. Seven days later, an impromptu investigation of the affairs of the bank showed that the amount of specie on hand amounted to $138.89, while the whole amount of bills of the bank which were in circulation was $84,241.

A few days after the investigation into the affairs of the Bank of Brest, the commissioners examined the Bank of Clinton, and found specie on hand to the amount of $11,029.36. On the day succeeding the examination, $10,500 of this specie was drawn from the bank by the cashier, taken to Detroit and paid over to Lewis Godard, it being precisely the same specie that had done duty a few days before in the Bank of Brest. Thus the specie was carted about the country in advance of the commissioners. Isolated banks, which could not enjoy the benefits of this rotation of specie reserve, resorted to other devices. Some of them, it is said, would buy a small quantity of specie, and nearly filling small kegs with pounded glass, would cover the top with specie and thus pass the examination. Before the bursting of this financial bubble, the amount of notes these banks had in circulation is estimated to have been not less than $300 for every man, woman and child in the State of Michigan. Banks were established in the most inaccessible places, which it was not likely the holders of the bills could ever find; and hence the bank would not be asked to redeem its currency.

About the time these wild-cat banks had got to work, the country experienced one of those financial panics which so frequently shake commercial communities to their very center. President Andrew Jackson, it will be remembered, was hostile to the United States Bank, which had been in existence since 1816. It had been chartered in December of that year for a period of twenty years, and as its term was about to expire, "Old Hickory" fought the movement for renewing the charter with all of his characteristic determination. He conquered, the bank was discontinued, its stock was sold and the money was paid into the United States treasury. The banks in the several States were thereupon designated as banks of deposit, and were used for collecting, transferring and disbursing the public revenues. There was then a surplus in the United States treasury, and after a long and exciting debate in Congress, in the session of 1835-36, it was determined to distribute this surplus among the several States in proportion to their representation in Congress, to be deposited in the various banks for safe keeping.

Then ensued one of the wildest eras of speculation. Money was abundant, the coffers of the government were overflowing, the country was prosperous and everybody seemed bent on making a fortune, regardless of whether the orthodox plan of action was followed or not. The State banks loaned out the money which had been deposited with them to the red-hot speculators who were buying government land, and were laying out and building cities in the wilderness, connecting them by railroads and canals. These loans were given on what was supposed to be good security, it generally being real estate taken at its speculative value, or city lots in cities where scarce a tree had been hewn down or a spade had penetrated the earth. But the reaction came all too soon. Hard times oppressed the country, the government had use for its money, and called upon the banks with which it had been deposited to return it again in coin. The banks did not have it; they had loaned it out on security to speculators. The speculators had been unable to realize even their investments at the fancy prices at which they had been made. The security proved of little or no value, and the banks were sore distressed to meet their obligations to the government, since specie only would be received.

In this cramped condition the banks, in order to save their existence, were compelled to proceed with the utmost caution. Specie payments were suspended. The banks called in their circulation as rapidly as they could, and refused to throw it out again, preferring to await a turn of events and not endanger their lives by having a large irredeemable circulation out. The consequence was a scarcity of money, and business was greatly cramped thereby. The people were clamorous for relief, and there was an outcry against the chartered banks as being moneyed corporations which only sought their own selfish ends, and had no regard for the welfare of the people. They were declared to be monopolies, and, everything else being free in this country, banking should also be free. About this time a general banking law had been passed in the State of New York and numerous banks had gone into operation under it. Without waiting to see how the New York idea would work in practice, the Michigan legislators quickly adopted the same plan, and as a result the celebrated "wild-cat" banks came into existence, making a very bad condition of affairs worse. The system of wild-cat banks had just been organized when the crash came, and well would it have been for the communities affected by these financial institutions if they had been immediately swept out of existence. But they were legal banking houses and were entitled to any measure provided for the relief of honest bankers. Banks that had vested interests to protect were careful in the extreme, discounted sparingly, and then only on undoubted paper. But the wild-cats had no vested interests. Their capital existed largely in imagination, and as their own securities were to a great extent a myth, they ran no risk in accepting almost any security for their nearly worthless promises to pay. Therefore, their notes were in everybody's hands, while those of the chartered banks were almost as scarce as gold. But at length the law, and all the banks with it, collapsed fatally and forever. They

dragged down the chartered banks with them, and there was never a more complete financial ruin.

When all the banks had been swept out of existence there were bills afloat representing millions of dollars. Many of these were in the hands of bona fide holders, who lost heavily thereby. Many of the bills had never been in use, and were then given away promiscuously. Children used them to play with, and in the rural districts, where paper hangings were scarce, people used them to paper their rooms. The Michigan bills were engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, of Detroit, in the best style of their art, and were printed on a good quality of paper, so that they made the walls of a log cabin rather picturesque. They were scattered all over the State of Michigan and Northern Ohio, thrown into old garrets, closets and book-cases. While the Civil war was in progress, thousands of dollars of these bills were resurrected and taken South by Federal soldiers, who found that the people of the South preferred them to Confederate money; in fact, they were quite as valuable and superior in point of typographical appearance. Many of these bills are yet preserved and are shown as curiosities, serving also as reminders of those exciting times, which in history are regarded as partaking both of the ludicrous and the mournful.

Why the banks were called "wild-cats" is not known. The bills of similar banks in the State of New York were known as "red dogs." Whether the two names had any relation to each other we are unable to say. Very likely the name of "wild-cats" was applied to them on some occasion in jest, and it seemed so peculiarly appropriate that it stuck to them and was generally adopted. One authority says that the name was first given to them by Oliver Newberry, who was at one time a leading merchant in Detroit. Some debtor brought in a parcel of these bills to pay up an account. Mr. Newberry refused to take them, and said he would have nothing to do with that "wild-cat stuff." Whether or not Mr. Newberry is entitled to the honor of going down to posterity as the stigmatizer of this species of bank notes is of small moment, but the characterization of them was certainly a fitting one. And looking over the field now, it is hard to understand how men of ordinary wisdom and prudence were led into this wild scheme of universal banking. But they suffered intensely for it.

By Jan. 1, 1838, "Michigan money" had come to be a matter of serious concern and of no little discussion in Lucas county. The banks had substantially all suspended payment, without the possession by the public of any proper information as to when or whether they would resume. For a time, this question seriously disturbed business circles. The dealers of Toledo had divided as to the course to be pursued in this matter. On Dec. 16, 1837, a meeting of citizens of Tremainesville and vicinity was held for the "consideration of the depreciation of Michigan money," with Horace Thacher in the chair and Cyrus Fisher as secretary. After providing for an adjourned meeting, with delegates from Sylvania, Bedford and Erie, adjournment to Dec. 22, at the house of P. I. Phillips, Tremainesville, took place. At the adjourned meeting, after discussion, it was resolved to stand by the Michigan banks and receive such of their notes as circulated at home. The "Toledo mer-

chants and dealers" who were discounting such bills at twelve and one-half per cent. were strongly censured for so doing, since such policy was likely to "injure the farmers and merchanics," turn "trade into other channels," and "drive the only currency they had out of the country." They would "ask no discount on such money," nor would "they deal, if within their power to avoid it, with any man who demanded it"—an instance of "boycotting," practiced many years before Mr. Boycott, the Irish landlord, was subjected to the same means for coercion. To what extent local jealousy may have operated to array the Tremainesville business men so actively against the policy adopted by their young and rising competitor, cannot now be definitely stated.

The people of Maumee City, also, shared in this currency trouble. A meeting of merchants and other citizens was held in August, 1837, to take measures to prevent injury from the circulation of uncurrent bank notes. F. E. Kirtland, Dr. Oscar White, Timothy Griffith, Owen Williams and James Howe, as a committee, reported resolutions deprecating the embarrassment under which trade was conducted, and specifying the bank notes which they would receive and the rates to be allowed for the same. They proposed that, "for the purpose of restoring the currency to something like a par standard, they would charge and exact the following rates of discount on Michigan bank notes: The banks in Detroit and the River Raisin Bank, not bankable in Ohio, 5 per cent.; Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank notes, 8 per cent.; Washtenaw and Monroe, no sale; Clinton and Macomb county banks, 25 per cent.; and other Michigan notes, 10 per cent." It was provided that White & Kirtland, Morehouse & Brownlee, and S. A. & J. H. Sargent be a committee to report weekly through the *Maumee City Express*, "the standard value of Michigan bank notes." It is safe to say that these firms constituted the first recognized authority on the Maumee river for fixing the value of bank currency.

The first bank within the present limits of Toledo was the Bank of Manhattan. Its charter was granted by the Michigan State legislature and bore date of March 25, 1836. The legal existence of that institution was called in question in a suit brought by the bank to collect an indebtedness claimed of the late James Myers, of Toledo. The case was taken to the Ohio Supreme Court, where, in 1852, it was decided that the bank never had a legal existence and was not authorized to do business, for the reason that its charter was obtained, in 1836, from a body calling itself "the legislature of the State of Michigan," whereas there was no "State of Michigan" until January, 1837. Furthermore, it was held, "that Manhattan never was under the jurisdiction of Michigan, and that securities given to an unauthorized bank are void." Thus the claim against Judge Myers was not collectible. A statement of the condition of the Manhattan Bank, June 30, 1840, showed its totals to have been $122,052.71. Of its assets, $90,824 consisted of bills discounted; $18,500 special loans on interest; judgments, $5,426. Of liabilities, capital stock paid in, $50,000; circulation, $57,381; interest, $951.41; deposits, $13,034. W. A. Chamberlain was then the cashier. In October, 1839, Henry D. Ward resigned

his position as cashier of this bank, and Foster M. Follett was appointed. Both were from Sandusky, where they subsequently died.

The first banking house within the original limits of Toledo was that of Prentiss & Dow, corner of Monroe and Summit streets, opened in 1843. Subsequently, H. P. Esty succeeded Dow, the firm then being H. P. Esty & Company. Robert W. Titus was connected with the house, and in nature it did a banking or brokerage business.

THE PERIOD OF SANE BANKING.

The first regularly organized banking institutions located in Toledo were the Commercial Bank and the Bank of Toledo, the certificates of each being filed in the county recorder's office, Oct. 8, 1845, under the act incorporating the State Bank of Ohio and other banking companies, passed Feb. 24, 1845. They were both branches of the State Bank of Ohio and the capital stock of each was $100,000.

The necessary papers for the organization of the Bank of Toledo were signed by Moses Y. Beach, of New York; Zenas Cobb, Jr., of Cleveland, and Charles R. Miller, William Rattle, Horace A. Miller, Timothy L. Miller, and Samuel Rattle, all of Cuyahoga Falls. On Sept. 22, 1845, the bank was formally organized, William Rattle being elected president and Charles R. Miller cashier. The first dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared May, 1, and the second, of 5 per cent., Nov. 2, 1846. The salary of the cashier was fixed at $1,000 per annum. On March 29, 1848, Gen. C. B. Phillips was elected cashier, and Morrison R. Waite was president in 1851. In the year 1852, owing to some trouble, the bank was placed in the hands of the Board of Control of the State banks, and it was subsequently sold to S. M. Young, M. R. Waite and others, who continued the business until it was organized, under the National Banking Act, as the Toledo National Bank, which occurred Nov. 19, 1864, with S. M. Young as president and Paul Jones as cashier. The necessary authority from the Controller of the Currency was issued Dec. 6, 1864, and the capital stock was $300,000. The officers of the new institution were: President, S. M. Young; cashier, Paul Jones; directors, S. M. Young, M. R. Waite, H. B. Hurlbut, Joseph Perkins and Amasa Stone, Jr. Mr. Young served as president of the bank, including the two organizations, from 1855 until 1890, a period of thirty-five years, being a longer period of like service than that of any other citizen of Toledo. Mr. Jones continued as cashier until April, 1873, when, in consequence of ill health, he resigned and was succeeded by Horatio S. Young, who served until May, 1877, at which time Edgar H. Van Hoesen was elected. Mr. Van Hoesen served as cashier until 1888, when Horatio S. Young again assumed the position, and the latter served until the bank went into liquidation, in 1890. It was located for many years on the east side of Summit, between Madison and Adams streets.

The Commercial Bank of Toledo, organized at the same time as the Bank of Toledo, was managed by Matthew Johnson and Joseph Lake. Mr. Johnson was an active, energetic business man and a successful career was predicted for him, but financial disaster overtook him and his bank passed into the hands of a receiver in 1854.

In October, 1845, Charles R. Miller & Company, exchange brokers, opened an office in Toledo and operated it some years.

In December, 1846, Kraus & Company, money brokers, opened an office at the corner of Summit and Monroe streets. From there they removed to the corner of Summit and Jefferson, and subsequently Mr. Kraus, with William H. Smith, succeeded William G. Powers & Company as owners of the City Bank, of which George C. Hertzler for some time was cashier. The firm of Kraus & Smith continued in business until the fall of 1873, when financial embarrassment caused its suspension, with an indebtedness of about $1,000,000, due largely to small depositors, including many Germans of Mr. Kraus' nationality. The percentage of available assets proved to be comparatively small, and no similar financial disaster in Toledo has caused like distress.

In 1851, John Poag and Valentine H. Ketcham commenced a private banking and brokerage business, under the firm name of Poag & Ketcham. The following year the firm became V. H. Ketcham & Company, and afterward John Berdan was admitted, the banking house of Ketcham, Berdan & Company becoming one of the largest and strongest in the city. This firm continued in business until it was practically merged into the First National Bank, Sept. 1, 1863. It was the first institution of the kind in Toledo, and among the earliest in the United States. The directors chosen were: V. H. Ketcham, John Berdan, S. S. Hubbard, Joseph K. Secor, Lyman Wheeler, Theodore B. Casey and Horace Holcomb, and the following officers were chosen: V. H. Ketcham, president; J. K. Secor, vice-president; John Berdan, cashier. On Aug. 1, 1865, John Berdan resigned as cashier and S. S. Hubbard was elected to fill the vacancy, serving in that capacity until March 5, 1878, a period of nearly thirteen years. He was with the banking house of Ketcham, Berdan & Company from 1856 until the organization of the First National Bank, in which he was teller until his appointment as cashier, in which position he was succeeded by Joseph M. Spencer, who continued in that capacity until he resigned, Jan. 3, 1882, when Spencer D. Carr was appointed. He served until his resignation, Oct. 1, 1887, when Mr. Spencer was re-elected to the position. On Jan. 9, 1866, Horace Holcomb succeeded Mr. Secor as vice-president and continued as such until Jan. 1, 1868, at which time Mars Nearing was elected. Mr. Ketcham held the office of president from the organization of the bank until his death, in July, 1887, and in September following Mr. Nearing was elected to that position. The officers of the bank in 1910 were as follows: Sheldon C. Reynolds, chairman; Frederick J. Reynolds, president; Rathbun Fuller, vice-president; Joseph M. Spencer, vice-president and cashier; Walter A. Hodge and Charles W. Tanner, assistants to the cashier. The capital of the First National Bank at first was $200,000. This was increased at different times and has been for many years past $500,000. Its surplus and undivided profits are $895,265, with $2,632,632 deposits. From its organization it has been second to no like institution in this section, and amid the trying scenes of repeated panics its credit has never suffered. In 1904, the bank erected the fine bulding at 312-314 Summit street.

In December, 1855, Berry & Day (L. G. Berry and M. W. Day), from Adrian, Mich., opened the Mechanics' Bank in Toledo, and it continued in business here for several years.

Raynor & Clark, in the latter part of 1856, opened the Exchange Bank of Toledo. The gentlemen composing this firm were the principal owners of the Bank of Tecumseh, located at Tecumseh, Mich., and they also conducted a banking office at Monroe, Mich. It afterward developed that their principal object in coming to Toledo was to exchange the worthless bills of the Bank of Tecumseh for good Ohio dollars. The failure of the last named institution, in 1860, closed the Exchange Bank at Toledo.

The Marine Bank was established in Toledo by E. Parmelee & Company in the year 1860, with a nominal capital represented at $100,000, but it did not succeed in establishing a successful business and was obliged to close, the depositors being paid in full. George W. Davis, one of the stockholders, determined to reorganize the institution, and, in 1861, purchased the assets of the bank and, with a paid-up capital of $100,000, the Marine Bank of Toledo became a sound financial institution. George W. Davis was president and Nehemiah Waterman cashier, and the bank paid dividends running from 6 to 24 per cent. per annum. Under the United States banking law of 1863, this institution became the Second National Bank of Toledo, being organized as such Jan. 18, 1864, with a capital stock of $100,000. The officers at that time were: George W. Davis, president; Nehemiah Waterman, cashier. The capital stock of the bank was increased to $150,000, in 1865, and subsequently to $350,000. Mr. Waterman died in 1872 and was succeeded as cashier by Charles F. Adams, who was elected in January, 1873. Mr. Adams became president of the bank June 7, 1904, succeeding Mr. Davis, who died in the early part of that year. W. C. Carr became cashier Jan. 10, 1905, and has since served in that capacity. When the Second National Bank and the Merchants' National Bank consolidated, May 1, 1907, Edwin Jackson was elected president of the combined institutions, which retained the name of the Second National Bank, but he died in June of the same year, without having qualified or served as president. M. W. Young was elected president of the bank Jan. 14, 1908, and is still serving in that capacity, the complete list of officers being as follows: Morrison W. Young, president; T. C. Stevens, first vice-president; T. W. Childs, second vice-president; W. C. Carr, cashier; C. W. Cole and F. A. Chapmin, assistants to the cashier. The bank now has $1,000,000 capital, with surplus and undivided profits of $1,290,000, deposits of $6,100,000, and total resources of $10,000,000.

The Northern National Bank was organized Nov. 30, 1864, under the National Banking Act, by Matthew Shoemaker and his associates, with a cash capital of $150,000. It was first located on Summit, between Jefferson and Madison streets, and Mr. Shoemaker was the first president, with E. T. Mortimer as cashier. The business of the bank demanded more commodious quarters, and when the Produce Exchange was erected an elegant banking room was constructed, having two large fireproof vaults with ample space for a "safe deposit" safe,

which was supplied, and the bank located in quarters adapted to the business. The growth of Toledo and increase of business determined the stockholders to increase the capital of the bank to $300,000, and still later to $1,000,000, which represents the amount of capital, according to the statement of Jan. 31, 1910. The surplus and undivided profits on that date were $343,643, and the deposits were $4,062,870. The officers of the bank are as follows: I. E. Knisely, president; F. B. Shoemaker, first vice-president; J. K. Secor, second vice-president; A. F. Mitchell, cashier; H. M. Bash, assistant cashier.

Cyrus H. Coy started a broker's office in Toledo soon after the beginning of the Civil war and succeeded in building up quite a large business and establishing a reputation that gained the confidence of the people. Not being satisfied with private banking, he organized the Commercial National Bank of Toledo, Sept. 9, 1875, with a capital stock of $100,000. The president was Cyrus H. Coy and the cashier was H. S. Halstead. The bank continued to do business until July 6, 1882, when the board of directors decided to go into voluntary liquidation. The business of the bank was closed, the depositors and stockholders were paid in full, and the Commercial National Bank ceased to do business. Mr. Coy, however, concluded to make the attempt of continuing the banking business as a private bank, under the firm name of C. H. Coy & Company, but owing to bad investments and the holding of a large amount of unsalable real estate, he was forced to make an assignment, which proved a disastrous failure, as the creditors received only about 30 per cent of their claims.

The Toledo Savings Bank & Trust Company, designed to be a depository of savings, was organized May 8, 1868, as the Toledo Savings Institution. It commenced business July 21 of the same year, with Richard Mott as president and A. E. Macomber as cashier, and a capital of $100,000. On June 18, 1874, it was reorganized under its present name, with the following officers: Richard Mott, president; Edward Malone, vice-president; John J. Barker, cashier. M. D. Carrington served as vice-president from 1875 to 1878, when he was succeeded by Thomas Vanstone. According to the statement of Jan. 31, 1910, the capital of the bank is $300,000, the surplus and undivided profits are $351,224, and the deposits are $2,240,301. The officials of the bank at this time are as follows: C. L. Reynolds, president; T. J. McDonnell, vice-president, and C. B. Fisher, cashier.

On Dec. 14, 1868, the Northwestern Savings Depository was organized by H. S. Walbridge, Richard Mott, James M. Comstock, Valentine Braun, E. H. Van Hoesen and A. E. Macomber. Mr. Walbridge was the president and Mr. Van Hoesen the secretary and treasurer. This institution continued until January, 1875, when it was changed to the Northwestern Savings Bank, with H. S. Walbridge, Richard Mott, Heman D. Walbridge, Conrad Huberich, A. E. Macomber and E. H. Van Hoesen as directors; Mr. Walbridge as president and Mr. Van Hoesen as treasurer. In 1877 the bank was merged into the Toledo Savings Bank & Trust Company.

The Merchants' & Clerks' Savings Institution was organized in 1870, for the purpose of affording prudent persons a suitable place

for the deposit of their savings, and at the same time encouraging such to add to their deposits by the payment of fair interest on the same. It commenced business in the rear of the room occupied by the Northern National Bank, at 99 Summit street, Feb. 10, 1871. The first board of directors consisted of Oliver S. Bond, Matthew Shoemaker, James Secor, Frederick Eaton, L. M. Skidmore, C. L. Luce, N. M. Howard, John H. Whitaker and E. H. Wright, and the first officers consisted of Matthew Shoemaker as president and Oliver S. Bond as secretary and treasurer. The salary of the last named official was placed at $800 a year, and he was required to furnish a suitable room, safe, and counter, free of all expense to the bank. The first dividend, declared Nov. 1, 1871, was 6 per cent., which was at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. In April, 1873, the bank was moved to 78 Summit street, where it occupied a room of its own. In 1892 it was again removed, to 338 Summit street, remodeling the building so that, according to a newspaper clipping of that time, it was the finest building on Summit street. In March, 1910, it was moved to temporary quarters, at 342 Summit street, where it remained during the rebuilding of the structure at 338 Summit, returning to the last named location about Sept. 1. It now has a beautiful modern stone and concrete building, which it occupies exclusively for banking purposes. In April, 1878, the rate of interest paid on deposits was reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. per annum. Mr. Shoemaker, the first president, continued in office for a period of fourteen years, and was succeeded, in 1884, by John A. Moore. On Jan. 3, 1888, Mr. Bond, who had been the secretary and treasurer from the start, was elected as president, and E. Louis Schomburg as treasurer. The latter gentleman, from the first, had served as teller. The present officials of the bank are as follows: Oliver S. Bond, president; E. L. Schomburg, vice-president; Walter C. Bond, cashier. According to the statement of Jan. 31, 1910, the deposits amount to $1,528,777. The capital stock of the bank is $150,000, and dividends to the stockholders since its incorporation have amounted to 352 per cent., or $528,000, in addition to which there has accumulated a surplus and other undivided profits of over $228,000.

Keeler, Holcomb & Co., as a banking institution, was formed in 1870, by Salmon H. Keeler and Horace H. Holcomb, for the purpose of doing a private banking business. After a few years, Elijah H. Norton became a member of the firm, and continued as the cashier of the bank until his death, which occurred in September, 1886. The business was then continued by the other partners, under the name of the original firm, until 1891, when it was chartered as the Holcomb National Bank, with Horace H. Holcomb as president and J. V. Shoemaker as cashier. This arrangement continued until 1905, when the name was changed to the National Bank of Toledo, and it so remained until July 1, 1907, when the business was absorbed by the National Bank of Commerce.

The Merchants' National Bank was organized under the National Banking Act, in the year 1871, with a capital stock of $300,000, and commenced business in a part of the Fort Industry Block. Wilson W.

Griffith was the principal organizer of the institution and was its president for many years. The first cashier was Gen. Charles C. Doolittle. The purpose of the bank was largely to assist merchants and manufacturers, and a very large number of that class of citizens became interested as stockholders and depositors. Mr. Griffith continued as president until 1882, when he was succeeded by W. O. Parker, who served for one year, and then Reed V. Boice was elected. George Milmine was the vice-president until January, 1873, and subsequently that position was filled as follows: 1873 to 1883, by N. M. Howard; 1883 to 1886, by Frederick Eaton; to 1887, by J. B. Baldy; and in that last named year Minot I. Wilcox was elected to the position. General Doolittle served as cashier during all of those years. Minot I. Wilcox became the president of the institution in 1893. On May 1, 1907, the bank was consolidated with the Second National Bank and ceased to exist as an independent institution.

Spitzer & Co. is a private banking institution, doing a general banking business but making a specialty of county and city municipal bonds. In 1881 C. M. Spitzer, L. Weidman and J. W. Weidman, under the firm name of Spitzer, Weidman & Co., established the business. In 1882 the Messrs. Weidman retired and were succeeded by A. L. Spitzer, the firm becoming Spitzer & Co., as it now continues.

In 1885 John B. Ketcham 2d established a private banking house in Toledo, which was continued until Jan. 1, 1888, when it was merged into the Ketcham National Bank, then organized, with a capital stock of $250,000. It commenced business at the southeast corner of Madison and St. Clair streets. The members of the board of directors were G. G. Hadley, J. B. Ketcham 2d, J. H. Doyle, I. N. Reed, John Berdan, I. N. Poe, E. W. Tolerton, E. C. Shaw, W. O. Parker, E. L. Barber and Philip Schmidt, with the following officers: J. B. Ketcham 2d, president; S. H. Waring, cashier; Elbert D. Ross, assistant cashier. Mr. Ketcham served as president of the institution until 1894, when he was succeeded by Epaphras L. Barber. In 1892 Spencer D. Carr was elected vice-president of the bank and served as such until the retirement of Mr. Barber from the presidency, in 1898, when he was elected to that position, and still continues to fill the same. Several years ago, by a vote of the board of directors, the name of the institution was changed to the National Bank of Commerce, and it is a power in the commercial affairs of the community. It has a capital stock of $1,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, $249,048; deposits, $6,556,726. The officers of the bank are as follows: Spencer D. Carr, president; W. W. Edwards and R. B. Crane, vice-presidents; George W. Walbridge, cashier, and W. L. Lamb, assistant cashier.

The Union Savings Bank was organized in May, 1888, with a capital stock of $300,000, the officers being as follows: James Secor, president; William H. Maher, vice-president, and Leander Burdick, cashier. In 1894 Frank T. Lane became vice-president of the institution and served as such until 1902, when he was elected to the presidency. Mr. Lane was succeeded as vice-president by Christopher Daudt, and, in 1903, Joseph D. Dempsey was chosen assistant cashier.

According to the statement of Jan. 31, 1910, this bank has a capital of $250,000; surplus and undivided profits, $226,372, and deposits, $1,090,919. Its officers are as follows: Frank T. Lane, president; W. H. Maher and Christopher Daudt, vice-presidents, and Leander A. Burdick, cashier.

The East Side Bank Company was organized in 1891, with a capital of $100,000. M. T. Huntley was the president, G. W. Barnes the vice-president and H. R. Klauser was the cashier. One year later George W. Barnes became the president, with J. C. Messer as vice-president, and in 1893 Mr. Messer was elected to the presidency and Sandford W. Cook vice-president. This arrangement prevailed until the death of Mr. Messer, Sept. 21, 1903, and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the election of H. R. Klauser as president and William E. Brown as cashier. The bank closed its doors in the fall of 1909 and went into involuntary bankruptcy.

The Home Savings Bank Company was organized in 1892, with a capital of $250,000, and opened for business Dec. 20, 1893. Although the times were somewhat unpropitious, owing to the prevailing industrial depression, it enjoyed flattering success from the start. Herbert Baker has been the president of the institution from its organization to the present time, the first vice-president being Carl F. Braun and the first cashier Dean V. F. Manley. In July, 1903, J. G. Mitchell was elected vice-president, and in January, 1906, Walter B. Snyder became cashier, which office he resigned later in the year, W. H. Yeasting succeeding him. The present officials are: Herbert Baker, president; J. G. Mitchell and Marion M. Miller, vice-presidents; W. H. Yeasting, cashier. In the statement of Jan. 31, 1910, the capital stock of the bank is given as $250,000, the surplus and undivided profits $152,592, and the deposits $1,913,337.

The Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company was incorporated in November, 1896, with an authorized capital of $350,000. David Robinson, Jr., was elected as the first president, with Dennis Coghlin, George E. Pomeroy and Joseph L. Wolcott as vice-presidents and James J. Robison as cashier. In 1900 Edward Ford was elected vice-president, and in 1905 George A. Weber became secretary, treasurer and cashier, with C. E. Kirschner as assistant. The officers at the present time are: James J. Robison, president; David Robison, Jr., chairman of the board; William Hardee and John Cummings, vice-presidents; E. H. Cady, cashier, and Frank E. Kennison, trust officer. In the statement of Jan. 31, 1910, the capital stock of the bank is given as $850,000, the surplus and undivided profits $515,324, and the deposits $5,671,026.

The Commercial Savings Bank was organized in 1898, with a capital of $100,000, and the following corps of officers: M. V. Wolf, president; A. M. Chesebrough, vice-president; Carey B. Close, cashier. In 1899 J. K. Secor succeeded to the vice-presidency, and in 1903 David Harpster became president. Other changes in the officials have been made from time to time, and the present corps is constituted as follows: George W. Close, president; Carey B. Close, vice-president and treasurer; John D. R. Lamson, vice-president and chairman of

the board; J. W. McMahon, vice-president; Dallas P. Dildine, vice-president and in charge of a branch office in West Toledo; F. E. Stewart, secretary and assistant treasurer. The statement of the bank, Jan. 31, 1910, was as follows: Capital stock, $200,000; surplus and undivided profits, $18,679; deposits, $1,290,324.

The Auburndale Savings Bank was organized Aug. 3, 1898, with a capital stock of $50,000. The president of the institution was F. D. Suydam, the vice-president was F. E. Southard, and the cashier was E. F. Rowley. In 1899 the capital stock was increased to $100,000 and the name of the bank was changed to the Central Savings Bank Company. At the same time F. E. Southard was elected president, R. A. Bartley and A. B. Tillinghast, vice-presidents, and Burton Southard, assistant cashier. In 1899 the Union Central Savings Bank was incorporated, with a capital stock of $50,000, and the following corps of officers: J. P. McAfee, president; James Melvin, vice-president; John Milligan, cashier, and J. E. McAfee and A. Milligan, assistant cashiers. The Rossford Savings Bank Company was organized Oct. 31, 1900, with a capital stock of $25,000, and the following officers: Joseph Henry, president; E. M. Warner, vice-president; J. E. Baird, cashier. This institution was absorbed by the Union Central Savings Bank Company, in 1902, and a short time thereafter the assets of the last named concern were purchased by the Central Savings Bank Company. At the time of this purchase the Central Savings Bank Company increased its capital stock to $300,000, and the following corps of officers were installed: L. S. Baumgardner, president; F. E. Southard, first vice-president; A. B. Tillinghast, second vice-president; R. A. Bartley, third vice-president; E. F. Rowley, cashier, and P. A. Milligan, Burton Southard and W. E. Irwin, assistant cashiers, the last named gentleman remaining in charge of the Auburndale branch of the bank. The institution continued in a prosperous condition until 1907, when it was absorbed by the Continental Trust & Savings Bank Company.

The Continental Trust & Savings Bank Company was organized June 1, 1901, as the Lucas County Savings Bank Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, and William S. Wright as president. In 1902 Andrew Emerine became president, J. N. Ricard vice-president, R. W. Wallace cashier, and F. E. Stewart assistant cashier. In 1904 O. A. Browning and E. T. Affleck were elected vice-presidents, first and second, respectively, and in 1905 the assets of the American Savings Bank Company were purchased. The last named institution was organized in 1902, with E. G. Ashley as president, Dr. O. Hasencamp and Peter Parker vice-presidents, E. H. Bradford cashier, and Harry B. Ruhl assistant cashier; and it continued under such management until 1905, when it ceased to exist, as already stated. In 1905 the officers of the Lucas County Savings Bank Company were as follows: E. T. Affleck, president; Will W. Morrison, first vice-president; R. W. Wallace, second vice-president, and J. E. Alvord, cashier. In 1907, at the time of the absorption of the Central Savings Bank Company, the name of the institution was changed to Continental Trust & Savings Bank Company, and the capital stock was increased

to $200,000. E. T. Affleck was elected chairman of the board, L. S. Baumgardner became president, Will W. Morrison first vice-president, Irving Squire second vice-president, I. E. Gardner secretary, and E. F. Rowley treasurer. According to the statement of Jan. 31, 1910, the capital stock of the bank is $200,000, the surplus and undivided profits are $6,521, and the deposits are $799,493. The officers are: Will W. Morrison, president; D. A. Yoder, vice-president; J. E. Alvord, secretary-treasurer, and C. A. Mathias, assistant treasurer.

The Broadway Savings Bank Company was organized in August, 1900, with a capital stock of $25,000, and with J. P. McAfee as president, C. B. Phillips as vice-president, and W. R. Edgar as cashier. In 1902 C. B. Phillips was promoted to the presidency and John S. Good became vice-president, which arrangement prevailed until 1904, when George G. Metzger succeeded to the presidency. The bank was forced to close its doors in 1908, and considerable litigation followed the failure of the institution.

The Dime Savings Bank & Loan Company was incorporated in November, 1900, with a capital stock of $100,000. W. H. H. Reeder was the president, J. S. Hallaran and I. I. Millard were the vice-presidents, and A. B. Hood cashier. In 1902 R. V. Hodge became the cashier of the institution, and it has continued in successful operation, practically under the same management, up to the present time, the officers now being as follows: W. H. H. Reeder, president; J. S. Hallaran and F. W. Bainbridge, vice-presidents, and R. V. Hodge, cashier. According to the statement of Jan. 31, 1910, its capital stock is $115,100, its surplus and undivided profits are $31,524, and its deposits amount to $1,097,886.

The Dollar Savings Bank Company was incorporated in 1901, with a capital stock of $250,000. The president was Clark A. Browning, the vice-presidents, first and second, respectively, were Clarence A. Leeper and Charles S. Burge, and the cashier was Charles M. Edson. In 1906 the capital stock was raised to $500,000; in 1908 A. A. Moody became cashier, and with this exception and one or two changes in the minor officials, the bank remained under its original management until December, 1909, when it was absorbed by the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company, and its existence ceased as an independent concern.

The Dorr Street Savings Bank was organized in July, 1901, with a capital stock of $50,000, and with Charles E. Sutton as president, James Melvin as vice-president, and J. Albert McAfee as cashier. In 1906 Ernest Roberts became the cashier of the institution, succeeded in 1907 by Burton Southard, and the bank continued in operation until 1908, when it was forced to suspend, in the wake of the panic of 1907.

The Security Trust Company is the oldest institution of a trust character in Lucas county and was the direct result of the existence of conditions prevailing prior to 1898. C. F. M. Niles, who had been prominently connected with banking institutions in the South and West, moved to Toledo about the first of January, 1898, and, finding that no institution organized exclusively for trust purposes was in existence here, took up the matter for such an organization with many

of the prominent bankers and leading business men. As a result of his efforts, it was decided to launch upon the financial sea a trust company which would have the support and interest of the leading citizens of this city and vicinity. A temporary organization was effected, but it was found that under the existing laws it would be necessary to have enacted by the State legislature a law providing for the organization of such a company in Toledo. Such a bill was prepared by Mr. Niles and his associates, and, in due time, the measure was passed extending the operation of the Trust Company Act to Toledo. About this time the war with Spain broke out, and this occasioned some delay in completing and perfecting the organization of this financial enterprise, and it was not until October, 1898, that the Security Trust Company opened its doors for business. The company was incorporated, however, June 14, 1898, and the first officers were as follows: F. B. Shoemaker, president; Noah H. Swayne, vice-president; John J. Barker, vice-president; C. F. M. Niles, secretary and treasurer. Later, H. W. Cummings was chosen assistant secretary and treasurer. The directors were Maurice A. Scott, S. C. Schenck, S. R. Maclaren, S. D. Carr, Noah H. Swayne, C. M. Spitzer, O. A. Browning, J. K. Secor, F. B. Shoemaker, Edwin Jackson, W. J. Colburn, John J. Barker, G. H. Breymann, Adolph Brand and C. F. M. Niles. The records of the bank disclose a rather unique and most interesting situation, for it appears that the first board of directors and trust committee included in its membership five bank presidents, four bank vice-presidents, two cashiers and three common pleas judges, and it would appear that, so far as the personnel of the bank was concerned, it had what may be termed an "embarrassment of riches." About two years later the State Savings Bank Company was organized, having some of the same stockholders and directors as the Security Trust Company, and, after numerous conferences, it was decided to merge the two institutions. On Nov. 13, 1903, the Security Trust Company and the State Savings Bank were consolidated and merged, forming what is now known as one of the best financial institutions in Northwestern Ohio, and incorporated as The Security Savings Bank & Trust Company. A great majority of the original stockholders of these two banks continue as owners of the stock of the consolidated company, and it is safe to say that no banking institution could have a stronger lot of stockholders than is possessed by The Security Savings & Trust Company. The Security Trust Company was organized with $200,000 capital stock and the State Savings Bank with $50,000 capital stock. The merged banks now have a capitalization of $250,000, with nearly $100,000 of accumulated surplus and profits, having paid dividends of 6 per cent. semi-annually to the shareholders. The deposits of this institution have increased greatly since its organization and now are well past the $2,500,000 point, and the bank has weathered every storm and has always enjoyed a most enviable reputation. The present officers of the bank are: C. F. M. Niles, president; A. D. Gilmore, first vice-president; O. A. Browning, second vice-president; John Daiber, third vice-president; R. H. Scribner, secretary and treasurer; W. J. Wedertz, assistant

treasurer. The directors are C. A. Russell, C. H. Gates, M. W. Young, H. W. Cummings, J. A. Barber, O. A. Browning, John Daiber, H. R. Wilson, A. D. Gilmore, R. H. Scribner, J. H. Spielbusch, C. F. M. Niles, Rathbun Fuller, E. T. Affleck and H. C. Uhlman.

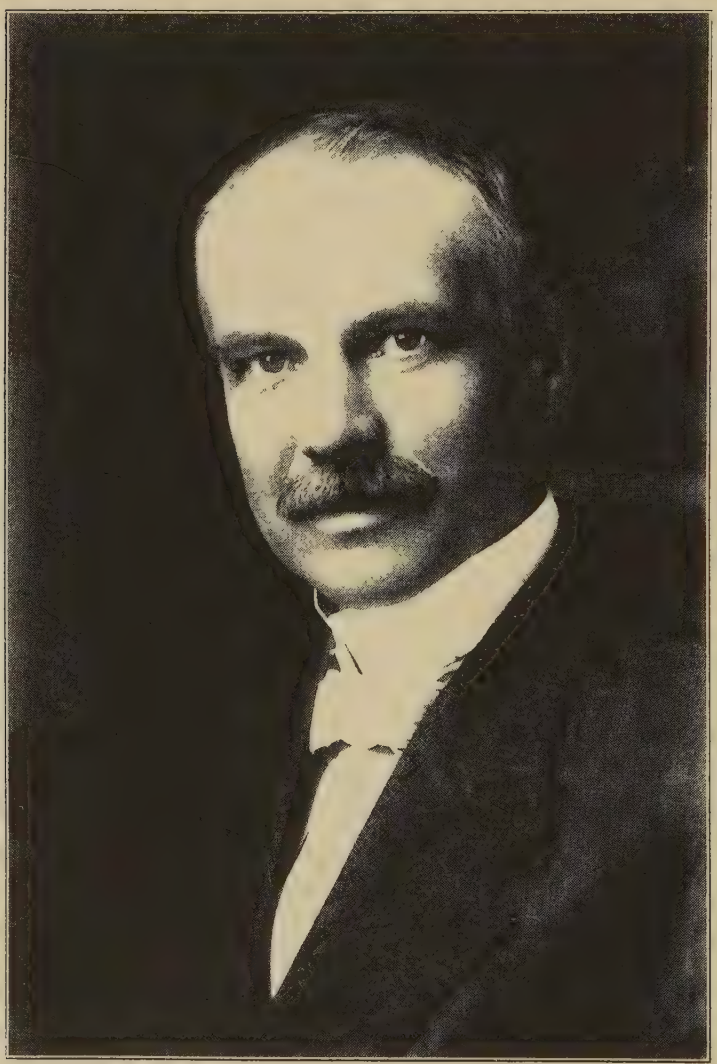
The Mechanics' Savings Bank was organized in July, 1902, with a capitalization of $50,000, and with F. C. Strutz as president and H. E. French cashier. This arrangement continued until about 1905, when H. A. Stafford was made cashier, H. E. French vice-president, and F. C. Strutz continued as president. In 1909 Mr. Strutz resigned the presidency of the institution and George Miller was elected his successor, H. E. French becoming cashier in 1910. The present officers are as follows: George Miller, president; H. E. French, vice-president and cashier. According to the statement of Jan. 31, 1910, the capital stock of the bank is $25,000, the surplus and undivided profits amount to $7,302, and the deposits are $115,115.

The Market Savings Bank Company was incorporated in December, 1903, with a capitalization of $100,000—J. T. Smith, president: John J. Vollmayer, first vice-president; E. P. Hubbell, second vice-president, and William G. Vollmayer, cashier. The officers remain the same at present, with the exception that William F. Donovan is the second vice-president. According to the statement of Jan. 31, 1910, the capital stock of the bank is $73,035, the surplus and undivided profits amount to $9,491, and the deposits are $422,401.

The People's State Savings Bank is the youngest of the banking institutions of Toledo. It was incorporated by W. H. Tucker, David Harpster, P. J. Dolan, W. J. Von Ewegen and O. D. Tiffany, in 1908, and soon after its organization the following directors were elected: W. H. Tucker, C. L. Van Brimer, J. S. Metzger, P. J. Dolan, J. L. Parks, A. S. Mitchem, Julius Comte, Peter Gendron, Dr. J. D. Salvail, P. McCrory, David Harpster, C. J. Karg, Lyman Ames, Dr. V. O. Moore, H. J. Rohrs and O. D. Tiffany. The work of building a banking house was then undertaken and O. D. Tiffany was given the charge of financing the proposition, as well as that of completing the bank building already in course of construction. The banking house was completed April 1, 1909, and on May 1 of the same year the bank had its opening. About 2,000 people were present upon the occasion, and the bank started under very auspicious circumstances. During the first year of its existence about a thousand people opened accounts with the bank, and its resources total over $250,000. It has a capitalization of $50,000, and its deposits amount to $115,000. The officers of the bank are as follows: W. H. Tucker, president; J. D. Salvail, vice-president; O. D. Tiffany, cashier, and J. S. Griss, assistant cashier.

In conclusion, it may be said that, notwithstanding the laxity of the early laws and ofttimes unfavorable conditions, the city of Toledo has been fortunate in escaping the dire effects of bank failures and the misdeeds of dishonest bankers. But few exceptions mar this bright page in the city's history. In the great panic of 1893 not a single one of Toledo's banking institutions failed or suspended, and in the panic of 1907 they suffered no loss, either financially or in the con-

fidence of their patrons, though there was some falling off in the deposits. It may be said in fact that the banks of no city in the State enjoy a more deserved prosperity or have a more enviable reputation for financial soundness than those of the city of Toledo.



HENRY J. PHILIPPS. JR.

CHAPTER XVI.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED INTERESTS.

EARLY STATISTICS—CHANGE IN PRODUCTIONS—LATER STATISTICS ON AGRICULTURAL WEALTH—RISE AND DECLINE OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY—THE MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER—GREAT POTATO GROWING REGION—FRUIT RAISING—THE NURSERY INDUSTRY—GRAPES AND WINE—LUCAS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—TRI-STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION—THE GREAT FARM FACTORY.

When the tide of immigration turned to the Maumee valley, in 1836 and 1837, Lucas county was practically a wilderness, heavily timbered, and offered to the pioneer settler who desired to produce crops the hardest kind of work in felling the forests and clearing up the land for agricultural production. How well this was done we leave it to our readers to realize, in the present state and condition of the gardens and farms. We are not able to present the statistics of early production in Lucas county, as the state did not provide for the publication and preservation of annual agricultural reports until several years after the formation of the county. In 1857, however, the number of acres in the county, including the improved and unimproved land, was given at 208,595 acres, and in 1860 only about 30,000 acres were reported as under cultivation. In 1870 the cultivated land had increased to 53,080 acres, and the unimproved land had correspondingly decreased, that reported as "uncultivated land" amounting to 45,713 acres, and 7,280 acres being reported as "pasturage." In 1880 the number of acres of agricultural land owned in the county was given as 111,703 acres, of which 69,255 acres were cultivated, 27,737 acres were given as wood land, 4,402 acres were listed as "land lying waste," and 7,539 acres as pasture land. In 1890 the acres of cultivated land were 70,035, wood land 19,535 acres, land lying waste 2,188 acres, and 8,946 acres in pasture. In 1900 the total agricultural land owned in the county amounted to 102,582 acres, 76,152 acres were given as cultivated land, 14,549 acres as wood land, 3,171 acres as land lying waste, and 8,710 acres as pasturage. In 1908, which is the last report available, the total agricultural land owned in the county was 97,868 acres, of which 59,566 acres were cultivated, 7,763 acres were in wood land, 5,411 acres were in land lying waste and 25,128 acres are devoted to pasturage.

As was natural in the settling of a fertile region of this character, the number of farms constantly increased, and a gradual increase has

been shown in each decade, the average size of the farms being about eighty acres.

It is interesting to note from statistics of production the growth of the county from the pioneer state to the state of intensive agriculture. When a country is first settled up the large areas of land induce the production of wheat and other cereals, and also the keeping of large numbers of sheep, which can thrive on the pasture of the wild lands which exist in the early history of a county. But as settlement proceeds and intensive agriculture develops, we see a gradual decline of the cereal and sheep crops, and an increase in crops that require more brains and give better value for the skill employed than the primitive agricultural occupations.

The report of 1851 shows that there were 5,076 cattle of all kinds in Lucas county, and these included a large number of what are commonly denominated work oxen, and which are very plentiful during the pioneer days in any agricultural community. These of course rapidly declined with the advance of the farming industry, and it is very doubtful if a single pair of work oxen could be found in the present domain of Lucas county. But during the same period the number of milch cows increased considerably. In 1858 there were 7,638 cattle of all kinds reported in the county and in 1860 the number had increased to 8,961. In 1870 the number had decreased to 7,294, and in 1880 the high-water mark was reached, with the figures 10,317. From this point the decline began, and in 1890 the number was 10,271, of which number 5,369 were milch cows. In 1900, 6,878 cattle were reported, 204 of which were beef cattle, 5,248 milch cows and 1,426 other cattle. In 1908 there were 164 beef cattle, 6,405 milk cows and 897 other cattle, making a total of 7,466.

The rise and decline of the sheep industry in Lucas county, as sheep pasture flourished and then passed away, is interesting. In 1846 there were 10,859 sheep in the county, in 1851 there were 8,922, and seven years later, in 1858, the number had been reduced to 5,853. This decrease, however, is stated in the agricultural report to have been due entirely "to the ravages of dogs." In 1860 there were 6,991 sheep in the county. In 1870 the number had increased to 8,470. In 1880 the number was 8,166 and from this point the decline began. In 1890 the sheep numbered 6,084, in 1900 but 2,466, and the report of 1908 showed another decline to 1,708. When one studies the economic causes that have brought about these changes, the sophistries of the political agriculturists and the fallacies of their argument become apparent.

The variations in the annual production of wheat is also interesting. In 1860 the county produced 137,148 bushels; in 1870, 117,207 bushels. In 1880 the high-water mark was reached, the county raising 346,002 bushels, but in 1890 the production had decreased to 220,751. In 1900 the figures were given at 246,565, and in 1908 a still further decrease was shown, to 194,632 bushels.

Just as the production of the above crops, which are preeminently those of a pioneer country, decreased, so the crops that require skill and care in the management increased, and also with them

those cereals that are used exclusively as food for live stock. The report of 1858 shows the production of corn to have been 128,613 bushels; that of 1860, 339,360 bushels; and each decade showed a gradual increase until, in 1890, the county grew 2,446,190 bushels of corn. Since that time the growing importance of Toledo as a city and the increased demands for the products of truck farming has caused a diminution of acreage devoted to the raising of corn. But in 1908 there were 839,512 bushels produced. In 1860 the county grew 82,466 bushels of oats. Heavy increases followed in each decade until, in 1900, the county grew 641,083 bushels. The production of wool in the meantime, starting in 1846 at over 40,000 pounds, and in 1870 reaching 34,020 pounds, had steadily decreased—under all kinds of tariff and other legislation, whether alleged to be favorable or unfavorable—until, in 1900, the figures were 15,618 pounds, and in 1908, 11,723 pounds.

No branch of agriculture requires more skill and intelligence in production than the manufacture of butter and the production of milk. In 1860 the county produced 136,388 pounds of butter, but in 1908 it produced 466,015 pounds. In 1890 there were 506,692 gallons of milk reported as sold for family use, 1,277,495 gallons in 1900, and 1,093,879 in 1908.

In 1880 we have the first record of the production of eggs, the county in that year having produced 188,228 dozens. In 1900 it produced 382,908 dozens, and the last report, which was of 1908, shows a production of 502,070 dozens.

Horses on the farms increased from 3,645, in 1860, to 8,499, in 1890, but then began a decline in the number, and in 1908 there were only 4,133 reported.

From the reports, one of the industries that has never received much attention in Lucas county seems to be the growing of tobacco. There is no mention of any production of the narcotic weed until 1900, when twenty-five pounds were reported, but in the report of 1908, 1,000 acres are reported to have been devoted to the industry and 26,859 pounds of tobacco produced.

In the meantime Lucas county has been helping to make the Maumee valley a great potato-growing region. Very few people in the county realize the extent of the potato industry in their midst. In 1860 the county produced 110,099 bushels of potatoes, and an increase has been shown in every decade until, in 1900, the county produced 280,703 bushels, and in 1908 the production was 358,335 bushels, this being a larger production than many northern Michigan counties that are classed as potato districts.

The country adjacent to Toledo has at the present time hundreds of acres of garden land in the highest state of cultivation, both under glass and in the open, producing, in the winter as in summer, thousands of dollars' worth of garden truck. These products are not only sold in Toledo, but are shipped in all directions—north, east, south and west—to help feed the ever-increasing population.

The data of the development of agriculture in Lucas county is the life story of the pioneers who cleared away the forests, and of the

sturdy and faithful workers who have been their successors. Concerning them much information is given on other pages of this work. What has been achieved in the seventy-five years since the organization of the county, as well as what are the principal lines of farm work, are told in the figures of the crops of the present, some of the statistics of which have already been given. In them it will be seen that the great crop of Lucas county is corn, to which 20,454 acres were devoted in the spring of 1908. The crop of course varies from year to year, but, in 1908, it was, as already stated, 839,512 bushels. The wheat crop comes next in the line of cereals, for, as is well known, wheat does best in the drift lands of the northern part of the State. In fact, the glacial drift throughout the old Northwest Territory has made possible the great wheat crops and the wealth of the country in the past. Lucas county had 8,289 acres in wheat in 1908, and the yield was 194,632 bushels, according to the agricultural statisticians. Over 13,000 acres are devoted to meadow hay, with a product of 15,344 tons, and 2,818 acres to clover, with a yield of 3,283 tons of that sort of hay. These figures, we suppose, are given approximately, as everyone is aware that statistical figures of this sort are no more than approximations at the best. The potato crop, in 1908, was 358,335 bushels, and the onion crop 112,211 bushels. The yield of oats was 428,943 bushels, of rye 24,367, and of buckwheat 3,332. There was no broom corn reported in the county, but there were eighty gallons of sorghum made. The maple syrup production was estimated at eighty-three gallons, and the bees made 6,649 pounds of honey.

At a very early date in its history Northwestern Ohio occupied a prominent position in the growth of the larger kinds of fruit. This was especially true as to apples and pears. At the fairs of the State Agricultural Society no section bore away as large a number of premiums for either quality or variety of fruit. This state of things was due to two facts—first, the peculiar advantages of soil and climate here possessed; and, second, to the exceptional interest and attention given to that product by many of the early settlers. This was especially the case in and about both Maumee City and Perrysburg, and between those places and Toledo, each side of the river having at early dates well cultivated orchards, judiciously stocked from carefully trained nurseries. That the interest in that line of industry has not wholly subsided, evidence is given in the agricultural reports of 1908, wherein the fruit yields of Lucas county were estimated as follows: Thirty-five thousand bushels of apples, 4,777 bushels of peaches, 2,259 bushels of pears, 380 bushels of plums, 1,200 bushels of cherries, and 94,033 bushels of other small fruits. Three hundred and thirty-six acres were devoted to vineyards, from which were produced 510,550 pounds of grapes, and 15,118 gallons of wine were manufactured.

From the first movements in the direction of horticulture in Lucas county J. Austin Scott was specially prominent. It is said that he was the first one in the county to cultivate fruit trees, and the statement is probably correct. The manner in which he gave the enter-

prise a start is told by another writer substantially as follows: It was about 1838, and Mr. Scott then lived near old Fort Miami. The country at that time was without young trees for transplanting, and they had to be started from the seeds, which also were scarce. To supply himself with these Mr. Scott resorted to the cider mill of Aurora Spafford, below and near Fort Meigs, where he obtained pomace, from which, by washing, he obtained the seeds of apples. These he sowed, broadcast, and thus secured seedlings, which he replanted in rows. Then, as opportunity offered, he obtained scions of the choicest varieties of apples, and budded or grafted them himself. These he gathered from several different states. From a nursery thus obtained, Mr. Scott planted an orchard of fifty acres on his farm at Fort Miami, and it was believed to be the most complete of any then in Ohio. From his orchard, at one time, he took to the Ohio State Fair no less than 170 different varieties of apples—all correctly labeled—for which he obtained the first premium, as he frequently did for eight or ten years thereafter. His brother, George W. Scott, assisted in the care and culture of the nursery. It is doubted, if any other horticulturist in the country, by his own efforts and with such inadequate facilities, ever attained the success shown in Mr. Scott's case. That gentleman took a leading part in the organization of the first horticultural society in this section, was its first president, and continued in its management while it existed. He also was a vice-president of the Ohio Pomological Society and procured a session of the same at Toledo, where its members were entertained by the citizens. At the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland, in September, 1863, large showings were made of fruits from the State of New York, but Mr. Scott excelled them all in variety and quality.

The first exclusively nursery business on the Maumee river seems to have been that established in the spring of 1845, by Abner Morse, of Onondaga Hollow, N. Y., and James and Asa W. Maddocks, of Toledo, under the firm name of Maddocks & Son. The locality selected for the purpose was what is now known as Guard Island, on the bay and in Monroe county, Michigan. But the enterprise not proving a success there, such of the stock as could be removed was taken to the lands of Frederick Prentice, on the east side of the Maumee river, and nearly opposite the place where the roundhouse of the Wabash railroad was located. In 1852 A. W. Maddocks, C. E. Perigo and Frederick Prentice were the proprietors, and they continued the business until 1854, when the Toledo Nursery Association was formed, comprising the gentlemen named, together with Matthew Johnson, Thomas M. Cooley, John Bates and Henry Bennett. In 1857 this association was dissolved and, largely with its stock, several other nurseries were started, there soon being no less than five establishments of that kind within the present limits of Toledo. They were known as the Great Western Nursery, of Frederick Prentice; the Ohio, of H. A. Ensign and H. G. Ford, on the east side of the river; The Hickory Grove, of Israel Hall, on Upper Broadway; the Humboldt, of Peter and Carl Lenk, at Tremainesville; and the Toledo, of A. Fahnestock & Sons, on Bancroft street. In 1860 George Baker became joint owner

with A. Fahnestock, the firm being Fahnestock & Baker. Two years later Mr. Baker became sole proprietor and continued the business until 1880, meantime having a trade never exceeded in extent by that of any other establishment at this point.

A chief embarrassment to the nursery business here seems to have been found in the great fertility of the soil, which produced excessive growth in the yearling trees, whose immature wood was unable to withstand the winter's frost, as do young trees even in more severe seasons when grown less rapidly in soil less fertile. The result was that the business gradually yielded to the competition of more favorable conditions, and finally ceased entirely.

Fruit culture has been materially promoted in this county and region by associated action of those concerned and interested in its successful development. A Horticultural Society was organized at a comparatively early day, and an exhibition was held by the Toledo Horticultural Society, at Hunker's Ice Cream Saloon, June 14, 1852, on which occasion there was a display of early fruits and some vegetables. The officers of this society, in 1853, were: Jessup W. Scott, president; Dr. Ezra Bliss, vice-president; C. E. Perigo, secretary; Thomas Dunlap, treasurer; and M. Johnson, C. W. Hill and J. M. Whitney were members of the executive board. Another exhibition of this society was held June 28, 1854. At an annual meeting of the society, held Feb. 4, 1861, Mr. Scott exhibited thirty-four kinds of apples from his orchard at Miami, one of which (a Russet) was named "Fort Miami," having originated from suckers taken by Judge Aurora Spafford from old Fort Miami.

The adaptability, in soil and climate, of this region for the growth of grapes was not appreciated for many years after settlement. To a greater or less extent that fruit was cultivated, but not as generally as the conditions justified. The importance of the matter was suggested by the success attending the culture of grapes on the neighboring islands in Lake Erie. The first vines set for cultivation there were by Charles Carpenter, on Kelley's Island, in 1843. The crop increased very slowly for fifteen years, and in 1858 there were only sixteen acres of vines. In 1860 there were sixty-two acres in bearing and a total of 230 acres set. The cost of fitting the ground, setting the plants, and trellising and cultivating until the vines were in bearing was then $300 per acre.

To continue the recapitulation of Lucas county agricultural statistics, in the way of live stock the county had, in 1908, 4,133 horses, 7,466 cattle, 6,574 hogs and 1,708 sheep. The wool clip was 11,723 pounds. The milk sold was 1,093,879 gallons, in addition to that used by the owners of cows, and over 466,000 pounds of butter were made. The eggs gathered were estimated at 502,070 dozens.

According to the figures of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes, in 1900, there were 119,022 acres of arable or plow land, 13,632 acres of meadow or pasture land, and 59,056 acres besides, classed as uncultivated or wood land, making a total of 191,710 acres of farm lands, which were assigned a valuation for taxation by the State board of $5,964,000.

No county in Northwestern Ohio, probably, possesses better elements to guarantee prosperity to an agricultural organization than does the county of Lucas. Except the waters that form river and creek channels, there is not a waste acre in the county. An agricultural society was founded Nov. 15, 1849, at a meeting held at Swanton, and the following officers were then chosen: Sanford L. Collins, president; William Trowbridge, vice-president; John G. Klinck, secretary; W. G. Dewey, treasurer; and as managers, A. H. Stone of Spencer, C. W. Hill of Port Lawrence (Toledo), A. Butler of Chesterfield (now a township in Fulton county), and George Taft of York (also now in Fulton county). The Lucas and Fulton County Agricultural Society, representing the counties of Lucas and Fulton (the latter then recently created and largely of the territory of the former), held its first fair at Toledo, Oct. 16 and 17, 1850. The premiums consisted mainly of subscriptions to the *Ohio Cultivator,* the *Albany Cultivator, Hinds' Farriery,* and other publications and books, and diplomas. A few cash premiums were given, the highest of which was three dollars, for the best bull. The best farm of forty acres received two dollars and a diploma and a copy of Stevens' *Book of the Farm;* best three acres of wheat, Stevens' book; best ten pounds of butter, one dollar and Miss Beecher's *Domestic Economy,* etc. In 1854 an annual fair of the Lucas County Agricultural Society was held, and in October of the same year the following officers were elected: Joel W. Kelsey, president; Charles E. Perigo, vice-president; Thomas M. Cooley, secretary; Matthew Johnson, treasurer; and J. Austin Scott, L. B. Lathrop, Edward Bissell, Sr., O. C. Wilson and Henry Breed were selected as managers.

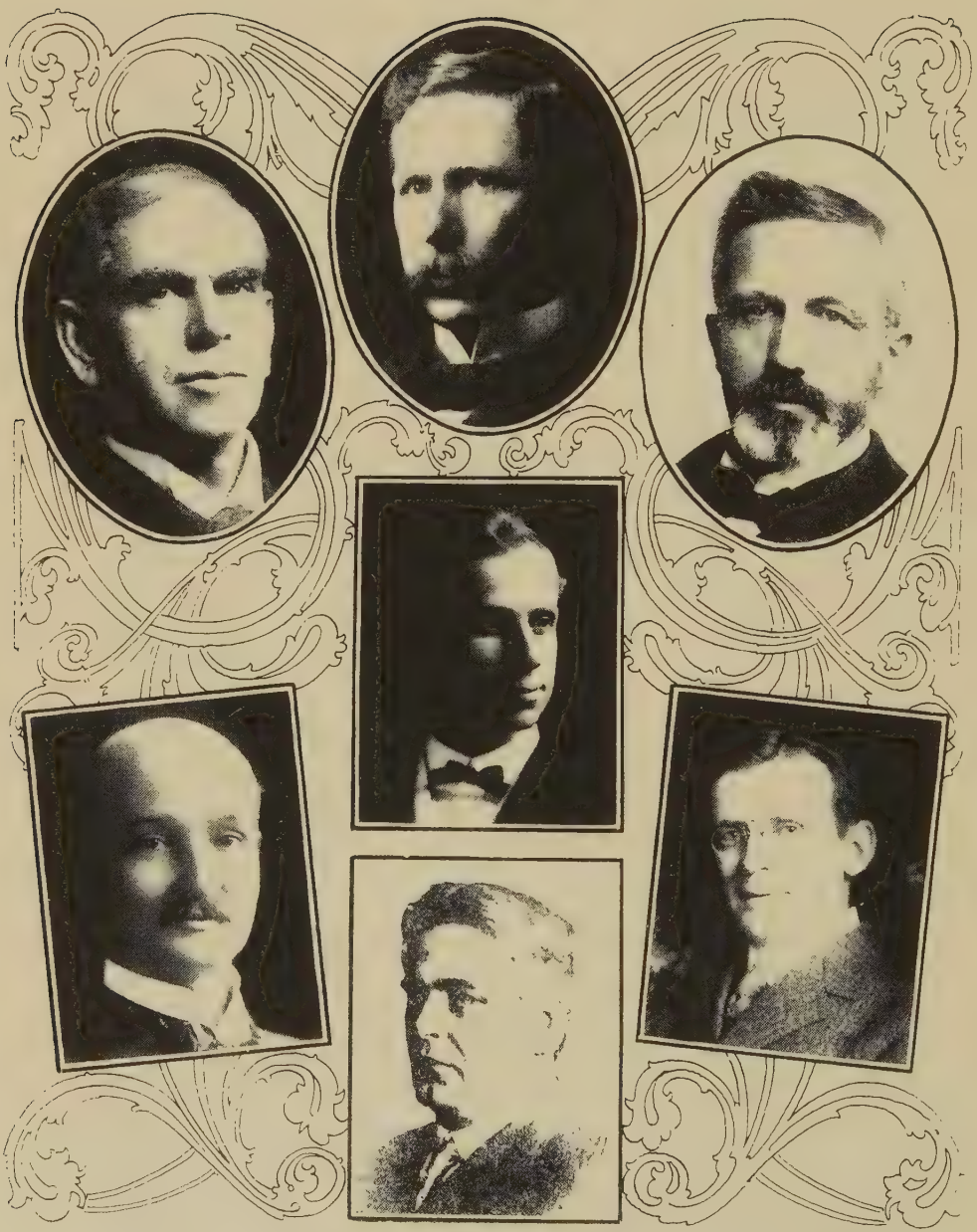
The above mentioned organizations having ceased to exist, a Lucas County Agricultural Society was organized in 1857, and it held its first fair in 1858. The cash premiums on that occasion amounted to only $140, the list consisting chiefly of diplomas, the *Ohio Farmer,* the *Ohio Cultivator,* the *Scientific American,* the *American Veterinary Journal,* the *Country Gentleman,* the *Rural New Yorker,* the *Albany Cultivator,* and the *Michigan Farmer.* Five premiums of five dollars each were awarded, the other cash premiums being three dollars, two dollars and one dollar. In 1859 this society held its second fair at Toledo, and it continued an active organization until in July, 1877, when the board of directors made an arrangement with the Tri-State Fair Association of Toledo, under which the grounds of the society were turned over to the uses of that association, and the annual county fairs were indefinitely suspended.

The Tri-State Fair—general in its scope, but, from Toledo's geographical situation, special as to Northwestern Ohio, Southeastern Michigan and Northeastern Indiana—had its origin in the failure of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture to carry out the engagement to hold a series of State fairs at Toledo, to begin in 1877. Upon being disappointed in that proposed arrangement, and not being willing to abandon the movement for a fair at Toledo, the local committee turned its attention to the plan of organizing a permanent association. Their efforts met with such success that on July 5, 1877, a meeting

of subscribers to the necessary fund was held and a board of directors chosen, consisting of L. S. Baumgardner, David Robison, Jr., S. S. Ketcham, Frederick Eaton and T. P. Brown. On the following day the directors met, decided upon the name of "Tri-State Fair Association," and engaged for its headquarters rooms in the Hall Block, northeast corner of Jefferson and St. Clair streets. The offer of the Lucas County Agricultural Society, to turn over to the association its grounds, was accepted. An election of officers was then had, as follows: L. S. Baumgardner, president; T. P. Brown, vice-president; C. A. King, treasurer, and E. W. E. Koch, secretary. L. S. Baumgardner, T. P. Brown, C. A. King, Frederick Eaton, S. S. Ketcham, Henry Brand and D. Robison, Jr., constituted the executive committee. So vigorous was the young association that its first annual fair was held in the September following, and it proved successful beyond expectation. The result was the permanence of the arrangement, with yearly improvement and enlargement. The Lucas County Agricultural Society, however, maintained its organization, and participated in the management of the annual exhibitions. In 1907 the lease of the grounds to the Toledo Exposition Company—as the association managing the annual fairs was called—was cancelled, and on Oct. 8, 9 and 10 of that year the Lucas County Agricultural Society held its first exclusive fair in a period of thirty years. Since that time interest, attendance and exhibits have increased, until indications point to an equal if not greater success than that which attended the old days of the "Tri-State" exhibitions.

At different times throughout the county are held farmers' institutes, with speakers of State reputation, and the gatherings add materially to the social life of the rural communities.

We have given in a brief and concise manner the position that agriculture occupies in Lucas county affairs, and we doubt if very many of its inhabitants have realized its comparative importance. The city of Toledo and the lesser municipalities of the county are engaged in the very laudable effort of endeavoring to attract to their respective limits various manufacturing concerns, and the county properly boasts of its industrial plants; but the annual product of the cackling old hen on the farms in Lucas county rivals the product of many of the factories, and the old hen never closes down her industrial plant nor runs short hours on account of industrial depression. She is everlastingly at it, year after year, without intermission. The great farm factory of Lucas county is annually producing millions of dollars' worth of finished product, and at the same time the farmers are not following out a course of farming that depletes the soil. The productivity of the land is being constantly increased by the intelligent husbandmen of the county, and the future will see this great farm factory gradually increasing its production. Whether the times are good or poor, this factory is run for the full output, and the effect of the large production of wealth by the agricultural interests will contribute in no small measure to the prosperity of the city of Toledo and Lucas county in general.



ROBERT S. PARKER

SAMUEL A. WILDMAN

REYNOLDS R. KINKADE

CHARLES E. CHITTENDEN

CURTIS T. JOHNSON

BERNARD F. BROUGH

JOHN P. MANTON

CIRCUIT AND COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

CHAPTER XVII.

BENCH AND BAR.

By Harvey Scribner.

FIRST COURT IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—THE OLD BENCH AND BAR—COUNT COFFINBERRY—DANIEL O. MORTON—HIRAM WALBRIDGE—EMERY D. POTTER—MORRISON R. WAITE—REMINISCENCES OF THE LUCAS COUNTY BAR—MEMORIALS TO DECEASED LAWYERS—MORRISON R. WAITE, CHARLES KENT, MORGAN N. ODELL, JOHN FITCH, JAMES M. HUESTON, JAMES J. FRENCH, EZRA S. DODD, JOSEPH D. FORD, WILLIAM BAKER, EDWARD BISSELL, AND OTHERS.

The first court held northwest of the Ohio river, under the forms of civil jurisprudence, was opened at Campus Martius (Marietta), Sept. 2, 1788.

On April 7, preceding, Gen. Rufus Putnam, with forty-seven men, had landed and commenced the second settlement in what is now the State of Ohio. General Harmar, with his regulars, occupied Fort Harmar. Governor St. Clair, and also Gen. Samuel H. Parsons and Gen. James M. Varnum, judges of the Supreme Court, arrived in July, 1788. The Governor and Judges, constituting the government, had been employed from their arrival in examining and adopting such of the statutes of the States as, in their opinion, would be adapted to the situation of this new colony. The government had made appointments of civil officers for the administration of justice, and to carry into effect the laws adopted. Some idea may be given of the character of the early settlers of Ohio by describing the order with which this important event—the establishment of civil authority and the laws—was conducted. From a manuscript, written by an eye witness, the substance of the following is obtained. The procession was formed at the point (where most of the settlers resided), in the following order: 1. The High Sheriff, with his drawn sword. 2. The citizens. 3. The officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar. 4. Members of the bar. 5. The Supreme Judges. 6. The Governor and clergy. 7. The newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper.

They marched up a path that had been cut and cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall [stockade], when the whole procession countermarched, and the Judges—Putnam and Tupper—took their seats. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine

blessing. The sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sproat (one of nature's nobles), proclaimed with a solemn "O yes, O yes, O yes," that "a court is opened for the administration of evenhanded justice—to the poor as well as the rich, to the guilty and innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial by a jury of their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case." Although this scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the State, few ever equalled it in the dignity and exalted character of its principal participators. Many of them belong to the history of our country, in the darkest, as well as the most splendid periods of the Revolutionary War. To witness this spectacle, a large body of Indians was collected from the powerful tribes then occupying the almost entire West. They had assembled for the purpose of making a treaty. Whether any of them entered the hall of justice, or what were their impressions, we are not informed.

THE OLD BENCH AND BAR.

Hon. Hezekiah D. Mason was in Toledo during 1835, but, although a well educated lawyer, he did not engage in practice. Caleb F. Abbott opened an office in the winter of 1835-36, and Richard Cook, in the spring of the same year, commenced practice, forming a law partnership, the following summer, with George B. Way, the last named gentleman having been here previously, but not engaged in his profession.

During a portion of the year 1836, Tappan Wright, son of the late John C. Wright, of Cincinnati, was engaged in the practice of law in Toledo. It was some time during this year that John Fitch commenced his professional career.

In 1837, Daniel O. Morton, John R. Osborn, and Myron H. Tilden—the last two named from Norwalk—opened law offices. Mr. Morton, under the administration of President Pierce, was appointed United States Attorney for the District of Ohio. He was also one of the commissioners who formed the first code of civil procedure under the present Constitution of the State. He established a high reputation as a lawyer, and died in 1859. William Baker (having formerly practiced in Norwalk) removed to Toledo in November, 1844, and opened an office, and in 1847, the law firm of Tilden & Baker was formed. Judge Tilden removed to Cincinnati, in 1850.

On the first Monday in December, 1837, Mr. Osborn was elected Clerk of the Ohio Senate, and with Cooper K. Watson, of Tiffin, as his only assistant—with the exception of a slight additional force employed during the last three weeks of the session—discharged the whole duties of the office. In 1839, he returned to Norwalk and remained until 1853, representing his district in the State Senate at the session commencing in December, 1844. In 1853, he was invited to take charge of the law department of the then projected Wabash Railroad, which position he held until the day of his death.

Among the early lawyers who were students in Toledo, and were admitted to the bar here, were Thomas Dunlap, Daniel McBain, Charles

M. Dorr, Charles W. Hill, Hiram Walbridge, James M. Whitney, Charles E. Perigo, Lewis McL. Lambert, Jerome Myers, and William H. Hall. Some of these attained distinction in law practice, and one—Gen. Hiram Walbridge—removed to New York City, was elected to Congress, and became prominent as a politician.

At Maumee City, at an early period, were David Higgins, John M. May, Nathan Rathburn, Henry C. Stowell, Horace F. Waite, Samuel M. Young, Henry S. Commager, Morrison R. Waite, and Daniel F. Cook. Mr. Commager was successful as a lawyer—was conspicuous as a politician, possessing the confidence of his friends and the respect of his opponents—and during the great civil conflict made an honorable record, at the close of the war holding the rank of brigadier-general. He died at Galveston, Texas, Aug. 14, 1867.

In the list of lawyers of the olden time—some of whom occasionally, as they were retained in cases, and others regularly attended the terms of court—were Joseph R. Swan, Edward Wade, Orris Parrish, Joshua R. Giddings, Noah H. Swayne, Benjamin F. Wade, Charles Sweetser, and others of equal note. In looking over the Lucas County court docket for the terms held in 1836 and 1837, I find the interests of parties in the hands of Giddings & Osborn, May & Young, J. Stetson, Glasgow & Way, Wheeler & Morton, Stone & Brown, Swayne & Brown, Reed & Hosmer (Perrysburg lawyers, Henry Reed and Hezekiah L. Hosmer), Perkins & Osborn, C. L. Boalt, E. E. Evans, Purdy & Morton, G. W. Stanley, Samuel B. Campbell, E. Allen, Wing & Noble; and in 1839, E. S. Hamlin, W. P. Berry, Hitchcock & Wilder, Evans, Darling & Lownsbury, and John Wilson. And coming down to 1844, we discover in charge of cases the names of Stowell & Commager, J. R. Hopkins, B. W. Rouse, Allen & Stetson, McKay Scott, A. & J. M. Coffinberry, W. M. Scott, and Lathrop, Morton & Whitney.

Judge John H. Doyle, in his interesting sketch of the Lucas County Bar, published in the "History of the City of Toledo," edited by Clark Waggoner and published in 1888, gives a very full and comprehensive history of the bar from 1844 until 1888. This history is in the Public Library and in very many private libraries, and is quite accessible to the public. For this reason, and for the further reason that my space is limited, I have concluded that it would not be advisable or feasible to repeat this history in the present work, and will, with a few exceptions, make my history of the bar preliminary and supplementary to this history by Judge Doyle.

COUNT COFFINBERRY.

Count Coffinberry was a tall, slender, and very elegant appearing gentleman. He was an exquisite dresser, and spared no expense in having his wardrobe of the very best and most fashionable cut and materials. His usual costume was a blue, spiketailed coat, with brass buttons, and buff waistcoat and trousers, ruffled shirt and silk stockings. He had fine features and a very refined face, and was altogether a good deal of a beau. His right name was Andrew Coffinberry, and he was

called Count Coffinberry on account of his princely dress and deportment.

When traveling the circuit, always on horseback, he carried his wardrobe in a portmanteau in his saddlebags. Before he would get to his destination the mud would play havoc with his fine clothes, and, as one lawyer said, he would look like the devil and Tom Walker; but when he reached the end of the trip he would go to his room in the tavern, fish out another suit, and come down to the office as fresh as a daisy.

I take the following sketch from Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley, page 307:

"Andrew Coffinberry, Esq., was born at Martinsburg, Berkley county, Virginia, Aug. 20, 1788, where his grandparents had settled in 1750, having emigrated from Wirtemburg and Strasburg. He removed with his father, George Coffinbury, or Coffinbargar, as his German neighbors called him, to Ohio county, Virginia, in 1799, and from there to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1806; thence to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1807. At this place he left his father and shipped for two years in the naval service, and served his time under Bainbridge and Hull, then rejoined his father, who had removed to Mansfield, Ohio, in the fall of 1808, or spring of 1809. He remained with his father during the war of 1812-13, living sometimes in a log cabin, and at others, when the settlement was menaced by hostile Indians, in one of the block-houses erected upon the public square of the village. At the close of the war he read law with John M. May, Esq., at Mansfield, where he continued to reside until he removed to Perrysburg, in 1836. For some years before leaving Mansfield, he regularly attended the sessions of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts in all or nearly all the counties of Northwestern Ohio, beginning with the organization of most of these counties, and continuing down to a few days before his death, which transpired at Findlay, Ohio, May 12, 1856.

"We are not able to state definitely at what time he first began to attend the courts of Wood and Lucas counties, but he was of counsel to Governor Lucas in the border controversy between the State of Ohio and Territory of Michigan, and accompanied Governor Lucas in his military expedition to the frontier, for the purpose of vindicating by the wager of battle, the title of the State of Ohio to the harbor of Toledo, in the spring of 1835.

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"But when it is understood that for almost half a century he was associated in the practice of his profession with men of the character and caliber of Thomas Ewing, Charles H. Sherman, William and Henry Stanbery, Wyllis Silliman, Ebenezer Lane, Josiah Scott, Orris Parish, T. W. Bartley, Jacob Parker and Hosmer and Henry B. Curtis; and in the later years of his life with Richard Cook, George B. Way, John C. Spink, Thomas W. Powell, Henry S. Commager, D. O. Morton, M. H. Tilden, M. R. Waite, and many other scarcely less distinguished lawyers of the Maumee Valley; and that he was beloved and honored by them without an exception, it is almost superfluous for

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us to say that he was not only an excellent lawyer, an honest, honorable man, but a great hearted, genial gentleman as well.

"His boyhood was passed so entirely upon the extreme verge of Western civilization, and so surrounded with the perils of Indian warfare and the vicissitudes of pioneer life, as to deprive him of the advantages of early culture. He informed us that he had attended school for but three months of his life, but by his own unaided efforts he acquired a good English education, made considerable proficiency in the study of the French and German languages, and became a well read and thoroughly intelligent man. He was indifferent to the acquisition of wealth, fearless and outspoken in the expression of his convictions on all subjects, never united with a church, and never became a member of any association, order or society of any kind. He was without malice, and there was no taint of bitterness or ill-nature in his composition, but he could not tolerate pedantry, hypocrisy or humbug of any kind. He was faithful to all his engagements, zealous and efficient in the cause of his client. If he ever had a hobby, it was his passion for the study and investigation of geological science. His habits were always good, his life was simple and pure, but amongst all his compeers no one enjoyed convivial occasions more than he, whilst his quaint wit and pleasant temper contributed largely to the enjoyment of others. Many good stories are told of him. Having one night attended the wedding party of his friends, John M. May and Miss Eliza Wolf, his four-year-old boy appeared at his bedside at daybreak the next morning and called him to account for keeping late hours the night before. He was told that his father and mother had been out until after midnight, helping May catch a Wolf. The urchin took to his trotters and made a straight shirt-tail (having no other garment on) for May's lodging, where he promptly appeared, shouting: 'Mr. May, I want to see your Wolf.' May replied, 'Here she is Gunner, come and see her'. The urchin scrambled upon the bed and was fairly caught by 'Mr. May's Wolf.'

"Being pitted against Judge Higgins, at Kalida, in the defense of a slander suit, the Judge, who was a venerable looking man, with a pale face and hair as white as snow, closed his speech by reading with solemn voice and reverent air, several verses of the Bible, condemnatory of the tongue of the slanderer, etc. Apprehensive that it was getting to be a solemn occasion for his client, the Count slowly rose to his feet, adjusted his spectacles, elevated his nose to an angle of about forty-five degrees, and in a most clerical tone addressed himself to the Court and said: 'Your Honors, shall we sing?' The Judges struggled until they were black in the face to comport themselves with becoming dignity, but it would not do; judges, jurors, lawyers and spectators were convulsed with laughter, but the Count looked solemn as a funeral, while Judge Higgins' unfortunate client was being literally laughed out of court.

"The Count and his son James were upon one occasion opposed to each other in a trial before the Wood County Common Pleas, of a suit brought to recover damages for deceit practiced in the sale of a horse.

A young gentleman of about his own age had given very damaging evidence to the younger Coffinberry's case, and for the purpose of belittling the witness, and having the jury understand that he was but an inexperienced boy, James, on cross-examination, continually addressed him as 'George,' which the Count thought unbecoming in his son, and disrespectful to his intelligent witness. Finally, James said: 'George, won't you tell the Court and jury what state of flesh that horse was in?' Whereupon the Count leaned over the table towards his son, and whispered just loud enough to be heard by everybody in the court room: 'Jeems, that creeter was probably in a state of horse flesh.' 'Jeems' subsided.

"The dignity and grace of the Count, in addressing a court or jury, were conspicuous, and even his attitude was very marked. In the year 1840, he was the Whig candidate for the State Senate, and Col. William Sawyer, then a resident of Miamisburg, Montgomery county, was the Democratic candidate for Congress against Patrick G. Goode. It was during the famous 'hard-cider-and-log-cabin' campaign, and party spirit ran high. Colonel Sawyer, having been advertised to address a meeting at Maumee City, the friends of Mr. Coffinberry challenged Sawyer to engage in a joint discussion, to be held at Perrysburg. Colonel Sawyer promptly accepted the challenge. The odds were unequal, as the Count, although a lawyer of acknowledged power, possessed none of the elements which form the successful politician; while Sawyer was an old campaigner, and thoroughly posted on public measures and party issues, and on all the arts and devices of the politician. Under the arrangement, Sawyer made the opening speech. He charged upon the leaders of the Whig party that they were aristocrats, controlling the banking and moneyed interests in the country, and that their professed sympathy with the real dwellers in log cabins was a sham and a fraud. The wire-pullers of the Whig party, he said, occupied the palaces of the land, and were arrayed in purple and fine linen. (And here he gave a significant glance at the Count himself, designed to convey the intimation that he was 'one of 'em').

" 'As to myself,' continued Sawyer, 'I was born in a log cabin, and I yet reside in a log cabin. My blacksmith shop, where, when at home, my circumstances compel me to severe toil about twenty hours out of the twenty-four, is a log cabin. My associations, sympathies and hopes have ever been and now are, identified with the pioneers of the country, and the occupants of log-cabins. Can my highly aristocratic friend who is to follow me in this discussion, and who resides in a lordly mansion almost within sight of this audience, say this for himself?'

"Slightly embarrassed and vexed, the Count arose, struck his characteristic 'attitude,' and commenced by deprecating the personal allusions in which his friend, Colonel Sawyer, had thought it proper to indulge. To get even with his opponent, he tossed his head back to a point that looked toward the zenith, and exclaimed, with great emphasis: 'Yes, gentlemen, if there is any merit in having been b-o-r-n in a log cabin, I, too, Mr. Chairman, and ladies and fellow citizens, was born in a log cabin—in the first instance!" the latter part of the sentence

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being one that he was accustomed to use in his opening addresses before courts and juries. This incident virtually closed the political controversy between Mr. Coffinberry and Colonel Sawyer, and, for that campaign, at least, virtually placed the former upon the retired list."

DANIEL O. MORTON.

Many people of Toledo, members of the bar even, will be surprised to learn that a generation before the time of M. R. Waite, Edward Bissell, Charles Kent, George R. Haynes, and other celebrated lawyers, we had a bar here that was famous throughout the state for its ability, culture and courtesy.

Daniel O. Morton, the leader, was the equal, if not the superior, of any of the lawyers that have appeared on the scene since. I can remember when I was studying law, in 1869, hearing old lawyers, with a wise look and shake of the head, say: "You should have seen Daniel O. Morton; he was a lawyer who was a lawyer."

Tradition is full of his history, yet it is strange how little of it ever was recorded. A few months ago, when the company that is preparing to publish a history of Toledo pursuaded me to act as editor, I commenced to investigate the records of this ancient bar, and, to my utter astonishment, the only mention I found of Mr. Morton, so notable in tradition, was in the following paragraph, written by Judge Doyle in his sketch of the bench and bar, and published in Waggoner's "History of Toledo."

"Morton with his magnificent physique, imposing height and appearance, thorough knowledge of the law and fluent and matchless address, was the most formidable among the early lawyers; but he was wedded to politics, his great ability was in political encounter, and he was ambitious to an extreme for political preferment."

I saw that something had to be done quickly to rescue this great man's fame from oblivion. I wrote a letter to a friend of mine—Manley A. Raymond—in New York. Mr. Raymond is a nephew of Mrs. Oliver S. Bond. He studied law in my father's office in the '70's. After he was admitted to the bar, he went to New York and engaged in the practice of the law with his uncle and is today in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice.

I wrote to him, stating the situation and asking him if he would get into communication with Levi P. Morton, a brother of Daniel O. Morton, and see if he could not dig up some of the latter's history. Levi P. Morton is one of the most interesting figures in the State of New York. Now, at the age of eighty-five, the president of the Morton Trust Company; founder of the great banking houses of Morton, Bliss & Company, New York, and Morton, Rose & Company, London; former governor of the State of New York, former vice-president of the United States, minister to the Requblic of France, etc.

Mr. Raymond took hold of this matter, immediately and actively. He wrote to Governor Morton and received in return a personal letter, in which the Governor said he would render us all the assistance he

could; and he afterward sent to Mr. Raymond the proceedings of the Toledo bar on the death of Mr. Morton, together with a sketch of his life, extracts from the remarks of attorneys, and comments of the press of Toledo and Cleveland. Later, at the request of Mr. Raymond, Governor Morton sent a photograph of his brother taken from a family portrait. It fulfills all that his most ardent admirers have said of him. The face shows the dignity, firmness and the pensive lines which we discern in the picture of the great tragedian—Macready. In due time this photograph will be copied into a life-sized oil portrait, appropriately framed, and hung in the court house in its proper place among the jurists who are dead and gone.

Judge Doyle has a vivid recollection of Mr. Morton. A lawyer, by the name of Daniel S. Price, and Mr. Morton were great chums, and were in the habit, on Saturday afternoons, of playing ten pins in a bowling alley which was located in a two-story frame building, on the west side of Summit street midway between Madison and Adams, and kept by Ozro Collins. Mr. Morton retained the future judge, who was then known as "Johnny," to set up the pins for him, saying: "Now, Johnny, I want you to set up the pins for me; if I lose I will give you ten cents, but if I win I will give you a quarter." Johnny stacked the pins alright, and usually got his quarter.

Hon. Daniel Oliver Morton, eldest son of Rev. Daniel Oliver and Lucretia (Parsons) Morton, was born at Shoreham, Vt., Nov. 8, 1815; graduated with honor at Middlebury college, Vermont, in class of 1833, after which he entered upon the study of law in the office of Messrs. Payne & Wilson, at Cleveland, Ohio. On his admission to the bar he removed to Toledo, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he early gained distinction and rose to eminence. He was appointed by President Pierce United States Attorney for Ohio, and discharged the duties of the position for four years with ability and honor. He was one of the codifiers of the laws of Ohio under the new Constitution. Attached from early life to the old Democratic party, at the approach of the troubles which culminated in the Civil war he at once detached himself from those who would have yielded to the claims of the secessionists and gave his influence to the support of the government, regardless of his previous party ties. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian, but, notwithstanding that fact, he was made a trustee of the old First Congregational Church when it was reorganized, March 12, 1844. His death, which occurred suddenly at Toledo, Dec. 5, 1859, was widely mourned, and the bench, bar and press of that day gave abundant testimonials of his high repute as a lawyer, citizen and man. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Toledo.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Lucas County Bar, upon the occasion of the death of Mr. Morton:

"As it has seemed fit, among the decrees of Providence, to call from among the living our brother and friend, D. O. Morton,

"Resolved, That, in his death we, the members of the Bar of Lucas county, and of the State of Ohio, feel we have lost a beloved and a

worthy brother and associate, an able and honorable counsellor and advocate, and a just and upright man.

"Resolved, That, as citizens, we feel we have lost a public spirited, energetic and useful citizen of the State, whose labors, both public and private, have tended to the permanent welfare of the community, among whom, at an early period of his life, he chose to cast his lot and take up his abode.

"Resolved, That, as his associates and friends, we deeply sympathize with his family in their present bereavement.

"Resolved, That we request the Court of Common Pleas, now in session, as a mark of respect to our deceased member, to adjourn on the day of his funeral, and that we as a body will attend the funeral and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, and that the Court be requested to enter the same upon its records." Signed by Charles Kent, J. J. French and I. E. Lee, Committee.

These resolutions were presented to the Hon. E. D. Potter, with the request that they be inscribed on the records of the court. In presenting the request of the meeting of the Bar, the chairman paid a tribute of an earnest character to the memory of the deceased. His character as a lawyer, husband, father, citizen and friend, were all feelingly and appropriately alluded to.

"In seconding the request, M. R. Waite, Esq., stated that twenty years ago, when he came, the youngest member, to the Lucas county bar, there were from twenty to twenty-five practicing lawyers composing it; of that number nine are now no more, and from being the youngest he had now become one of the five oldest members. Alluding more particularly to the death of Mr. Morton, the speaker said that this was the first time within his recollection that the bar had been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members actively engaged in the legal duties of his profession at the time of his death. The tribute of Mr. Waite was a heartfelt and affecting one."

James J. French delivered the following beautiful and eloquent address:

"May it please your Honor: It seems not inappropriate that my voice, however weakly and unmelodiously, should be heard among the griefs and lamentations of this hour. It seems not only natural, but proper, that every member of this bar should come forward, at this time, to lay his tribute, however lowly, his tribute of memory and regret, upon a brother's grave. The sorrow, which hangs low and heavily upon this assembly, is common to us all. The bereavement is ours, and with its mournful presence it overshadows the ordinary current of our thoughts and lives. Death has taken one of our brotherhood from among us, and broken the circle which shall never again be reunited, and left a seat vacant which will never be refilled.

"May it please your Honor: If we call to mind the character of our departed brother; the circumstances of his thought and action and feeling; all those circumstances which go to make up the picture of his

life, his mental and physical individuality; that energy, mental and physical, which was his endowment of God, and his birthright; which was given him to be, and was, and might still more have been, the beauty of his life; that liberality of heart and its charities, which endeared him to his fellow-men,—not alone to the high-born and prosperous, but, what is more significant, to those of humbler ways, and the lowly; when we recall these and other circumstances of a life which has now laid aside its tabernacle of flesh for an immortal vesture, we behold those characteristics which win for our brother, as they will ever win for those who possess them, the love, the favor, and the approbation of his fellow men.

"May it please your Honor: My acquaintance with Mr. Morton extends over but the brief period of a little better than five years. I cannot, therefore, speak in memory of him with the familiarity and understanding of those who have been his contemporaries and companions from an earlier day. But from the brief acquaintance which I had the honor to share with him, I can speak and bear faithful testimony of his virtues as a man and his abilities as a lawyer. In my estimation, and in the estimation of others whose opinions are more weighty than my own, his powers were far beyond the average allotment of nature; and within their reach were those high attainments, professional and otherwise, which are ever considered the sufficient reward of all worthy and honorable ambition. With full perceptive faculties, readiness and courage on the one hand, and on the other a quick and clever mastery of legal analysis, he might in the fullness of his years—might he not, may it please your Honor—have attained those loftier summits of professional excellence, toward which we are all so fondly gazing, but unto which so few, alas, are destined ever to arrive? Add to this a peculiar fascination of manner and deportment, and those attractions which true social affinities ever beget, and we may account, perhaps, for that smile of benevolence, sympathy, and disinterestedness, which so often lighted up his swarthy features with the brightness of sunshine, but which are now placid in death and immovable, and will smile again no more forever.

" 'After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well.'

"The world moves on, as ever, with its noise, its tumults, and its vanities. He hears them not, nor heeds them.

" 'Thousands of throbbing hearts, while his is at rest and forever;
Thousands of aching brains, while his no longer are busy;
Thousands of toiling hands, while his have ceased from their labor;
Thousands of weary feet, while his have completed their journey.'

"I, therefore, may it please your Honor, join in the expressions of those, my elder and better brothers, who have preceded me in these ceremonies, and in the desire, unqualified and universal among his brethren of the bar, that these resolutions may have their place among the Records of the Court; to this end, that the solemn observances of this day may not pass away and become soon forgotten, but remain a perpetual memorial for those who come after us and fill our seats, when we also have gone hence forever."

At the first meeting of the United States Circuit Court, after Mr. Morton's death, the United States Attorney, Hon. G. W. Belden, in behalf of the bar offered the following resolution, and moved that the court cause it to be entered upon the journal:

"Whereas, It has been announced to the court that the Hon. Daniel O. Morton departed this life on Monday last, it is, therefore, by the members of the bar of this court,

"Resolved, That the mournful intelligence of the death of the Hon. Daniel O. Morton causes in them the profoundest sorrow; that they consider his death a great public loss; that his many social and generous virtues—his high sense of honor, his unswerving integrity and his great learning as a lawyer, the faithful and able manner in which he has discharged many of the most important official duties for his fellow citizens—are, and must continue to be, remembered with the liveliest sensibility of regard for the deceased. That, as faint evidence of their respect for the memory of the deceased it is requested that the court will order these expressions to be entered upon the records of the court; that, in respectful and heartfelt condolence with the widow and children of the deceased, the clerk be directed to transmit to them a copy of the resolution."

George Willey, Esq., seconded the resolution, and in the course of his remarks said: "He was thoroughly versed in criminal jurisprudence. He was profoundly acquainted with the legal principles pertaining to landed property. In the department of maritime law he had few equals, perhaps no superior in the State, with its elementary principles, reaching back to the earliest annals of the civil law, and with the more modern adjudications of the English and American tribunals he was alike familiar."

The *Toledo Daily Herald* and *Times* alluded to him as "a gentleman universally admired for his good qualities of head and heart," and as "a lawyer of the first order of talent."

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, in its editorial mention of his death, said: "As a public man, Daniel O. Morton was able, energetic and fearlessly honest. * * * He believed the right was always expedient. In several respects—in boldness, in honesty and unswerving faithfulness in his friendships—he much resembled the late lamented Senator Broderick, of California."

The *Cleveland Daily Herald* spoke of him editorially: "The deceased was a man of remarkable fine appearance, possessed polished manners, was genial, warmhearted and frank."

The notice of Mr. Morton's funeral, which appeared at the head of the leading columns of the *Toledo Daily Herald* and *Times* of Dec. 9, 1859, was, in part, as follows:

"Funeral of the late Hon. D. O. Morton.—Yesterday was almost universally devoted by our citizens to the funeral obsequies and paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of the illustrious departed, Daniel O. Morton, Esq. The gathering to escort the remains to the Episcopal church was large and imposing. The pallbearers were: Judge

Mason, Judge Potter, Judge Dunlap, Judge Myers, Judge Fitch, General Hill, M. R. Waite, Esq., Daniel McBain, Esq."

HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

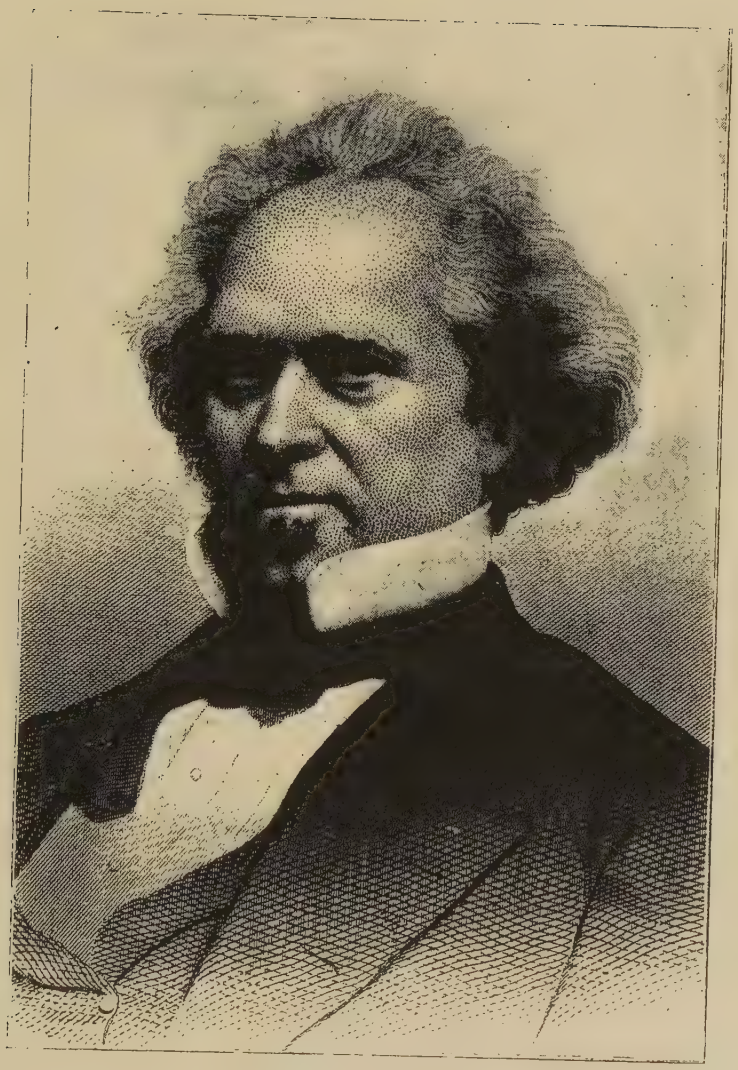
Hiram Walbridge was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1821. His father—Chester Walbridge—and his mother—Mary Walbridge—were both of New England origin, and General Walbridge, who fought at the battle of Bennington, was his ancestor. His parents moved to Ohio when Hiram was quite young, and at the age of eighteen he entered the Ohio University. Although of Democratic tendencies, he had from personal intercourse become warmly attached to Gen. William Henry Harrison, and he left school to go on the stump for the hero of Tippecanoe in the celebrated "hard-cider" campaign of 1840.

He studied law with Judge Tilden, in Toledo, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected alderman of Toledo and, in 1844, was commissioned brigadier-general of the Ohio militia. He was a brother of the late Horace S. Walbridge, and was interested in the city of Toledo up to the day of his death.

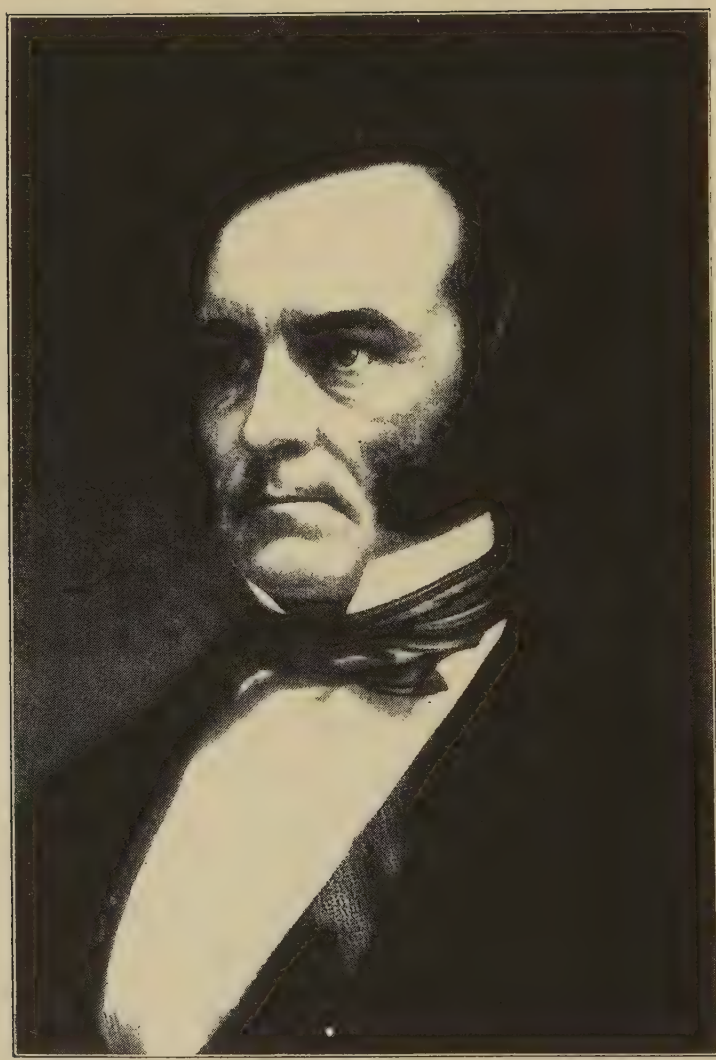
He left Toledo, in 1845, and located in the city of New York. In 1851, he visited Europe and represented the American minister, by request, at an entertainment given by the leading men of England to Kossuth, to whom General Walbridge presented copies of the Constitution of the United States and of Washington's farewell address.

In 1853, he was elected as a representative in Congress from New York City, and he soon acquired a national reputation. He was a supporter of Stephen A. Douglass in the election of 1860, and fully sympathized with that distinguished leader's devotion to the Union. When war actually came, he succeeded in organizing the War Democracy and arraying it on the side of the Administration. He comprehended the issues involved and the real magnitude of the struggle, and at once advocated putting the country on a war footing for not less than three years, with an enrollment of 600,000 men. Experience demonstrated the wisdom of his suggestions, although but few were prepared to adopt them when they were first put forth, in May, 1861. President Lincoln, with whom he established intimate and confidential relations, acknowledged his indebtedness to General Walbridge, in a note dated Nov. 18, 1861, not only for the suggestions of largely increased forces before his own mind became convinced of their necessity, but also for first pointing out to him the strategic importance of Port Royal and Beaufort. Through the influence thus established, he secured the acceptance of ten Massachusetts regiments, and a battery of artillery, when it was feared they might prove superfluous, and for which he afterward received public thanks. He was an effective speaker and, in the darkest days of 1862, his voice was heard at the Cooper Institute declaring that New York would never abandon the government till, after quelling treason at home, it could present itself as a great, powerful, and united nation, capable of commanding and enforcing respect the world over.

Hunt's Magazine, of January, 1866, closes an article with the following just tribute to his character:



HIRAM WALBRIDGE



EMERY D. POTTER, SR.

"He is, perhaps, one of the best instances of American versatility now living. He would have made a good lawyer, but could never consent to be a pettifogger; he would aspire to be a statesman, but would refuse to be a mere politician; he is a merchant, but would not readily consent to transact the petty details of an insignificant business. He loves to plan on a large scale, to do things boldly, and he would rage in activity. He is jealous of his honor, and despises meanness. Possessing a large social nature, liberal, ambitious of honorable distinction, he is an earnest friend, a genial companion, and a public-spirited citizen, and active in every enterprise which he undertakes."

Hiram Walbridge died Dec. 6, 1870, and his funeral took place from the family homestead at Ingleside to the cemetery of Glenwood.

The body was enclosed in one of Fisk's metallic caskets, in imitation of rosewood, heavily mounted with silver and bearing the following inscription: "Hiram Walbridge, died Dec. 6, aged forty-nine years," and was placed in the saloon parlor. The lid of the coffin was one mass of flowers, the gifts of Gen. N. P. Banks and others. Hon. Horace Greeley also laid a beautiful floral testimonial at the foot of the coffin of his friend. In the same room was a full-length likeness of the deceased, taken in the crimson flush of his hopeful and brilliant life. At 1 o'clock, the order of ceremonies began by the entrance from an adjacent room into the one where the corpse was lying of the following pall-bearers: General Sherman, Horace Greeley, Secretary Boutwell, Senators Nye, Wilson and Fenton, Speaker Blaine, General Butler, Judge Casey, Representatives Banks and Peck, and Collector Murphy, of New York. The President, Cabinet and pall-bearers, together with the family and relatives of the deceased, were seated in a kind of semicircle in the saloon parlor, at the head of which, near appropriately draped tables, stood the officiating clergyman, Rev. Mr. Buck, pastor of Rock Creek church, and Rev. Dr. Samson. Mr. Buck read the beautiful service for the dead of the Episcopal church, and was followed by Dr. Samson.

EMERY D. POTTER.

Emery D. Potter was the first lawyer to open an office in Toledo and was still here in full vigor when all of his brethren had passed away. He was born in Providence, R. I., in October, 1804, the son of Abraham Potter, a farmer. He studied law with John A. Dix and Abner Cook, Jr., at Cooperstown, N. Y.

In the fall of 1835, he came to Toledo. He was elected presiding judge of this district, then consisting of ten counties, riding through the wilderness on horseback, frequently swimming the swollen streams. In 1843, he was elected by the Democratic party to Congress, overcoming a Whig majority of 600. Clay, Webster and Calhoun were then in the Senate, launching their thunders, pro and con, on the right of secession. Mr. Potter's presence was immediately felt, and he was a member of the most important committees. He was re-elected, in 1848, and received seventy-eight votes for speaker. In 1846, he was mayor of the city of Toledo.

While traveling on the circuit, he frequently stopped at a famous tavern in a little village called Texas, just inside the boundary of Henry county, where it then joined Lucas—before the creation of Fulton county—on the banks of the Maumee river and the Wabash & Erie canal. Members of the Supreme Court, holding court in the surrounding counties, and lawyers throughout the State, practicing on the circuit, would make Texas their headquarters while trying law suits in the Northwest. They came in out of the swamp on horseback with their law libraries in their saddle bags. They came from Cleveland, Sandusky, Upper Sandusky, Columbus and as far away as Cincinnati. I remember visiting this deserted village some years ago, with the Tile Club. We gaily sailed away in a canal boat, drawn by two horses. Osthaus, Bang, Stine, George Stevens, Will Ketcham, Parkhurst, Chamberlain, William Currier, Arthur Hitchcock and others brought back some artistic souvenirs. I remember the long vistas of the Maumee, the quiet spots under the willows on the canal, the hay fields, meadows, etc.

I remember one by Arthur Hitchcock and the village blacksmith shop. It was a gem and hung for a long time in the foyer of the Valentine, and it is still in the possession of George H. Ketcham. A number of us were walking by the ruins of the old tavern, one evening, when Will Ketcham ascended the steps, took off his hat and, in the moonlight, looking a veritable ghost of the old time, bowed courteously and, waving his hand to the building, said: "Step inside, gentlemen: there is a wine supper inside." Instantly we were transported back half a century, the old tavern was rehabilitated and illuminated, and we could hear the sounds of revelry.

Men visited this lawyer's exchange whose voices have shaken the nation. Corwin, the elder Ewing, and William Stanbery, who practiced through the entire circuit of the State, must have been familiar figures at this famous hostelry.

William Stanbery, familiarly known as "Old Bill" Stanbery, was of colossal stature and of colossal character. He lacked the refinement of his distinguished brother, Henry Stanbery, of Cincinnati, but made up for it in rugged intellectual strength. Those old giants did not cite authorities; they despised them. They knew Coke, Chitty and Blackstone by heart and had the law reduced to a science. Their argument was in logic as irresistible as a piece of adamant. "Bill" Stanbery came into Mt. Vernon one day when court was in session on the circuit. Some one asked him if he was attending court. "No," he said. "in the old time a law suit was a gladiatorial contest, in which intellect won in establishing the great principles of jurisprudence; now some 5x6 lawyer hunts up an act of a one-hoss legislature or a decision by a Western ignoramus, calling himself a judge, and knocks you out. The last time I was here Hosmer Curtis was trying a case that involved a log chain; when I left he had been speaking two days and had only got to the third link."

On one occasion he was trying a case against a young lawyer. In the evening the bar was gathered at the tavern for the customary rest

and recreation, not to say conviviality. The young lawyer, however, spent the night in looking up the authorities and came into court in the morning loaded to the guards. After firing his ordnance and blowing up Stanbery's case, the old man arose, white with wrath, and, pointing the finger of scorn at him said: "You young whipper-snapper, while your brethren of the bar, after the labors of the day, are engaged in social intercourse and the exchange of those amenities that are so becoming to our noble profession, you sneak off and spend the night hunting precedents to overturn the great principles of jurisprudence."

Mr. Stanbery was not very punctual about paying his debts. In those days a man could be arrested for debt. On one occasion, when he was ascending the court house steps, the sheriff, who had just been inducted into office, touched him on the shoulder and served him with a summons and a warrant. "Old Bill" froze him with a look and told him to step into the court room and he would attend to his case. He sat down at a table and, with a heavy frown, commenced drawing up what looked like a portentous document. The sheriff, in the meanwhile, pale and trembling, awaited to hear his fate. Stanbery affixed the great seal of the State of Ohio, and told the sheriff to stand up while he read the article, reciting, "That William Stanbery, an attorney-at-law and officer of the court of the great State of Ohio, while engaged in the practice of his profession, had been wantonly and maliciously arrested on the steps of the court house, in violation of the Constitution and in contempt of the majesty of the great State of Ohio." The sheriff by this time was pretty nearly dissolved. He assured the indignant lawyer that he did not understand the fatal consequences of his act and that if he would let him off this time he would never make such a mistake again. Mr. Stanbery told him that on account of his dense ignorance he would overlook his flagrant violation of legal prerogatives.

The following is from Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley, page 315:—

"Each term of court in Wood county was a carnival of fun for the lawyers. The presiding judge and circuit lawyers always put up at Spafford's Exchange, where the Judge [Potter] occupied habitually the best sleeping room in the house, a capacious apartment in the northwest corner, over the barroom, to which the lawyers resorted nightly for a social time. The Count [Coffinberry], Spink and Way were the chief actors. Way was not naturally humorous, but the Count and Spink had a way of playing about and making him funny in spite of himself, and the three constituted a capital theatrical stock company, including the orchestra in which the Count represented the bassoon, Spink the violin and Way the trombone, while the Judge would act as stage manager. These entertainments were the most brilliant and hilarious during the time that our friend, Judge Potter, presided over the circuit. The Judge always preserved inviolate his dignity on the bench, but, like a popular schoolmaster, would play with the boys out of school hours, and joined heartily in the laughs which his rare fund of humor always produced. The Judge sometimes opened the entertainment by singing his favorite song of "Lord Lovel," which was always received with

tremendous applause, and the encore was frequently responded to by "Rosin the Bow," in which he was inimitable.

Judge Potter died at Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1896, at the age of ninety-two, and he left surviving him E. D. Potter, Jr., and Claire Potter, his children, and Paul E. Potter, Roland D. Potter and Mrs. J. H. Frambach (nee Mary L. Potter), his grandchildren.

MORRISON R. WAITE.

(From the History of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Hampton L. Carson, of the Philadelphia bar; by permission of the Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y.)

Morrison Remick Waite was born at Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816. He graduated from Yale in the year 1837, at the age of twenty-two, numbering among his classmates William M. Evarts, Benjamin Silliman and Samuel J. Tilden. During the following year, he read law in the office of his father, traveled extensively, and then, with the boldness of the pioneer, removed to Ohio, where he completed his legal studies with Samuel M. Young, in Maumee City. In 1839, he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with his preceptor, proving himself capable of grasping the minute details of legal controversy and of applying the principles of legal science to facts as they arose. Although devoting himself with singular fidelity to his profession, "the pupil of patient merit rather than the disciple of ambition," nothing of special importance occurred to distinguish his practice, which grew steadily from year to year. In 1850, he removed to Toledo, and there established a law firm, of which his youngest brother, Richard, became a partner. In the meantime, the elder brother became widely known for his successful management of difficult cases, his studious habits and uprightness of character. Although devoid of brilliant talents, he had many opportunities of entering public life, all of which he declined,* but he became, in a certain sense, the recognized leader of the Ohio bar—a position which he maintained for more than thirty years.

Originally an admirer of Henry Clay and a Whig in politics, when that party disbanded he became a Republican, and was a strong supporter of the policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration. Although urged to accept a nomination for Congress he declined,* and also twice re-

*Mr. Carson errs in his statements that Mr. Waite declined all "opportunities of entering public life" and that, "although urged to accept a nomination for Congress, he declined." Mr. Waite's political life was an exceedingly active one. He was first a candidate for public office in 1846, as the Whig nominee for Congress, his opponent, William Sawyer, being elected. In 1849, he was chosen as representative to the State legislature. He was a candidate for delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, in 1850, but failed of an election. In 1852, he served as a member of the Toledo City Council, and in 1862, he was again a candidate for Congress, supported by those who were opposed to the radical anti-slavery views of James M. Ashley, who, however, was elected, defeating Mr. Waite by a close vote.

M. R. Waite

fused a seat upon the Supreme Bench of Ohio. The only office he had held was, in 1849, when he served a single term as a member of the legislature. Simple in his habits, modest, unpretending and studious, a plain but strong man, a solid and substantial common-law lawyer, bred of common-law ancestors, he first became known to the nation when selected by President Grant, in 1871, to represent the United States at Geneva before the Tribunal of Arbitration of the Alabama Claims, under the terms of the Treaty of Washington. Notwithstanding the distinguished reputations of his colleagues—Caleb Cushing and William M. Evarts—his argument in reply to Sir Roundell Palmer, establishing the liability of the English government for permitting the Confederate cruisers to be supplied with coal in British ports during the Civil war, attracted widespread attention for its clear, forcible and succinct presentation of the facts and the robust and direct logic by which he carried conviction upon all points. Upon his return, he quietly resumed his practice, and, in 1873, was sent by both political parties as a delegate to the Ohio Constitutional Convention, of which he was immediately chosen President. From this station he was unexpectedly summoned to be the Chief Justice of the nation.

He more than satisfied expectation. His remarkable administrative ability, his steadfast fidelity to legal truth, his sagacity and wisdom, his careful observance of all matters necessary to the successful conduct of his office, his dignity and firmness, his attention to arguments, his habit of viewing all questions in the clear dry light of reason, his promptness in the dispatch of business, and his inflexible integrity, not only won the respect, but commanded the confidence of the country. His personal appearance harmonized with his intellectual and moral endowments. A short, compact, but robust figure, a massive head set squarely upon shoulders of unusual breadth, a mouth unyielding in its outlines, an eye determined in its glance, yet kindly in its light, a voice rich and deep, a step deliberate but firm—these fairly indicated the character of the man.

His judicial style was clear and terse, and some of his most celebrated judgments are remarkable for vigor and brevity. Indulging but little in illustration or ornament, with no trace of passion save when his soul burned with righteous anger over the crime of polygamy, he worked out his results with calmness, and sustained his conclusions with abundant and convincing reasons.

In 1876, he refused to be a candidate for the Presidency, and in the following year declined to serve as a member of the Electoral Commission. At the time of his death he was one of the Peabody trustees of Southern education, and had been an earnest advocate of Congressional aid to schools for the education of Southern negroes. He visited Europe in the summer of 1887, was entertained by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, and in London was the guest of Lord Bramwell, Lord Fitzgerald and Baron Huddleston. The *London Law Times* expressed the universal regret that the English bar had been unable to give so high and honored a personage an official welcome, but as he visited London in the middle of the long vacation, a public ceremony in the Temple was

impracticable. His visit, like that of his predecessor, Ellsworth, impressed those whom he met with the simplicity of character but rugged strength of an American Chief Justice.

So temperately, judiciously and firmly did he discharge his official duties at a trying period in a region still agitated by the throes of war, that after his death the members of the bar of South Carolina, assembled at Circuit, expressed their sense of his impartiality during the days of Reconstruction, and of his friendliness of manner. "Fortunate indeed," said one, "that there was a man who, amidst the furious passions that rent the country and shook the land, could hold in his steady and equal hand the balance of justice undisturbed."

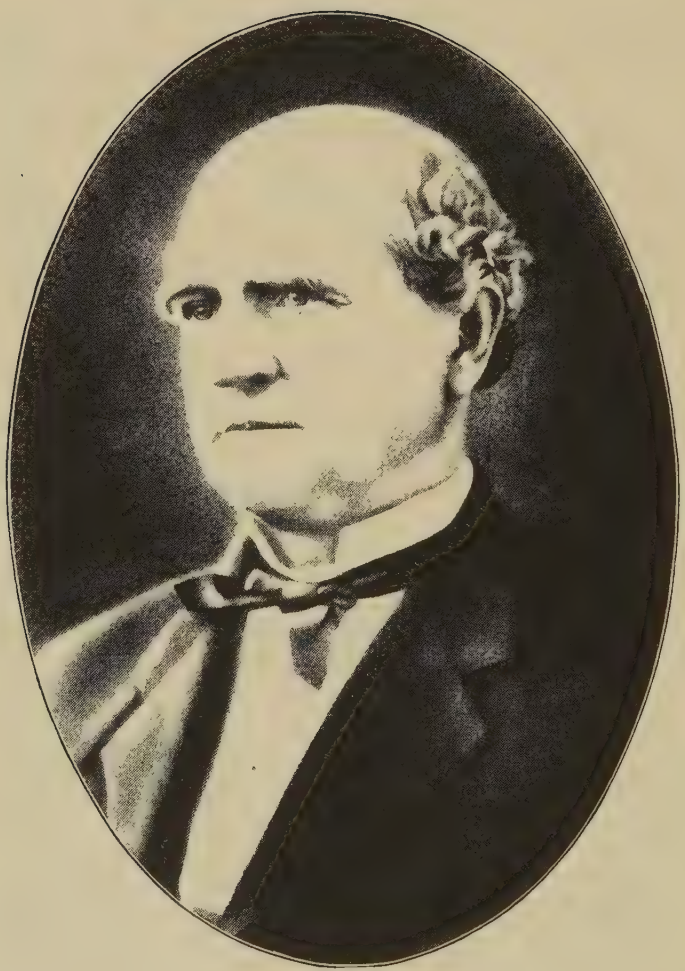
At Circuit his manners were dignified, graceful and winning, but unassuming. Though genial, his bearing commanded respect, and his private character was pure and noble. As a presiding officer he was a model of deportment, and exceedingly urbane. No disorder or levity was ever attempted in his presence. Yale College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1872, Kenyon College in 1874, and the University of Ohio in 1879.

REMINISCENCES.

In the summer of 1869, my father and Frank H. Hurd came to Toledo, organized the firm of Scribner & Hurd, and opened an office in the Drummond Block, on the corner of St. Clair and Madison streets. At that time the Drummond Block had just been completed and was the finest office building in Toledo. The site of the Boody House was a vacant lot, covered with water; of the Produce Exchange, a brick house with trees in front, that had been the residence of D. O. Morton, but was then used for a boarding house. Where the Chamber of Commerce stands was an old two-story frame house with a veranda used as a billiard hall. The Hartford Block, on the corner of Summit and Madison, had been the office building of the town, occupied by such lawyers as M. R. Waite, Charles Pratt, John R. Osborn, etc.

I had grown up in Mount Vernon, an insular town of perhaps 5,000 people. Toledo had at that time 30,000. Real estate was advancing rapidly. In many parts of the city it would have sold for more than it would today. I remember distinctly the excitement, the hustle and booming condition things were in here at that time. I walked up the steps of the Drummond Block and looked at the windows of frosted glass on the doors of the offices, decorated in bright colors, with pictures of fruits and flowers, in a sort of trance. M. R. Waite occupied the southeast corner, and immediately opposite him was John R. Osborn. Beyond John R. Osborn, on the same side of the hall, was E. D. Potter, Jr., then a young man just commencing the practice. He held forth in a very small office that was afterward occupied by Gilbert Harmon and later by E. W. Tolerton.

Across from Mr. Potter's office were two offices—one on each side of the stairway, connected by a small room extending over the stairway—that were occupied by Hill & Pratt—Charles W. Hill and Charles



ROLLIN C. HURD

Pratt. The office immediately east of this was occupied by B. W. Rouse, at one time city solicitor and afterward judge of our Court of Common Pleas. In the southeast corner were Kent, Newton & Pugsley. Isaac Pugsley at that time was quite a young barrister and had just gone into the firm of Kent & Newton. Haynes & Price—George G. Haynes and Major Price—occupied the office at the rear of King's Block, corner of Summit and Madison streets.

In the northeast corner, next to Kent, Newton & Pugsley's office, Scribner & Hurd opened an office. I believe they paid $25 a month, which they thought was something dreadful. They put down a carpet of coarse matting, much to the disgust of Charles Kent, who said he didn't believe in turning a law office into a ladies' parlor. Their example, however, was followed by the other lawyers, and today the average law offices are carpeted with Brussels carpets, the walls decorated and hung with pictures of celebrated lawyers.

I commenced the study of the law in the office of Scribner & Hurd, in September, 1869, and naturally went frequently to the court house. The bar at that time was represented by such men as M. R. Waite, Charles Kent, Charles Scribner, John T. Newton, Edward Bissell, William Baker, John C. Lee, J. M. Ritchie, James J. French, Ira Lee, and young men, such as Frank H. Hurd, E. D. Potter, Jr., John H. Doyle and Isaac P. Pugsley. They usually went Monday mornings, to attend the call of the docket and listen to decisions. Probably at no time in the history of the bar have we had as many lawyers of eminent ability and distinguished character in proportion to the number. They were a picturesque body, distinguished by courtly manners and an old fashioned courtesy, the most of which has passed away. The dignity of the bar and its absolutely spotless honor was the polar star of every one of them and they never missed an opportunity to impress their sentiments on the young members. Their example and influence is felt to this day. It is delightful to recall the extreme courtesy and respect they paid each other.

My father and Mr. Hurd had grown up in Mt. Vernon, under the refining influence of Kenyon College, and such lawyers as Judge Rollin C. Hurd, who was one of the ablest lawyers and noblest of men; Columbus Delano and Joseph Vance; and coming in frequent contact with Allen G. Thurman, Rufus P. Ranney and Thomas Ewing, the elder of the famous Lancaster bar, and they of course were at home with the lawyers of Lucas, who were pretty nearly, if not fully, the equals of the lawyers I have mentioned.

Some of the lawyers who came at that time to this growing and ambitious city had not, however, had the benefit of such benign influences. I remember one in particular, an eminent man at a rural bar, where it was considered proper to take advantage of any situation or technicality, and engage in what is known as "sharp practice." He had filed a petition in our Common Pleas Court that was in default for answer. M. R. Waite was attorney for the defense. It was the custom then, as it is now, as a matter of courtesy, to give the lawyer for the defense, in cases that were to be litigated, a reasonable time after default

to answer. The case would not be tried for a long time to come, and no harm would be done to anyone. But this lawyer had been trained at a bar where it was customary to take immediate and decisive advantage of a default, which was a good custom in some respects, as it induced lawyers to promptness in filing their pleadings and keeping their business in ship shape. This lawyer had recently come to Toledo, and was anxious to make a reputation. He called the attention of the court, Judge Fitch, to the fact that the defendant was in default and demanded a judgment. Mr. Waite pleaded his numerous engagements and lack of time to prepare his answer, and asked the court to fix a time in which he might answer. The attorney for the plaintiff made a loud and vociferous argument, and insisted that the statute gave him his default as a matter of right, and the court could do nothing else but give it to him. The bar was taken aback by this novel proposition and the court interposed, saying that it was not customary here to take advantage of an attorney who was in default on account of a pressure of business, and suggested that counsel should give his adversary a little more time. But the attorney was quite obdurate and insistent. In the meantime, Mr. Waite had looked over the petition and discovered a fatal defect, to which he called the court's attention. He was entitled to have the case dismissed and throw the costs on plaintiff's client, but very graciously permitted him to take leave to amend his pleadings, securing for himself all the time he wanted and setting a good example to his adversary and the bar.

At that time, Baker & Collins—William Baker and Judge Collins—had their office in the Hartford Block. Lemmon & Seney—R. C. Lemmon and Joshua R. Seney—were in the adjoining Anderson Block; both of them afterwards were judges on the Common Pleas bench. David H. Commager and Charles H. Lemmon were students in their office. James M. Ritchie and Judge Howe—Ritchie & Howe—and Charles Dodge were down in Lenk's Block. Bissel & Gorrel had the second floor of the First National Bank Building, with John H. Doyle, Wesley S. Thurstin and Judge Millard on the staff, and Thomas H. Tracy and perhaps some others as students. Alfred W. Gleason had charge of the real estate end of their firm, which the lawyers called the corporation.

In the week immediately before Christmas, 1869, the case of the State of Ohio vs. Philip Steinmetz was tried. Steinmetz was indicted for murder in the first degree of a man by the name of August Heck. Steinmetz and Heck were neighbors, and lived near the corner of Wakeman and Bancroft streets. They had a quarrel about a cow getting into one or the other's garden. Steinmetz had assaulted Heck, and the latter had him arrested and tried before the police court. After the trial, Steinmetz made some remark to the effect that he would get even with Heck. That night, after Heck had gone to bed, he heard the report of a gun or pistol and got out of bed to see what was the matter. He went to a window, threw up the curtain, and received a load of buckshot that caused his death within a short time. The police were notified and commenced an immediate investigation. They found an old shotgun in Steinmetz's stable, hid under some corn stalks in the manger; that Steinmetz had

gone home, thrown the clothes partly off of his bed, but had not gone to bed; a part of the wadding unrolled disclosed a piece of a German newspaper, and fitted into a newspaper they found in Steinmetz's home. Some of the buckshot picked up in Heck's home corresponded with others they found in a bureau drawer in Steinmetz's house. They traced Steinmetz to the home of a friend on Ten-Mile creek. He was not in the house when the police arrived. They found him, however, concealed in a cornfield, and brought him back to Toledo. No one saw Steinmetz fire the gun, but the circumstantial evidence was practically conclusive. James Kent Hamilton, better known as Kent Hamilton, was the prosecuting attorney of Lucas county at that time. This being a very important case, he had retained Charles Kent to assist him.

Steinmetz was defended by James M. Ritchie and Henry E. Howe. At that time the entire floor in the third story of the old court house, with the exception of the entrance way and witness room and the jury room, was the court room. It was afterward divided into three rooms to accommodate the two additional judges allowed us by the legislature. The court room was packed with men and women, attracted by what was then unusual—the trial of a murder case. Steinmetz sat at the table, with his faithful and devoted wife, taking a lively interest in the testimony, but apparently not affected by it. Judge Howe at that time was a young man, tall, straight and slender, with sandy whiskers and pleasing personality. The only thing at this late date I can remember him saying was that this was an occasion that every member of the jury would remember until the day of his death. He held the respectful and breathless attention of the jury during his argument, and certainly awakened all the milk of human kindness in their breasts and their profound commiseration for the fate of his client.

Kent Hamilton opened the case for the prosecution and made a powerful and dramatic plea, in which he dwelt on the fact that the circumstantial evidence pointed unerringly and certainly to Steinmetz's guilt. With a burst of eloquence he exclaimed: "You are as certain that Steinmetz killed Heck as you would be if Heck came out of his grave before you, with all his bloody wounds, and told you that Steinmetz was his murderer."

Judge Ritchie followed Judge Howe. He was then, as he is today, tall and straight, with an elegant figure, graceful and courtly manners. He impressed on the jury the fact that they were to treat Steinmetz as being absolutely innocent, and to so regard him until the prosecution had torn way every shred of doubt and he stood before them guilty beyond any question. He then took up the different circumstances, one at a time, and asked the jury if that proved his client's guilt. For instance, he would say, Steinmetz quarreled with Heck about a cow that got into his garden. "Does that prove that he killed Heck? Steinmetz was arrested on complaint of Heck. Does that prove that he was the murderer? It was Steinmetz's gun that did the deadly work. Is that any evidence that Steinmetz was the man that fired the gun?" He reminded them that no living witness had seen Steinmetz shoot Heck, and then called their attention to a number of celebrated cases where the

circumstantial evidence was practically conclusive, in some instances so overwhelming that the accused parties were convinced and confessed their guilt, and yet, after they had been executed, subsequent events had disclosed their innocence. His voice was musical, his manner gentle and persuasive. When he concluded you could have heard a pin drop. He had the sympathy of the audience and the jury. There was a gleam of hope for Steinmetz.

Charles Kent closed for the prosecution. He was short, thick set, broad shouldered, a strong, rugged face and an iron jaw. The very personification of an irresistible force. His hair was awry and disturbed from a habit he had of running his hand through it. He arose amid perfect silence, and from the commencement to the close of his speech he practically read Steinmetz's death warrant. He said: "Judge Ritchie has done just what I would have done in his place. He has taken the strands of this evidence, one by one, and broken them in the presence of the jury. I propose to bind them together and," turning and pointing to the prisoner, he exclaimed dramatically, "they will make a rope that will hang you, Philip Steinmetz."

As I remember it, Christmas came on Sunday. The jury went out the day before and brought in their verdict guilty of murder in the first degree, shortly after 12 o'clock on Christmas morning. What a Christmas for Steinmetz and the widow of Heck! The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged, but when the day of execution arrived Judge Ritchie had persuaded Rutherford B. Hayes, who was then Governor of Ohio, to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. He died in the penitentiary after a confinement of thirty years. His wife never ceased to the day of his death in her efforts to procure him a pardon.

On Saturday, April 9, 1871, General Hill called on my father and retained him to assist him in the trial of the case of Gribben against Gribben. Charles Dodge, one of the counsel for the defendant, was detained at home by sickness in his family, and General Hill requested my father to take his place. The case involved 160 acres of land, worth about $15,000. The retainer was a Godsend to my father, for he had just come to Toledo, had a large family on his hands, and was waiting an opportunity to show the people what he could do and secure his share of the business. In 1842, Neil Gribben had come to Toledo and lived for a time at a tavern kept by his brother, Peter Gribben. He was taken sick there and died. Before he died he made a deed, as agent for his brother, Hugh, to Peter Gribben and John Gribben, of the land mentioned, for a consideration named in the deed of $1,000. Within two or three years afterward John Gribben deeded his interest in the land to his brother, Peter, for $25.

In this suit, brought by Hugh Gribben against the widow and heirs of Peter, it was claimed that the deed to Peter was fraudulent; that it was not drawn until after Neil had died and was then signed by someone putting a pen and penholder into the hand of the dead man and signing it. All the witnesses but one, who attested the deed, and John Gribben, one of the grantees, had died. The case had been tried in the common pleas court. Lee & French, M. R. Waite and William Baker

appeared for the plaintiff and Charles W. Hill and Charles Dodge for the defendant. John Gribben and one witness to the deed, H. A. Faxon, swore positively that Neil Gribben, who had a power of attorney from Hugh Gribben, his brother, was dead, and that the attorney who drafted the deed had taken the dead man's hand, put a penholder and pen into it and signed his name to it, John's excuse being that at the time he was a boy and under the influence of his brother, Peter. No evidence but the deed was offered by the defendant. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, the deed ordered canceled and the defendant directed to make a deed to plaintiff. The case was taken to the district court on appeal, and on a Saturday evening General Hill brought the papers to my father, stated to him the points in the case and requested him to assist in the trial, which would come off on the following Monday.

My father put in Sunday studying the papers. On Monday the case came up for trial before the old District Court, composed of the Common Pleas judges of the eastern end of the district. John Gribben and H. A. Faxon, the only living witnesses to the deed, swore positively that Neil Gribben was dead at the time the deed was executed, and that the attorney who drafted the deed guided the dead man's hand when he signed it.

The defendant offered the deed in evidence and rested. My father in his argument called the attention of the court to the fact that in the deed the name "Neil" was always written "Niel," and even on the back of the deed the endorsement was "Niel;" all of this was written by the lawyer whom the witnesses said signed the deed, and the only place where the name was spelled right was where it was signed; that the lawyer who drafted the deed did not know how to spell the maker's name, but that Neil Gribben knew how to spell his own name, and the signature was therefore Neil Gribben's. This argument won, and the farm remained in the possession of the widow and the children.

The lawyer of those days was quite different from the lawyer of the present day. The lawyer of the present day is a mixed business man and lawyer. The law is incidental to business. In those days the lawyer was a lawyer pure and simple. He had thoroughly mastered Blackstone and Kent, was grounded in the principles of the law, in pleading and evidence, and reduced the practice of the law to a science. The business of the law and the money made in the law was entirely secondary. The winning of lawsuits, the establishment of principles, the triumphs of the forum were the attractions of the old-time lawyer. When a case was called for trial in those days the attorneys on the respective sides had examined every phase of the case, sounded all the depths of the law applicable to it, knew their adversary's side of the case as well as their own, realized at once the full effect of every question and answer as soon as they were uttered. The judges also had made a study of the case and were prepared to decide questions as they arose. The contest was a struggle of skilled gladiators. The direct examination followed a certain definite line. Every question had been decided beforehand and the lawyer knew just what questions would be objected to, and was prepared with

his law to argue the objection. No unnecessary questions were asked, and when the preliminary examination was ended the counsel had put his last question. I have often watched my father in the cross-examination of witnesses. It seemed to me like an expert playing a game of billiards. He would group his questions and separate them, as the billiard player does the balls, leading the witness unconsciously from place to place, keeping on the best of terms with him until he had made his point. In the examination of the witnesses he always kept on the utmost good terms with the court. If an objection to a question was made he would argue it good-naturedly and as persuasively as he could. Should the court decide against him he would bow his acquiescence, say that perhaps the court was right, but that it was an interesting question, and he would like to preserve it, to which the court would bow graciously, leaving the jury to think that somehow the court was with my father, when, in fact, it was dead against him. Charley Kent was just the opposite of my father. He was rough, exacting and decisive. When he cross-examined a witness he was like a butcher cutting up a beef; when he finished, the witness was properly drawn and quartered and the parts hung in their proper places.

In 1879, the firm of Scribner, Hurd & Scribner was retained, with Kent, Newton & Pugsley, to defend a suit brought by Upton McLain to collect a note made by Henry Brand to Ernest Greiner, some time in the sixties, for $2,000. The claim, with interest, amounted to $4,000. Some time in the sixties, Ernest Greiner was treasurer of Lucas county. There was a large deficiency in the county treasury and had been through several administrations. When leading politicians wanted a little money, they simply threw their checks into the treasury and got it. When officers of the State examined the funds in the treasury they counted these checks as cash. One day in the sixties, Peter Lenk met Henry Brand on Summit street and asked him to loan him his check for $2,000 for a few days, when he would return it to him. They stepped into the Columbia saloon, and Brand made his individual check on the Second National Bank for $2,000, to the order of Ernest Greiner, who was then county treasurer, gave it to Lenk, and in a short time forgot all about it. The check was considered as cash by the examiners of the treasury selected for that purpose. Lenk neglected to return the check and it turned up fourteen years afterward, among the assets of the old city bank, and was taken possession of by Upton McLain as receiver for the bank. The claim was made that the check was personal property of Ernest Greiner. The case was managed very ably for the plaintiff by John F. Kumler. Charles Kent cross-examined Greiner, and it was a masterpiece. He developed the fact that at the time this check was made Greiner lived in a rented house, had no property, real or personal, of any kind. That the cost of his living had always been equal, if not more, than his salary, and finally asked him where this $2,000 came from, and he was compelled to admit that he did not know. The verdict was necessarily for the defendant.

While Kent was rough, sarcastic, and a terror to witnesses and

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those opposing him, to those who knew him intimately he had the simplicity and affection of a child. He was perfectly guileless, incapable of deviating a hair's breadth from the truth. Once he learned a fact was against him, he refused to make any claim on account of it, reconstructed his case and proceeded on the facts as he understood them. If facts really in his favor were in doubt, by a sort of intuition and inspiration he arrived at the truth, and demonstrated it with such force and clearness as carried conviction, even to his adversaries. All in all, he was probably as great a lawyer as our country has ever produced. In a business way he had not a particle of ability, but was fortunate enough to receive a farm as a fee when land was cheap. This farm, located on Collingwood avenue, near Baldwin Heights, extending back to Maplewood, belongs to his daughter, his sole remaining heir, and is worth a small fortune.

The old-time judges—Rouse, Lemmon, Collins, French and Lockwood—were grounded in English history, Blackstone and Kent, and had a wholesome and reverent regard for the right of trial by jury, won for us from King John in Magna Charta and established in the Constitution of England, the United States and the several states. To take a case from a jury was a rare thing in those days and was only done when the facts were so clearly proved that no fair man would dispute them, and the facts so proved made a clear case on the law for the interposition of the court. Those old judges never took into consideration what the reviewing court might do, but decided cases as they thought they should be decided and as though they were a court of final resort, satisfied with the approval of their own consciences, conscious that if they were reversed they might still be right, and that in the course of the rolling years the reviewing courts might see their error and the reversed decision be recognized as sound, and become the law of the land. In these respects some of our modern judges would do well to imitate their example.

For years railroad corporations had a habit of going through the country, taking rights of way without leave or license, compelling the property owners to go into court to secure compensations for their land and then fighting them, neglecting to build fences in violation of the law, killing cattle and forcing the owners into law suits to secure what was coming to them, and so exasperated the people that it was impossible for a railroad corporation to get a fair trial from a jury.

The judges in our federal court had usually been corporation lawyers and were naturally prejudiced against jury trials. From this prejudice grew up the custom of taking cases from the jury, in which the federal judge frequently invaded the citizen's right to a trial by jury. The example set by the federal judges has been followed by some of our younger Common Pleas judges. This prejudice has died out, and today, I believe a railroad corporation can get a fair trial by a jury. Even in my father's time, it was no uncommon thing for a jury in a personal injury case to render a verdict in favor of a corporation. Our Circuit Court of Appeals and our own Circuit Court have seen the error of the lower courts in this respect, and by reversing

their decisions are bringing them back to a proper recognition of the sacred right of a trial by jury.

In 1871, the old District Court sent here and appointed a committee —I think of seven members—to examine applicants for membership to the bar. Gen. Charles W. Hill was chairman of the committee. He announced to the bar that the examination would be held in his office, in the evening. Early that evening a large class of would-be young barristers were promptly on hand, very nervous and anxious. James M. Hueston, Angus McIntosh, David H. Commager and the writer, of Toledo, and a number of applicants from Napoleon and other suburban towns were among the number. The applicants from outside of Toledo were anxious to be examined first so that they could return home, and we, of Toledo, were perfectly willing they should be. General Hill conducted the examination, and the questions he asked of those poor fellows from Napoleon and outside towns would have caused Coke to lie down and given Blackstone a fit. The law a student learns, reading law, and the law a lawyer acquires, practicing it, are two entirely different things. General Hill's questions were drawn from cases that he had tried and been settled by the Supreme Court. The first man examined listened to the questions, helplessly and in dismay, and finally admitted that he did not know anything about the law. The committee agreed with him and recommended him to try it again.

McIntosh, Hueston, Commager and I decided that we did not want to be examined by that committee, at any rate not that night. The next morning we got together and held a council of war. Any three of the committee were authorized to make an examination. We agreed that George R. Haynes, General Lee and James J. French would make a very desirable examining committee. Hueston was studying law with General Lee, McIntosh with George R. Haynes, and James J. French and I were on the very best of terms. Hueston went to General Lee and told him that he would like to be examined that morning and that two members of the committee would be right over to examine us. McIntosh requested Mr. Haynes—afterward Judge Haynes—and I requested Mr. French—afterward Judge French—to go over to General Lee's office and make the examination. These gentlemen were in full sympathy with us and gave us a very easy and pleasant examination, after which they certified that they had examined us and that in their judgment we were qualified to practice law, and we were duly admitted and enrolled, to our own immense satisfaction.

Angus McIntosh practiced a few years and died, very suddenly. He was of Scotch descent, had a fresh face, was very animated, of an affectionate disposition, a good comrade, and a thoroughly practical and conscientious lawyer. At the time of his death he was advancing rapidly in his profession, was quite popular and very much beloved by the bar.

James M. Hueston was quite prominent in politics, a member of the Democratic party, a good mixer. He was elected prosecuting attor-

ney and served the county with distinguished ability up to the time of his death.

David H. Commager was elected judge of our Common Pleas court, in the fall of 1883, and occupied that position until 1888. He followed closely in the steps of his predecessors; he was democratic in his administration of the law and sympathized with the poor and oppressed. He had a wholesome respect for the right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus. He did not rule in favor of a corporation for the purpose of protecting himself against a reversal by the upper courts, on the theory that the jury would take care of the plaintiff anyway, as is too frequently done. He gave the corporations all that was coming to them, and at the same time impressed on the jury all the considerations that were due the adverse party. This may account for the number of large verdicts rendered against corporations, in favor of widows and crippled men, during Judge Commager's administration.

Clarence Brown came into our office in the early seventies—I think in 1873. He finished up studies and was admitted to the bar. In 1874, Frank H. Hurd, who was the city solicitor, made him his assistant. He was also assistant for James Kent Hamilton, who succeeded Mr. Hurd, in 1875, and of J. C. Chamberlin, who succeeded Mr. Hamilton, in 1879, and held the office until 1881. During these years he looked after the details of the solicitor's office, prepared the cases, drafted the legislation, and largely shared the responsibilities with his chief. In 1881, he was undoubtedly the best equipped lawyer in Toledo to take care of its legal business. The Republican party recognized this and nominated him for city solicitor, in 1881.

According to a time-honored custom, the convention called upon him for a speech. In beautifully modulated tones, he gracefully, modestly and eloquently expressed his gratitude for the honor, and said among other things that it would be his effort and ambition to see that no harm came to the city. His predecessors and nearly all of his successors have obeyed that injunction, but none more religiously and faithfully than Clarence Brown.

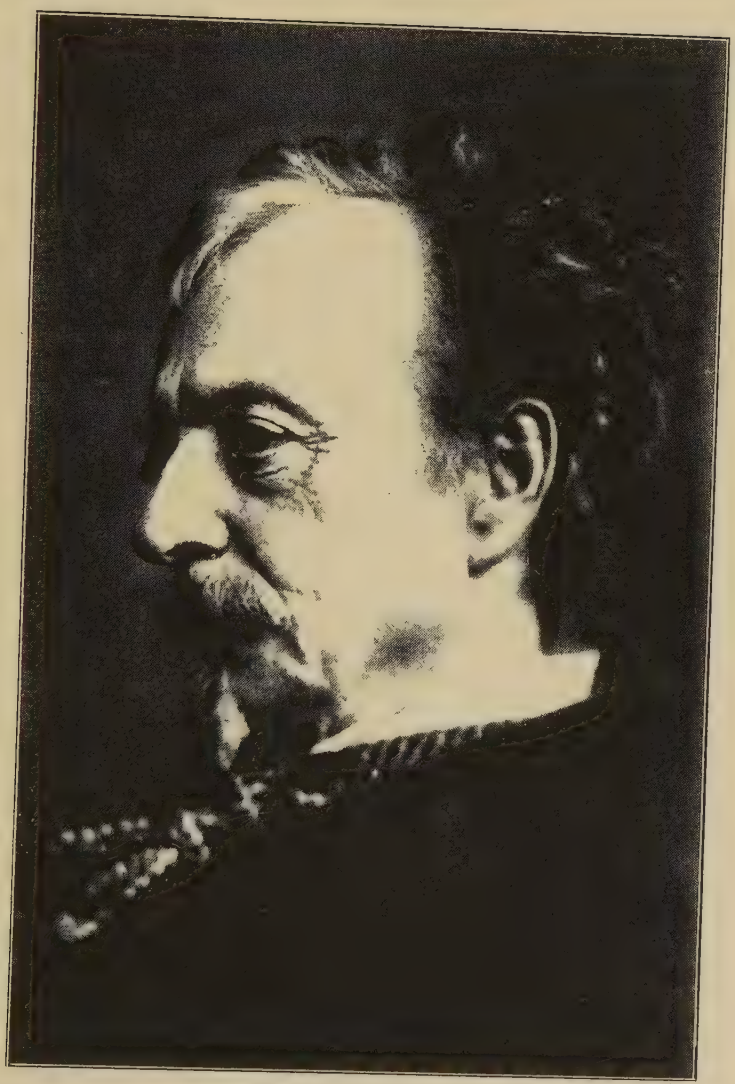
When Samuel M. Jones was a candidate for mayor, the second time, before the Republican convention, he was defrauded of the nomination by machine politicians. Mr. Brown advocated Mr. Jones' reelection, as an independent candidate, in an impassioned appeal that will be remembered by every person who listened to him. It would compare very favorably with the ringing speeches of the spellbinders during the war. He prepares his cases thoroughly, has his course clearly marked out, and follows it with so much energy and dash that he is a good lawyer who can head him off. He served the city one term of two years—1881 and 1882—as city solicitor. Afterward, he became general counsel for the Clover Leaf Railroad Company, which position he still holds. He was retained by Thomas Tracy in the Terminal condemnation suit, by the defendants indicted by the business men's grand jury, and has been engaged one way and another in most of the prominent cases that have arisen at our bar.

James J. French was appointed judge of our Common Pleas by Gov. William Allen, in 1874, and served one year, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Seney.

He had been educated—I think—at Harvard, came from Boston, and was a polished and cultivated gentleman, exquisitely neat in his dress and elegant in his manner. He became converted to the Catholic belief after he came to Toledo, and lived in rooms he rented at St. Vincent Hospital. I have often visited him in his rooms, which were furnished with all the comforts, dear to the heart of a bachelor. He was quite fond of his pipe. When he got it under way and was seated in his easy chair, with jets of smoke wreathing themselves about his face, he grew reminiscent and told me many an interesting story about Webster and Choate and Everett and Ben Butler, who frequented the Boston courts when he was a student there. Again, he was fond of philosophizing, speculating on the future, summing it up that it was our duty to make the most of ourselves, to do what we could to help those who were within our reach and needed help, and God will take care of the rest. He had an abiding faith in the Catholic church. It was reassuring and restful to hear him express it. After he went on the bench, he insisted on members of the bar taking off their coats and hats before entering the bar and of standing while the judge walked into the court room and took his place on the bench, and that attorneys should invariably rise before addressing the court. He was a good deal of a Chesterfield, a thorough gentleman and a warm friend.

Judge Lockwood came to Put-in-Bay, in 1865. He had been Territorial judge in Nebraska and, his term having expired, he located at Put-in-Bay. From there he came to Toledo and opened an office in the King Block, at the corner of Summit and Madison streets, immediately over what is now the Second National Bank. Afterward he formed a partnership with Clayton W. Everett and went with him into the Yeager Block. He was elected to the Common Pleas bench, in 1880, on the Democratic ticket. I knew him principally as a judge. A better, more agreeable or pleasanter judge to practice before, I never met. He was extremely refined, very intellectual, thoroughly read in history and literature, and a very delightful companion. He was rather slender, with black hair and eyes, classical features, and extremely white complexioned. His sterling integrity was marked in every line of his face. At the close of his term, Judge Lockwood went back to Put-in-Bay, where he had a small farm and vineyard. He was appointed by the Probate Court of Ottawa as assignee of the Riviera estate and was very successful in the management and sale of this very large property. He realized for the creditors something like thirty cents on the dollar on an indebtedness of about $15,000. He died in Sandusky, a few years since, leaving a host of friends.

At the close of Judge Lockwood's term, in 1884, Judge Pike was elected as his successor. Judge Pike was too partisan and one-sided to make a good judge. He did not have the judicial temperament. Charles Dodge and he were always at cross purposes. Dodge was a large, heavy-set, heavy-faced man, a good deal of a bull-dozer, and



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perfectly indifferent to the feelings of anyone he addressed, especially if he did not like him—and he did not like Pike. On one occasion he was trying a case before Pike and the judge became actively interested on the other side. The judge interjected a damaging remark to Dodge's case, when Dodge turned to him and inquired: "Judge on which side of this case are you retained?" On another occasion, Judge Pike rendered a decision against Dodge and occupied about an hour in giving his decision. The court room was full of lawyers and Pike naturally felt a degree of pride in the opinion he was rendering and that it was more or less an illumination of the legal points decided. When he concluded, Dodge arose, very gravely, and said: "If Your Honor please, I do not know now what Your Honor has decided. When I find out I will know what order to ask Your Honor to make on the docket."

Joseph D. Ford was an interesting figure at our bar. He studied law in the office of Baker & Collins and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was tall and rather massive, with brown hair, long, heavy, full beard, blue eyes and light complexioned. He had an honest, homespun manner that was quite engaging to the honest farmer and the average juryman. He was elected prosecuting attorney, in 1871, which office he held until 1878. He was an excellent examiner and cross-examiner of witnesses, had a vein of humor, and was apt to neutralize the effect of damaging testimony by some witty remark. He had a way of talking to a jury, as though he were sitting at their fireside and giving them his views in a conversational, confidential manner, that was very persuasive and successful. During the excitement of a trial his face remained as impassive as that of a good poker-player. An item of evidence would come out that really hit him a blow between the eyes. The jury would look at him to see the effect. He would be perfectly unconcerned, make some remark, indicating that he knew about the evidence given and that it did not amount to anything, and the effect of the evidence would be gone.

I remember once trying a case, with Frank Hurd, for the Pennsylvania Company against the barge, Turner. The Turner was going down the river, one evening, when the wind was blowing a gale up the river. The bridge tender on the Pennsylvania bridge could not open the bridge on account of the wind. He had succeeded in opening it partially when the Turner ran into it, smashing the draw and causing damage for which we brought suit. "Joe" Ford, as we called him, with Kent Hamilton, defended the boat. One of the bridge tenders testified that as the Turner approached them the captain called out: "Open your son-of-a-gun of a bridge or I'll open it for you." I thought when this testimony was given that we had made a strike. When Joe cross-examined the witness, he said: "The captain called the bridge a son-of-a-gun, did he?" The jury laughed and the effect of the testimony was gone. He was trying a case before Judge Pike, in which the judge was dead against him all the way through. In his address to the jury he said: "Now, gentlemen, it is evident that the court is against us on the law, but I want you to remember and the

judge will charge you that, while he decides the law, you are the final, the sole, and the supreme judge of the facts. If you find the facts in our favor, you should give us a verdict, no matter what kind of law the judge gives you. It is the glory of our law that the jury are superiors, even to the Supreme Court of the United States, on a question of facts. This case does not depend on the law, but on the facts. It is not a case for a judge but a case for a jury, and that is the reason why we are trying it to a jury." He succeeded in instilling into the jury that the judge did not cut much of a figure and that they were the whole thing, and in the face of a red-hot adverse charge, they brought in a verdict for Mr. Ford's client.

Mr. Ford died, in June, 1894, in a hotel in Cincinnati, universally mourned by the bar and the people of Toledo.

Late in the seventies, a suit was brought by the representatives of the estate of a man named Anderson, of Kentucky, against James W. Myers, on a note for $5,000. Myers had bought from Anderson the celebrated horse, Vanity Fair, for $10,000—$5,000 in cash and a note for $5,000, to be paid if the horse made 2:27 within three years. The horse was warranted by the seller as being perfectly sound. Vanity Fair trotted a race at Buffalo and made a record of 2:27 within the three years. But Myers claimed that she came in on three legs; that she was defective in the left hind leg and was so at the time he bought her, and refused to pay the note. Suit was brought on the note by the estate, Pratt & Wilson appearing for the estate and John F. Kumler for Myers. Mr. Kumler set up in his answer a breach of warranty; that the horse was lame in the left hind leg; that on account thereof defendant had expended a large sum of money in carrying the horse around the circuit, and for the expenses, to his great damage, for which he prayed judgment. Mr. Kumler went to Kentucky for the purpose of taking the deposition of the man who had trained Vanity Fair. On his way down there he visited his brother, Judge Kumler, at Cincinnati. When the Judge learned his brother's purpose he begged him not to go, saying that he would never come back alive, and citing him a number of thrilling instances where foreign lawyers had forfeited their lives for their temerity in venturing into a lawsuit for an outsider, against a Kentuckian on his native heath. But John was young, obdurate and enthusiastic and proceeded into the wilds of the Blue Grass region. Soon after he arrived, the man whose deposition he expected to take invited him to take tea with him. John accepted the invitation, proceeded to the farm of his host and was highly entertained by that gentleman, who exhibited to him about a hundred of the best bred horses in Kentucky. The next morning, when this gentleman was put on the witness stand, he said to Mr. Kumler: "I will ask you as a favor to get through with me as quick as you can. A number of gentlemen are here from the East to whom I expect to sell some horses, and time is precious." This gentleman was represented by Senator Beck. Mr. Kumler replied that he wanted to ask him but one question, after proving that the witness had originally trained Vanity Fair, and this was: "What, if anything, did you notice was the matter with

Vanity Fair, at the time she was delivered to Mr. Myers?" The witness turned to Senator Beck and said: "I don't want to answer that question. Do I have to answer that question?" The Senator answered that he certainly did; when the witness said he had an indistinct recollection that the hair on the left hind leg showed signs of having been burned at some previous time. This was all that Mr. Kumler wanted. It corroborated Myer's claim that the horse was lame on the left hind leg at the time he bought her. Mr. Kumler, accordingly, dismissed the witness. The room in which the deposition was taken was crowded with men, and among them Mr. Kumler noticed a young man with a gun, who seemed to take a great deal of interest in the proceedings. As Mr. Kumler went out he overheard him say: "That is the curly-headed Yankee who is trying to beat our estate out of $5,000." He followed Mr. Kumler to the postoffice and from there to the hotel, his gun being in evidence all the time. Mr. Kumler expected to leave on the train at 11 o'clock that night. The manner in which this youth pursued him, taken in connection with what his brother had told him, made John a little fearful that he might have some trouble in getting away at that time. He told the landloard that he was going out of town for a short time and wished to retain his room for a couple of days, when he would return, and he paid for his room two days in advance. He walked down to a livery stable and engaged a team and driver to take him to Paris, about eighteen miles away, from which place he took his train for Louisville and thence to Toledo. On the day when Vanity Fair was to trot her race in Buffalo, the trainer I have mentioned telegraphed Myers: "Is Vanity Fair in good fix? If so, she will win the race, and I will make all Kentucky drunk."

During his argument, Mr. Kumler waved the telegram dramatically in the face of the jury and inquired: "What did he mean by this question, 'Is Vanity Fair in good fix?' Ah! gentlemen, he knew that when he turned Vanity Fair over to Jimmie Myers she was not in good fix." The jury found no cause of action for plaintiff and gave Myers a verdict of $3,000 damages on his cross-petition.

In 1880, James Compton commenced a suit in the Lucas County Common Pleas to establish and enforce a lien against certain property in the possession of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, which had been owned by the Toledo & Wabash Railroad Company, in favor of equipment bonds owned by him to the amount of $150,000. In 1862, the Toledo & Wabash Railway Company issued a series of bonds, amounting to $600,000, known as equipment bonds; no mortgage was made to secure these bonds. In 1865, the Toledo & Wabash Railway Company consolidated with several Illinois companies and formed the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company, owning a line of railroad extending from Toledo to the Mississippi river. In the articles of consolidation it was agreed that the indebtedness of the Toledo & Wabash Railroad Company, which included these equipment bonds, should be protected by the consolidated companies. In 1873, this company made a mortgage, known as the gold mortgage, which was

afterward foreclosed and the railroad sold, but without prejudice to the holders of the equipment bonds, and the purchaser turned the property over to the new organization, known as the Western Railroad Company. In May, 1879, the Wabash Railway Company made a mortgage to Humphrey Hadley to secure bonds for $200,000,000. In August, 1879, the Wabash Railway Company was consolidated with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway Company, and formed the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. In June, 1880, the company made a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, to secure an issue of bonds aggregating $50,000. The suit commenced by Compton, in 1880, to establish and enforce a lien on the property originally held by the Toledo & Wabash Railway for $150,000 of an issue of $600,000 equipment bonds, was tried before Judge Doyle, in 1882. Compton was represented by John G. Milburn, of Buffalo (the gentleman who entertained President McKinley at the time he was assassinated), who was at that time a young man, and Rufus P. Ranney; the defendant was represented by Gen. Wager Swayne and his staff of assistants in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It was claimed by the defendant that equipment bonds issued by the Toledo & Wabash railroad were no more than so many notes on account, a general indebtedness; that no mortgage had been given and recorded as provided by law to establish a lien; that the road having been consolidated with other roads and repeatedly sold under foreclosure proceedings, and purchased by persons who had no notice from the records of the counties through which the road ran of this claim of the equipment bondholders, that there could be no lien, and nothing more than a claim against an insolvent corporation for money loaned to it.

John G. Milburn opened the case for the plaintiff, and modestly said that the real argument would be made by his distinguished associate, Judge Rufus P. Ranney; that he was simply a pioneer and would endeavor to clear up the brush wood and blaze the way for his associate. It was evident, before he got through, that he had exhausted the subject, and there was very little left for Judge Ranney to do. For all of which Judge Ranney gave him full credit. His argument was so effective that General Swayne took leave at the conclusion of the hearing to file additional briefs that were prepared thereafter. Mr. Milburn said that when the Toledo & Wabash Railway Company and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company were consolidated, the Toledo & Wabash Railway Company become extinguished and like a man that was dead. When a man died his indebtedness became a lien on his property, prior and superior to that of any heirs or subsequent holder. He claimed that the same rule should hold when a corporation was defunct and that the consolidated company took it in trust for its creditors, with their claims a fixed lien that no amount of subsequent liens, considerations and foreclosures could affect. Mr. Milburn told some of the lawyers here that he put in three solid months preparing this case. That he went into his private office, locked the

door and permitted admission to no one until he got through with his work of preparation.

Judge Doyle adopted his view and decided the case in favor of the plaintiff in an opinion that is a good model of orderly and logical argument, clear and convincing, holding that the $600,000 was a lien on the property of the Toledo & Wabash Railway Company, subject only to those claims that were made a lien prior to the consolidation of this company into the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company; that it was a lien growing out of a trust, subject to the payment of which the title of the property is held; that the agreement of consolidation was notice to the consolidated company and all subsequent purchasers of the lien of the equipment bondholders.

After Judge Doyle retired from the bench he was associated with Milburn, and assisted him in defending the case in the Supreme Court of Ohio and prosecuting it in the Supreme Court of the United States, both of which courts affirmed Judge Doyle's decision. The case is now before a referee to ascertain and fix the priority of liens, etc. It is another illustration of the vexatious delays of the law. It is now twenty-five years since this suit was commenced, and it is not yet finally disposed of. Judge Doyle was an ideal common pleas judge; he followed and comprehended the bearing and competency of evidence at all stages of the trial. His rulings were prompt and almost all were correct. It frequently happens that a lawyer who has carefully prepared his case, marked out the course of witnesses, fortified his questions with authorities, will have his case ruined by the incompetency of a judge. For instance, he will be leading an adverse witness along a certain line by questions that are undoubtedly competent, and his success depends upon his not being interfered with until the witness has unconsciously testified to the fact that makes his point. The adverse lawyer will see what is coming and vigorously object. The judge will think there is something in the objection and allow a discussion that will reveal to the witness the danger point to which he is drifting, and the plans so carefully laid by the hard working lawyer are defeated. Judge Doyle was so bright and quick that he would comprehend such a situation from the start, and understand the lawyer's purpose and object, and when an objection was made to a question promptly overrule it, shut off all discussion, and allow the lawyer to proceed and make his point. Judge Pugsley was very much like Judge Doyle in this respect, and it was a great comfort to try cases before them.

In 1890, Kent Hamilton and I were engaged in prosecuting an action for the Cooper Manufacturing Company, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, against the Milburn Wagon Works, for a balance due on account for an engine sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendant. The balance due had been in the form of several notes made by the Milburn Wagon Company to the Cooper Manufacturing Company. These notes were long past due, but for some reason or other the Milburn company had not paid them, probably because it didn't have the money. On one occasion, when John Cooper, president of the plaintiff company, was

very hard up, he had called upon the Milburn Wagon Company and pressed it earnestly for payment; the officers politely but firmly declined to pay on the ground that they had not got the stuff. Cooper went into the room where the engine was at work, running the machinery of the works, and took from it a coupling apparatus about the size of a man's fist. This piece of machinery was absolutely essential to the running of the engine and could not be duplicated. Every wheel in the factory stopped. Mr. Cooper told the officers of the company what was the matter, and that if they would pay him one of these notes he would restore this coupling and the factory could go ahead with its work. The officers were in such a dilemma that there was nothing to do but pay the note and take their revenge later. When the other notes came due the company refused to pay them and Cooper was compelled to commence a suit. The Milburn company put in as a defense that the steam engine purchased from Cooper was not up to the standard to which it was warranted, and claimed damages for a large amount as a counter-claim. We were handicapped with a stranger for a client against a company that was a popular Toledo enterprise, and the officers and directors of which were well known and popular citizens and personally acquainted with the members of the jury. The action of Cooper in removing the piece of machinery and stopping the factory, which had so incensed the officers of the company, prejudiced the jury. Mr. Hamilton handled this feature of the case very skillfully. He pictured the financial clouds lowering on the house of Cooper, black and gloomy, and Cooper vainly wandering from bank to bank, like a disembodied spirit in the corridors of everlasting punishment, until finally he comes to Toledo and appeals to the hard-hearted officers of the Milburn Wagon Works; and when he sees the appeal is in vain, in a fit of desperation he takes possession of this coupling and stops the machinery. Kent walked up and down in front of the jury, in imitation of what Cooper was supposed to have done, fumbling with the supposed coupling in his pocket, saying: "Gentlemen, I am sorry to resort to this extreme measure, but I need the money, and if you will pay up one of these notes, I will set the engine that you have not yet paid for running again." He was happy enough in his imitation of Cooper and in depicting the straits of the Milburn officers to get the jury to laughing and to do pretty much away with their prejudice. Kent is like a good trotting horse. He has to be warmed up before he does his most effective work. He started in on his argument, quietly and in a conversational tone. As he proceeded his subject grew on him, his voice gradually rising, and the argument poured forth a resistless torrent of eloquence. He described this engine running all the machinery of that immense factory all these years, without a stop or break, in such a manner that I could hear the movement of the piston and feel the timbers of the building vibrate and quiver.

Barton Smith defended the company with all the ability for which he is noted. The result was the disagreement of the jury, and we afterward settled the case by a compromise.

Mr. Hamilton has been a very successful lawyer and is well qualified to hold any position at the bar, from that of supreme judge down. He has that which is higher and better than all of them—the reputation of being a first-class trial lawyer. He would make a good probate judge. The office would not be so lucrative for him, perhaps, but it would be great for the widows and orphans.

In 1881, Gov. Robert K. Scott, of Napoleon, was indicted for the murder of Warren G. Drury, on Christmas morning, shortly after midnight, 1880. He retained Charles H. Scribner, John McSweeney, James M. Ritchie and J. M. Haage to defend him.

On Christmas eve, after Governor Scott had returned to rest, his wife, becoming anxious about her son, Robert K. Scott, Jr., a boy about fifteen years of age, persuaded her husband to get up, go out in the street and hunt him up. It was then about midnight. Governor Scott arose, dressed himself, put on a light overcoat and went out on the street. A loaded pistol was in the lower, right side pocket of the overcoat. He proceeded to a bonfire, where a number of men and boys were gathered, celebrating the Christmas-tide.

Governor Scott's son who was nicknamed "Arkie," had been around with Drury, a young man twenty-three years of age, who clerked in a drug store, both of them drinking to excess. Drury had taken "Arkie" to his room over the drug store and put him to bed. Governor Scott inquired of the people at the bonfire if they could tell him where "Arkie" was, and was told that he had gone with Drury to the drug store. Scott walked over to the drug store, and, finding it dark and locked, knocked at the door. Drury came to the door and, in response to the Governor's inquiry, replied: "He is not here." "The Governor said he would like to see for himself. The Governor walked around the store room, finally came to the door leading up to Drury's room, and was about to open it when Drury planted himself in front of the door, saying: "These are my private apartments; you can't go up there." Governor Scott reached for his revolver, the revolver exploded, the bullet passing through Drury's chin into his head, killing him almost instantly. Governor Scott's son, who was upstairs, being aroused by the report, cried out, "Pa, Pa." His father ran upstairs, found his boy, brought him down, felt of Drury's pulse and ran over to the hotel, wringing his hands and crying that he had killed Drury, bewailing the tragedy and insisting that he had no intention of shooting him. According to his account, when Drury declared that he could not enter his apartments he had placed his hand on his hip and he, Scott, had instinctively reached for his revolver, only for the purpose of frightening Drury into permitting him to go into his rooms and get his son; that he had grasped the revolver by the barrel and the hammer and caught in the cloth while he was pulling it from his pocket, and it had gone off and accidently killed his victim. The event created great excitment and indignation, and many persons declined to accept Governor Scott's explanation and believed it was a case of willful murder.

The case was prosecuted by Martin Knupp, prosecuting attorney; Walter Stevenson and James R. Tyler, a criminal lawyer of consid-

erable reputation in Wood county. The defense was conducted by Judge Ritchie, John McSweeney, J. M. Haage and my father.

Judge Ritchie, in clean, clear English and in logical order, stated the facts of the case to the jury for the defense. His statement was made in a dignified, impressive and convincing manner that was peculiar to the judge. With the solemnity befitting the occasion, he gradually detailed the facts in a candid, luminous way that was calculated to win the sympathy of his auditors and convince them that they were absolutely true as he stated them.

An image of a man, the height of Drury, was produced, and it was shown that if Governor Scott was standing in front of it that the course of the bullet through Drury's head was in a line direct from the lower hight hand pocket of Scott's overcoat.

My father never had the slightest doubt but what Governor Scott's statement as to the manner in which Drury was killed was true in every particular, but there was one thing that perplexed him almost to the close of the trial. If the revolver went off while Governor Scott was pulling it from his pocket, by reason of the hammer being caught on the cloth of his coat, it must have gone off at half-cock. If it went off at half-cock the projection from the hammer would leave a certain indenture in the shell of the cartridge at a certain place, and if at full cock a different indenture at another place. The impression in the cartridge shell showed that the pistol had gone off at full cock. My father spent days and weeks, and all the time during the trial, trying to account for this discrepancy, but never doubted for a minute that it would be cleared up before they got through.

John McSweeney took long chances; he loaded the pistol with blank cartridges, walked in front of the jury, pulled it from his pocket, and it went off with the same result, as far as the cartridge was concerned, as it did in the hand of Governor Scott at the time of the tragedy.

The prosecution's explanation of the course of the bullet upward from beneath Drury's chin, was that Governor Scott had drawn the revolver, pointed it at Drury's face, and Drury had thrown back his head, and thus received the bullet under the chin. When one of the counsel for the prosecution was making his argument, he discovered the peculiar indenture in the shell of the cartridge, and called the attention of the jury to it, saying that it could not have been made while Scott was drawing the pistol from his pocket; that it was made when the hammer was pulled back to full cock and must have been made after Governor Scott had drawn the pistol from his pocket and cocked it, and then leveled it and fired it at Drury.

While he was manipulating it my father never took his eyes from it. The lawyer happening to grasp the revolver by the barrel while he was pulling back the hammer, my father noticed that the moment he took hold of the barrel and stopped its revolution, the projection in the hammer immediately flew around to full cock. The problem was fully solved. The pressure on the hammer in connection with the stoppage of the revolutions of the barrel would place the pistol at full cock, no matter where the hammer was, and Governor Scott's

story, immediately after the tragedy, that he grasped the revolver by the barrel and was pulling it from his pocket when the hammer caught, causing it to explode, was entirely consistent with the indenture in the shell of the cartridge, showing that the pistol was fired at full cock. This discovery contributed materially to the verdict that saved Governor Scott's life and vindicated his reputation.

While he was in the army, the Governor received a severe injury, causing him such intense agony that it became necessary for his doctors to administer morphine. This was continued until the morphine habit became fixed on Governor Scott, and during the trial it was one of the difficulties that his counsel had to encounter.

The argument was opened by Warren Stephenson, for the prosecution, who was followed by Charles H. Scribner and John McSweeney, for the defense, and closed by J. R. Tyler, for the prosecution. The following are some extracts from the argument of Charles H. Scribner:

"After that, in the early part of the evening—witnesses speaking at a venture put it at eight or nine o'clock, but it matters not which it was—the boy, 'Arkie,' is found in Kneeland's drug store, where Drury was employed as a clerk. While the boy was sitting there the defendant comes in. He had learned that the boy was there; he has a little message for him, a little errand for him to do; he comes in where his son is sitting and hands him a little box; he has just made a purchase at the jeweler's—rather, he has selected two rings; the mother of the boy desired to make him a present; the next day is Christmas—the happy Christmastide is near at hand, and this gift is inspired by the mother—poor, sick, feeble woman—and she has asked the Governor to buy these rings for the purpose of allowing her to select one for her only son. With this little box in his hand, the Governor goes to where his son is sitting, in the drug store, and he says to him; 'My son, take this box to your mother, and don't open it.' The boy goes off with it. He is gone some short time and returns again to the store, where there seems to be some strong attraction for him. When the Governor came in and handed the boy the package, it appears that the witness, Tanner, was there, and that he saw the Governor come in and heard him deliver the message and the package to the boy, and saw first the boy and then the Governor go out. Tanner went out for a little while and afterward came back and found the boy there again. While Tanner, Drury and the boy were there at the store, Mr. Kneeland, the proprietor, went out, and while Kneeland was absent from the store, as Tanner tells you, the boys drank from a bottle that was standing behind the counter. The mischief was commenced, gentlemen, with that bottle which stood behind the counter. . . .

"I do not purpose to go over with you the sworn statement of the Governor, as testified to by him, about what transpired at that time, but I will refer to the testimony of other witnesses. You will find in the testimony of other witnesses that when Governor Scott had entered the drug store for the last time, but a short time intervened before he was seen coming away from there. What was his manner

at that time—that is, immediately when he was seen coming along with his boy from the drug store? We may, in his manner and conduct, read something of the story he has told. We have Tanner's and Meekison's story for that; they noticed his manner. Meekison thought that it was because the Governor had discovered that his boy was drunk. He saw the Governor going along the street, in rapid strides, toward the hotel, with his boy hanging on his arm, the Governor wringing his hands in great mental anguish. That his heart was hurt and bleeding for the drunkenness of his boy—the pride of his heart—he is walking the streets wringing his hands, his drunken boy by his side, and he is suffering all this and the thought that the situation is bad enough to have to take home to a sick mother a poor boy, miserably drunk. That is what Mr. Meekison and another witness supposed was the cause of his agitation.

"But this is not all that occurred. Tanner speaks of the same thing, of the Governor walking along the street, suffering, apparently, mental anguish, agitated and excited. Now, gentlemen, was that the conduct of a murderer? Was that the conduct of a man who willfully stained his hands in blood, or was it the conduct of a man of peaceable, noble, generous impusles, whose kindness of heart and courtesy in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens had established forever this reputation among his neighbors? Why, there you see, speaking out of the manner and conduct of the defendant, and that in unmistakable terms, these very qualities of the heart and mind, which the neighbors say with unanimous voice belong to him. It was because he was a man of kind heart, noble, generous disposition—a man not disposed to do wrong to anyone, a man disposed to kindness and good will.

"It was because of all these qualities that, upon that night, although he had been grossly wronged by that young man, who had taken his only boy around the drinking saloons of the town and got him drunk—notwithstanding that the young man was responsible for all this, yet the father of that misguided boy, forgetting all, not knowing that he was looked upon by any but the God above, not knowing that he was looked upon by those who meet him on the street, this father spontaneously gave vent to the feelings and anguish of heart which rent his soul. Then again, his manner, his statements at the hotel; he goes in there and tells immediately what has happened; there is no concealment, there is no suppression of the truth; he speaks out and tells what has happened. He calls on his God, bemoans the transaction and appeals to those there, 'For God's sake, go and see if something can not be done for this young man.' And yet, gentlemen, it has been suggested to you in the argument that when Governor Scott left the store he pulled down the curtain of the front door to conceal the fact of the killing. Yet he hastens to the hotel and begs them there, if possible, if help can be sent, to send it to the unfortunate young man.

"He hands over the pistol, just as it was, removing nothing, interfering with nothing, the pistol with the unexploded cartridges and the exploded one, when the sheriff calls for it or directs that it should be

handed over to him—in all things acting like a true and honest man, avoiding all falsehoods and prevarications, confirming in this the character his neighbors have given him before you. . . .

"He had been told that the boy had been seen to enter the store with Drury but a few moments before. Here was Mr. Stout, who was driven back with violence, and it occurred to the Governor that something happened to the boy. Why would Drury, the boy being there, deny that he was there, unless there was something wrong with him? Of course, it would occur to any father, under the circumstances, that Drury was denying that fact. Certainly, the Governor was impressed that something was wrong with the boy, and therefore his anxiety was increased; and hence it was that he said, 'I beg of you to let me have him.' Here was a father begging of this young man, Drury, to let him have his own boy to take him to his mother. I was calling your attention, gentlemen, to the language of the Governor in which he said that he begged of the young man to let him have his boy. 'If there is anything the matter, if he is hurt, I want him so much the more. If you are denying now that the boy is here because there is anything the matter with him, why so much more do I want him.' And so he appeals to this young man to let him have his child. Well, what did Drury reply? 'Your son is well taken care of, or is cared for, and will be all right.' 'I remarked to him in reply that that assurance was all well enough, but it did not satisfy his mother, and it did not satisfy me.' I then said: 'If there is anything wrong, you need have no fear to let me take him. I am not a brute; I never struck him nor laid a hand on him in harshness in my life; he is our only child and you should let me take him.'

"Why, think of this father standing there and begging for his boy. 'If there is anything wrong with him.' Not knowing the circumstances operating in the mind of Drury, utterly ignorant of what had transpired or taken place. 'If there is anything wrong with him, you need have no fear to let me take him. I am not a brute; I never laid a hand on him in harshness in my life. He is our only child, and you should let me take him.' . .

"It seems that the young man placed himself in the attitude of resistance, reached out with his left hand, placed his right hand to his pocket; at that moment the explosion occurred, the ball struck the young man under the right ear, he fell forward on the counter or the desk, and thence rolled and fell upon his back. . . . Now, if you remember, gentlemen of the jury, the son was almost immediately over where this transaction occurred, concealed in a passageway. Doubtless the explosion of the pistol aroused the boy from the condition of the stupor he was in and he called out 'papa.' Probably when Drury thrust him in the passageway, Drury told him that 'your father is here and I must conceal you.' . . .

"Now, you have there, gentlemen of the jury, from the lips of the defendant, under the sanctities of the oath he took, the account of this transaction; and reading it, gentlemen, in the light of what previously occurred, in the light of all the surrounding circumstances, it bears

labor for reason of the thorough examination that has been made of the case on the part of the defense by my brother and old friend, Scribner, and I will not enter even upon the threshold without publicly recognizing the great ability he has displayed; nor will I be invidious enough to pass without deserving compliment the gentlemanly, high-toned and manly professional style of my brother who opened the case upon the part of the prosecution. Things have been done becoming the solemnity of the occasion, decently and in order. It is a position that the world knows but little about—of a lawyer having for the time the responsibility of the life or liberty of the citizen, apparently partly within his keeping, depending somewhat upon the exertion that he may display or the management that he may exhibit in the conduct of his cause. It is a position full of nervousness to a nervous man. It is not a position to be sought, but, by the chivalry of our profession, it is not one to be avoided.

"There is no choice at the call of friendship of my old friend, Governor Scott; I could not be deaf to his appeal. I came amongst you a stranger; I have nothing but plain spoken words to offer you, and I say to this vast throng today, What came ye out to hear? Only a reed shaken by the wind. I come in humility before you; I come feeling the sensation of the great responsibility and of the shortcomings and want of power to present this man's defense as it should be. If there were within me any prayer that I ever uttered for one moment, for the old Pentecostal gift of fiery tongue, it would be on this occasion. If I but had it, and could bring it down from the sky to use in behalf of the old citizen, the old crippled, invalid wife, and the erring boy that has had much to do in the production of this terrible calamity! But the silver and gold of eloquence I have not, but such as I have of plain, common sense, as one man talks to another, that I shall give you freely, and having discharged my duty to the best of my ability, the responsibility at last comes home to you. . . . .

"I will discuss the question of what Governor Scott was doing at the time of this unfortunate transaction. When a person is engaged in a lawful proceeding or act, and, without any intention to injure, unfortunately kills another, such killing is a misadventure and is excusable; and it is actually written down in other states in order that the matter may be made clear. So that, if Governor Scott was in a rightful proceeding, invading nobody's rights, intending to inflict no injury, then sudden quarrel or no sudden quarrel, then *per unfortunam*, accidentally, he killed this young man, with no design to kill, it is one of the misfortunes, it is one of the misadventures, that are strung along this checkered pathway of our life. The books are full of cases of this kind. Misadventure and misfortune beset the best of men and all along the walks and ways of life. I know of no standard of perfections or imperfections that saves us from the operation of that which Byron calls circumstances—

'——— that incorporeal God,
Which marks the ways and paths that by man are trod.'

"The poet almost deifies it—that incorporeal God. Circumstance

—that directs our pathway. Now, when there is no intent to injure, the law, like the juryman, looks at this heart of ours—this harp of a thousand strings. The law tries to get at that heart. The law does not try to punish overt acts, merely. You remember the old law maxim, the translation of which runs something like this: 'The act does not make the crime, unless the mind be guilty'—the act does not make the crime, unless the mind is also criminal. This is the philosophy of it; and that maxim was so old that there was no English to write it in until fifteen hundred years after it first found its way onto the books.

"I go out hunting, and in the dim forest I think I see some game, it matters not what; and my suspicions are confirmed by deer and bear tracks; I see and hear a rustling in the bushes; I creep forward stealthily; and, as a cunning hunter, I quickly raise my gun and fire at the supposed game; and—the bullet has pierced my brother's heart! Now, what is the law for such a case? I am out hunting, my brother lies dead at my feet, killed by my hand. We parted early in the day, each in search of game, agreeing to meet at a certain time and place after our day's sport; and, under the circumstances I have already stated, I aimed, fired, and killed him. Now, what is the law? I did it intentionally in this much, that I pointed at him, though I did not intend to kill him. I intended to do it, for I pulled the trigger and slew him. Now, what is the law of God and man? The act doesn't make the crime, unless the mind or heart sped the bullet. . . .

"The facts have been so thoroughly gone over that you will understand that, in the law books, in the great pages of life, misfortunes confront us at almost every step on the way from the cradle to the grave! In the cradle commences the drum-beat of the final march toward the grave! Accident, misfortune, dangers from fire, field and flood await us on every hand; our last hour comes when least expected; we pass from the stage of life, and are heard of no more, and all is over! That is the kind of life we live. The railroad, firearms, slippery pavements, flood and fire, all the elements of which we are masters, turn and rend us! We manufacture implements, and they come back to us with the very life we gave them, and lay us, their masters, at their feet! Curious, curious, curious, indeed, is this organization of ours! Now, gentlemen, had we a heart fatally bent on mischief, had we, had we?

"On Dec. 24, 1880, on the night before Christmas, and I believe here the forepart of the little rhyme is: 'When all through the house, not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse'—when the 'Kristkindel' (Christ child) is filling the stocking of expectant little ones, and young heads are dreaming, and the mothers and fathers, the old gray heads, are living their youth over again, while filling their little ones' stockings with the North King's gifts, and they arise in the morning to live their childhood's days over again, and to see their children made happy—on this night before Christmas I want you to remember two parties. I want to see if, in the language of the books that have been read to apply to us, anybody on our side had a heart regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief.

"Where are the parties that night? The Governor, coming a little deception which you practice upon the children, steps into the drug store and says: 'Arkie, take that home to your mother. Now, don't you open it!' You see how a man is but a boy again. And who would not be a boy again? E'en in our own ashes live our wonted fires! And as the young grow old they love to live their youth over again! 'Don't open that, Arkie!'

"He is to take home some rings to the almost bedridden mother; and she is to quietly open the package and select which of the rings she will surprise Arkie with in the morning. I guess we were not fatally bent on mischief then! That doesn't look like a heart bent on murder! It appears like a man with the golden years of youth come back again! Time, that steals our youth away, hath pleasures too; the memories of the past shall stay, and so the joys renew. And so Arkie goes, and afterward comes back to the drug store. . . .

"He goes down there, the young man does, and Mr. Stout swears that they were there; and he describes the condition they were in; Mr. Drury was intoxicated and drank some more; young Scott was refused any liquor on two different grounds: first, that in that house he could never get a drop, and second, he had too much then. What then? Now! The clock or something indicates two minutes either before or after 11. The old gentleman comes down stairs and asks Stout where Arkie is; he has stayed past his time; his mother is anxious. Thereupon Stout tells him that he has gone for his watch and chain; and the old gentleman supposed that, as he had broken it before, he had left it in the jeweler's, and that he would be there in a few minutes, and told Mr. Stout to send him upstairs as soon as he came. All right! And he goes back to his room at peace with all this world! The mother appears upon the scene at one stage there, and she wants to know. The father goes up and goes to bed.

"Let me here remark, for fear I will forget it: In the incidents of war he was taken prisoner by the foe, and rather than go to the pens they called prisons, he jumped from the moving cars, and received an injury which will follow him until death closes the scene, and on account of which injury, and in order to enable him to perform the public duties thrust upon him, he resorted to the only anodyne which would effectively allay his intense pain. At this time he was suffering from the habit engendered by the taking of the drug as prescribed, which he feared and found was injuring him. You know how like a tyrant opium eating seizes upon and holds its slaves! It is a habit of such strength that the breaking away from whiskey is to the breaking away from opium, as a summer breeze compared to a wintry storm! No more terrific, startling things in the line of sensation are read or were ever penned by the hand of man than DeQuincey's 'Confessions of an Opium Eater,' in which that brilliant philosopher and essayist describes sufferings unparalled in the history of man—how he would break away, and fall back again and again, until he could take 120 grains of opium; until the system would cry aloud like the horse-leech's daughter, 'give' until he could take 120 grains an hour.

"Governor Scott had got so far as to debate with himself whether the remedy was not worse than the disease, and in this great struggle he was engaged, in this city; and he says when he went upstairs that night he was tottering and weak and sought his bed; for three or five days he had been making such a struggle, which requires more courage than it does to face an army with its banners, combating a habit which grows until the servant becomes a tyrant! The old lady, the watchful mother, on the housetops and on the towers—these sleepless mothers when the boys are out—she goes down stairs in order to see about sending Mr. Stout for the boy. She slips down and lets the husband sleep. Mr. Stout starts out for the boy, goes down the street, and finds him in quite a rollicking crowd; he finds Mr. Drury bossing matters there that evening; he tells the boy that he wants him to go home, and gets him away, contrary to the remonstrances of Drury; he gets him up to the door, when the lad breaks away from him and goes back; and young Scott is received back by Drury and those who are backing him as a sort of triumph, and they regarded him as a trophy; and in the language of a witness, some took his part and some took Stout's part; but the boy was rescued from Stout by Drury.

"What then? There arise cursing and swearing; Mrs. Scott raises the window, as we gather from the testimony; I need not turn to the notes—I want to give you a little history of this for the purposes I have. She heard this demonstration; she had commissioned Stout to get her boy; she hears damning and cursing against her messenger. How logical it is that she should reason: 'the messenger that I sent out after my boy went upon his message; I hear threats against the life of my messenger!' How much reasoning does it take for the mother to suggest, if that is the condition of the messenger, how about the boy? There upon, how about the boy?

"She wakes up the husband. 'Husband, come to the window! Hear the roar! Is it well to slumber here? Arise! This is the night before Christmas; you know, husband, how it was you who prevailed upon me to let Arkie go out this evening; I fear there is something bad happened to Arkie! Go!' The Governor gets up, puts his coat on—the first thing he gets he puts on—and goes down town, and, in going out, meets Stout. 'Where is Arkie?' he asks. 'Why, he is over in the crowd;' or, as Mr. Stout says, he 'thinks he is either in that crowd over there, or at the drug store.' I don't care whether it was then or not! I am not going to 'stick in the bark' about these things. The Governor is undoubtedly correct when he says that he went over into the crowd. He goes on down; someone says: 'I saw your boy go over to the drug store.' 'All right! That is plain sailing. I will go over there.' He goes to the drug store and bangs away at the door, and can't get in; but he thinks he sees the moving light. He goes back to the crowd all around there. 'Stout, where do you say the boy is?' 'Why, he is either in that crowd, or,' he says, 'he is down at Kneeland's drug store.'

"What is the Governor's language? 'Come along, and help find him!' Says Stout, 'I won't do it! I don't want to get into that crowd over there; they're making threats against me'; and he says, rather

curtly to him: 'I won't go!' The state tried during the trial to make that very impressive—that he wanted Stout to go along; and they asked Mr. Stout, how much did he press you to go along? 'Well, he wanted me to go along quite earnestly.' Yes, and forsooth, that is to prove guilt! He was sure he was going to commit murder, and he wanted a witness? To me that is one of the strongest circumstances to prove our innocence that night! Now, we go along. He goes up to the hall in Bitzer's corner, and not finding any trace of him there, comes down upon the street again. 'Seen my boy?' 'I don't know your boy, Governor.' 'Well, I will describe him to you;' and he does so briefly. 'Yes, sir; we have seen him just within a short time, going into Kneeland's drug store.' Very well; he goes along, having no quarrel with anybody, just as he went through life without having any quarrel with anybody. He goes down there, and raps and kicks, and kicks and raps, but can not get in. He believes his boy is there. This was his second trip, and he thought he had pretty good evidence that his boy was in there.

"By that time young Drury appears and has a colloquy with him. I don't care whether the curtain was up or down; the young man could pull it up or push it to one side; I have no time to fool away on that; I will not stick in the bark on that. He comes there; a colloquy ensues. 'Is my boy here?' 'No, sir; no, sir!' 'I understand he is, and have pretty good evidence that he is!' 'No, he is not.' 'Well, I will let you in and you can judge for yourself! I will go and get the key and let you in.' Now, the Governor says that he let him in and again and again asseverated: 'Your boy is not here.' 'But I am informed that he is!' 'Examine around here, go through the premises, and if you find him, all right! I tell you he is not here!' The Governor says: 'I looked around, behind the counters—everywhere—went back to the rear of the store,' all smooth. He goes along! He isn't here, but he is all safe! He isn't in the premises, but he is all right.' The Governor says he commenced to reason with the young man, that he could not be all right; and he says there is no place better for him than with his father and mother; that nobody can take better care of him than his parents. 'The mother is up there, and won't sleep a wink unless that boy comes back with me; now, if he is hurt, make a clean breast of it—if he is hurt, I will make no fuss about that; I can not go home without that boy, and while I feel that he is here!' Still the falsehood on Drury's lips, 'He is not here!'

"Who is bent on social mischief? Who is regardless of social duty? Is it social duty or regardlessness for its claims that leads the father to get up at the dead of night and go out in search of his boy? And Drury—how is he on the line of social duty. He is uttering the falsehood—the palpable falsehood—and the history of the case shows that it was a falsehood that the boy was not there. Oh! if that cursed liquor had been out of the young man's head—that stuff that these Thompsons, who are ornaments to their sex, deal out and then run and apologize for it—these Thompsons—if the liquor had been out of that young man's head, he would have had no trouble with old Father Scott! If he had said: 'Governor, I will tell you how it is! The boy

got too much tonight; he is up here, but I don't want his mother to know where he is, and just let him stay here. I am making a clean breast of this! Come up, come up, and see where we are sleeping. I'll show you where he is. He isn't hurt, and I will give you my word that nothing more will happen!' Have you any doubt what would have been said by old Father Scott? . . .

"Granted that there must be some evil in the world—but oh! if these liquor sellers would only limit themselves to comparative deviltry —eliminate the worst feature of their hell-holes, and not sell liquor to boys! True men don't. 'When the wine is mantling rich on the leaf, and the bloom of youth and beauty paints the cheek, then is when the worm is at the root, then is when the destroyer comes!' Then the old man discoursed there, and I have no doubt with tears swelling up in his eyes, to this old rascal. It must have taken him by surprise: 'I would rather, Mr. Thompson, that somebody would shoot my boy dead in his tracks than to have him grow up a bloated, reeling drunkard, as I have seen right in this town!'

"It is a town fair to look upon, and attractive to the stranger. I see its spires rising heavenwards all around us; I see all your denominations flourishing side by side, in a spirit of perfect toleration; I hear many good things of your little town; and if you would only eliminate some of these dog holes called saloons, which bring ruin to so many young men, you will be able, with your schools, your churches and your colleges, aided and encouraged by your fair women and brave men, to make your town a shining light on the mountain top! Go on, grand old Napoleon, and make an Austerlitz campaign against this devil 'Alcohol!' Make yourself a tower on a hill, although you are almost within the borders of the 'Black Swamp.'

"How was Governor Scott when he came up there to the hotel that night, making these declarations? How was he? Let us look at him; let us see if there was this instinctiveness? Were the facts speaking through the party or was the party inventing the facts? Were the facts bubbling up, speaking through the party? I intend to demonstrate to you as clear as God's sunlight on a clear day, with an unclouded sky to shine in, that Governor Scott instinctively had the motive and desire to let the facts speak through him. I don't pretend that, in his agony, he sat down and told to the one all that he told to the other, or to the other all that he said to each one. But no; he comes up and says: 'I have had a terrible accident!' Mr. Stout says that he said he had done a terrible act, or a great wrong, or something of that kind. When he is cross-examined and re-examined it comes out thus: That he said he could not place the words; that the 'trouble,' that the 'deed,' and the 'accident' he could not place exactly as they belonged. And now, for fear I may forget it, I turn to the 3d Ohio State Reports, page 412, which contains a very learned brief discussion on the subject of the frailty of the human memory. Your own experience will tell you that, of all the frail memories, there is none so frail as the recital in a court of justice by a witness who has no possible interest in the transaction described. Frailty! Thy name is confessional statements or admissions, details in a court of justice,

by witnesses! Why? Because no two men detail the same transaction alike. . . .

"Now, this bullet did not come out, so that a man, fixing up this story, could say where it had gone; but it did not come out; and had to be cut out! How did Governor Scott know in the darkness and agony, in his frantic grief—how did he know how to hit what the autopsy and dissection afterwards proved to be just exactly the mathematical truth? Suppose he had been lying? 'Well, look here, how is that? Do you say that you fired that shot from the hip?' 'Yes, I did.' 'Well, that is a pretty hip shot; that is all I have got to say!' But the dissection and examination after death finally takes place; and there comes up from the grave the dead for the vindication and protection of the living! How did he know—when he told about this young man becoming belligerent, and how he lied to him—how did he know then that Rexford would ever come to his rescue? How did he know that these scenes, which you have heard recited here, would ever come to rescue him? Does he say Drury got my son drunk that night? Not a word! He had no knowledge of his conduct! 'Governor, that is sort of a curious story about Drury ruining your son!' Rexford said he had never seen Drury so wild and excited before!'

"Governor Scott did not express a word of resentment against Drury. How did he know that, instead of that which he said being corroborated, but what it would be contradicted? That is not the end of curiosities in this case! He said: 'I heard my boy cry, Pa! What could I do but go and get him? I went up there and found my boy shut up in that hallway, crying Pa, Pa!' Not being able to open the door, I went down again, found those keys, and then returned upstairs and opened that door.' How did he know that he would not be suspected of a lie in that portion of his story? Mr. Kneeland says, to his surprise, he found they had on that string a key which, Mr. Kneeland says, he never before knew would fit that door. I called attention to all these facts in order that we may see whether they are invented, or whether they are speaking through and for Governor Scott. What chance of contradiction was there, if he was lying? But, ah! There were the footprints in there—on the floor of that dusty hallway—made by that boy. . . .

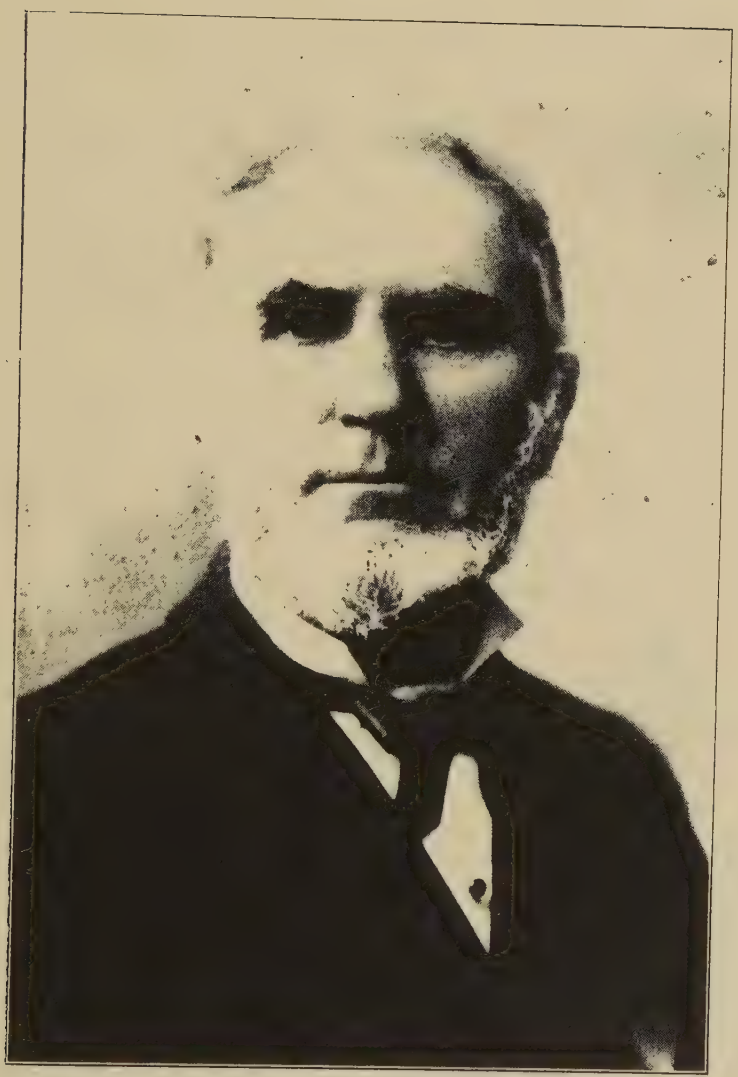
"Who tells this story? The man whose character has been described here? Need I read from the books? Let me tell your honor, in the presence of the jury, they say that character is important in every class of criminal cases; they say that in a doubtful case a doubt that is generated, either as to the overt act, or as to the motive, or as to the circumstances attending the act or, the disposition of the man—I read from the books—that a good character in a doubtful case is sufficient to turn the scale in favor of the prisoner. That is in five authorities that I have marked before you; that, in a doubtful case, where, if the jury would doubt as to the motive, intent or heart, and this is peculiarly the case where the overt act is not in controversy, but the manner and the conduct of the parties are in doubt or question; or say, not in doubt, but if, for the sake of

argument, it comes to doubt, they say that a long, clear line of good character stands up for a man. In the olden time a man could fly to the City of Refuge, within whose walls he could not be reached! In this land of ours we have no turreted towers or castle-keeps, where the erring make their home. In this grand, old, democratic republic of ours it is the character of a lifetime that makes our City of Refuge, where the destroyer dare not come in the day of our trial! That City of Refuge, built in the abode of its glory—that City of Good Deeds, kind, generous, noble Scott has built in the course of the past thirty or forty years!

"When you put these old soldiers on the stand, how they break through, if the court please, all your little rules! How their hearts swell and their eyes fill with the bubbling tears! Scott! At the very name you could see the tears gathering on their manly cheeks! They say we just rejoiced when Scott was placed over us! Fathers rejoiced and said: 'Scott has got our boys, and, excepting the incidents and accidents of battle, all else is well with our boys!' Such a City of Refuge I have seldom seen in my practice and in my poor day! That man has a violent soul! Read books, to apply to Scott, about a heart bent on mischief and regardless of social welfare! Ah! This character and the law books say that a character like that, especially when enveloped in mercy, charity and truth, in case of a doubt, is sufficient to turn the scale in favor of the prisoner."

The case was given to the jury at 3:15 p. m., Nov. 15, 1881, and a verdict of not guilty returned Nov. 16, at 8:15 a. m.

John R. Osborn was a member of the old bar of Lucas county who ranked up with M. R. Waite, Charles Kent, Edward Bissel, George R. Haynes and the rest of the giants of those days. He was a little above the medium height, with slender figure slightly bent, and extremely refined, gentle and fatherly face—a very lovable man. He was a religious man, thoroughly devoted to his church, and practical in the performance of what he considered his religious duties. His office was across the hall from us, in the Drummond Block. I remember very well that, shortly after we came to Toledo, when my father and Mr. Hurd were on the anxious lookout for business, one morning he called at our office and retained our firm to assist him in an important case. The retainer was dictated by the pure kindness of his heart and a disposition to give the stranger a welcome hand, introduce him to the bar and give him a start. I realized this then and have been grateful for it ever since. Mr. Osborn was a strictly temperance and total abstinence man. His consistent Christian character was well known to every one and sometimes led up to amusing situations. He and my father were trying a case on one occasion for Henry T. Niles. After the trial had commenced, they discovered, to their dismay, that Niles himself, the plaintiff, their client, and an absolutely essential witness, was not present. "Where in the world do you suppose he can be?" said Mr. Osborn. "I haven't the slightest idea," answered my father,



JOHN R. OSBORN

but I will telegraph to ———, and he proceeded to write a telegram, which he submitted to Mr. Osborn. It read:

"Where in h—ll is Niles?

"John R. Osborn."

Mr. Osborn read the telegram, looked at my father with eyebrows raised in amazed horror, and exclaimed: "My God, Scribner, don't send that."

In 1874, my father and Judge James M. Ritchie recovered a verdict of $9,000 for Fred Shieber against the Wabash Railroad Company, damages for the loss of a leg. Osborn & Swayne (John R. Osborn and Wager Swayne) defended. The verdict was set aside on the ground that the damages were excessive. On the second trial, the verdict was $6,000. Shortly afterward, the road went into the hands of a receiver, and the judgment was not worth the powder to blow it up. I was a young lawyer then, and, as a matter of practice, drafted and filed a petition against the stockholders. The outlook was almost hopeless for the reason that I could get service only on two or three local stockholders, whose holdings were nominal to enable them to act as directors; the bulk of the stockholders lived in New York. After filing the petition, I soon forgot that there was such a suit. About two years afterward I was stumping Fulton county for Frank Hurd, who was a candidate for Congress. One morning, when I came down to breakfast in the hotel at Wauseon, I noticed in the papers that a meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company would be held at the Boody House in Toledo, that day. I did not lose any time in getting back to Toledo. I went to the Boody House and obtained from the register a list of the names of the stockholders enrolled there as guests; proceeded to the court house, issued a summons and instructed Albert Moore, the sheriff, to serve it on the entire party at their meeting, which was to be held in the afternoon. I was in my office in the afternoon, about the time I imagined the summons would be served. It was not long before I heard, through the partition that separated our office from Osborn & Swayne, Mr. Boody, president of the Wabash, talking in loud tones to Mr. Osborn, using language that was not altogether free from profanity. The substance of it was that Mr. Osborn could settle with us for $3,000, and if we would not accept that sum he was to fight us until a very warm place was frozen over. In those days a petition in error was not reached in the Supreme Court for about seven years, and Mr. Osborn was surprised at the promptness with which I accepted his offer.

On one occasion, I was trying a case against Mr. Osborn, in which I had dragged the town for evidence and introduced witnesses without regard to age, color, sex, or previous condition of servitude. Mr. Osborn, in commenting on my testimony, suddenly exclaimed: "Why, gentlemen, he has called in as witnesses here 'spirits from the Vasty Deep.'"

On one occasion, shortly after I was married, in a trial against Mr. Osborn, I quoted to the jury the celebrated passage from Ruth: "Whither thou goest, I go; thy people shall be my people, and where

thou diest there will I be buried." The next time he met my wife he said: "Your influence on Harvey is already having its effect. He has commenced to quote Scripture to the jury."

In 1832, his father, Ralph Osborn, who was then Auditor of the State of Ohio, which position he held for seventeen years, sent his son to Lexington, Ky., for a law course in the school at that place. There were no railroads in those days and his father presented him with a horse on which he rode, with his belongings in the saddle bags, through the wilderness to the Ohio river at a point opposite Maysville, where he crossed and proceeded to Lexington. He was admitted to the bar, in 1834, and settled in Norwalk. In 1853, he was retained by the original companies that were afterward consolidated into the Wabash and secured for them the right of way through Ohio and into Toledo. He was attorney for the company up to the day of his death and managed its business successfully and with distinguished ability. He settled permanently in Toledo, in 1858.

He was a gentleman of the old school, and was indeed a gentleman and a consistent Christian character. At the time of his death he was the senior in years and practice of our bar, having been engaged in the practice sixty-three years. He died July 5, 1897, at the age of eighty-four, leaving a memory fragrant with the love of the bar and the people of his adopted city.

In 1886, my father's health broke down. He had an attack of nervous prostration which compelled him to retire from the practice. After his health was partially restored, in the course of two or three years, he was elected to a position on the Circuit bench, which he held until the time of his death, in February, 1897. At the time he retired from the practice he was attorney for the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, the Pennsylvania, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and had been counsel for the Clover Leaf and the receiver of the Ohio Central. After he retired, these railroad companies folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away. I found myself with one poor railroad company, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. Columbus C. Waite, better known as Kit Waite, the president and general manager, very kindly kept me as attorney of his company as long as he held his position, which I think lasted about two years. He gave me *carte blanche* to settle all personal injury cases that should in my judgment be settled. I settled them all. I did not beat down the widow and orphans and cripples, made so in the service of the company, or squeeze the blood out of them, as so many adjusters and—I am sorry to say—attorneys do, but paid them what I thought was right, taking into consideration the nature of the injury and the extent of liability. In this I was heartily endorsed by Mr. Waite. The saving in the expenses, costs of litigation and occasional heavy verdicts, more than offset the amount paid in settlement. The effect of this policy tended to strengthen the company in public opinion and popularize it among the employes.

Frank Hurd was elected to Congress in 1874, 1878 and 1882. From 1882 until 1887 he was engaged, either in politics or law business, in the city of New York, and was not connected in the business

of our office, excepting in name. In 1887, he came in the office and said that he had given up politics and would devote himself strictly to the law. We reorganized our firm under the old name (he and my father had done business under the firm name of Scribner & Hurd), and made a specialty of personal injury cases. These cases are taken for a fee of one-third or one-half of what is recovered, according to the character and prospects of the case. If no recovery is had the lawyer receives nothing and is out his time, labor and considerable expense.

On one occasion when Mr. Hurd and I were trying one of these cases, counsel for the defendant commented on the fact that we were working for a contingent fee and criticised that kind of practice. Mr. Hurd, in reply, quoted the saying of Jeremiah S. Black, a celebrated lawyer of Pennsylvania, "that the contingent fee was the poor man's retainer." Without the contingent fee the man who is wrongfully crippled and the widow whose husband is killed by the negligence of his employer would be without redress. While the proportion taken by the lawyer seems to be large, the persons who win must not only pay for the work done and money expended in their own cases, but also for those who lose, and when the losses and winnings are equalized, the attorneys receive no more than they actually earn. The lawyer who engages in this kind of practice, instead of being condemned, should receive a great deal of credit. He gives his time, money and talent to secure justice for the poor and oppressed that would otherwise be denied. The attorney for a corporation works for a fixed salary. He must defend all cases, good, bad or indifferent. The only thing he has at stake is his reputation. If he is unsuccessful, he can lay it to the prejudice of the jury. He is often compelled to defend cases when his conscience protests at every step he takes. He often defends cases and is successful when he knows that if all the facts had come to light the judgment would have been against him, and he has been able by his ability and superior knowledge, and the lack of knowledge on the part of plaintiff's counsel, to defeat the just claim of a man who has lost a leg or arm or of a woman and her little ones who have lost a husband and father. He is not to blame, for his client has a right to a trial by a court and jury, and if he declines to defend the case would set himself up as a court and jury and practically deny his client the right the constitution and law of his country guaranteed him. It is his business to defend his client and see to it that he has the benefit of all those rights that the law and rules of evidence give to him. For all that, he is very far from being in the position of the lawyer who takes a case for a widow and her fatherless children, who have been deprived of a husband and father and his support by a shocking and cruel accident that is the result of negligence and fault of his employer. In the first place, he would not take the case unless he believed it had merit and it was founded on justice. He would not take it for no other reason than because he could not afford to. It is hard enough to win these cases when they have merit to support them, and no lawyer with any standing would touch a case in the justice of which he had no confi-

dence. He makes his fight and gives his time and money in what he believes is the just cause of a widow and her helpless children. In doing this he has the approval of his conscience. If he is successful, he has the satisfaction to be able to compensate in some degree the widow and her children for their loss and receive their blessings and gratitude. From a moral standpoint, the lawyer who works for a contingent fee in these cases is immeasurably above the corporation lawyer who works merely for money and oftentimes in cases that in his heart he condemns.

After Mr. Hurd had returned to the practice his great reputation brought pretty much all this kind of business into our office. The Lake Shore company, under the policy of John C. Newell, contested all personal injury cases, good and bad, the result of which was to incense the court and jury, not only against the Lake Shore, but against all other companies. Verdicts were rendered anywhere from $5,000 to $30,000. For the succeeding ten years there was a harvest of personal injury cases, until, in fact, the railroad corporations realized the folly of their course and they did what they should have done in the first place—made reasonable settlements of these claims before they got into the hands of the attorneys. The personal injury lawyers brought about this condition of affairs and they are entitled to the credit of it.

Frank Hurd had a shapely and graceful figure. His face was classic and not unlike that of Octavius Caesar, with a broad intellectual forehead, and brown, expressive eyes, which, during the trial of a case, were full of fire and animation. His personality was overwhelming. When he commenced an argument he spoke in tones so low that his auditors strained their ears to hear him. In that way he secured absolute silence. As he proceeded the audience moved along with him; his voice increased in volume, and with it the interest and delight of his hearers, until those trumpet tones were reached that had the effect of martial music.

Mr. Hurd had no idea of the value of money, and no ability as a financier. When he was in Washington, in Congress, he would draw a draft on some friend in Toledo, instruct him to draw back on him, and keep the drafts going until he had raised the money to meet the paper. This he called financiering. He had all the confidence and free-heartedness of a boy, and was fraternal and boylike in his intercourse with his friends. When an application for financial assistance was made to him, the amount of financial assistance he gave depended altogether on the amount of money he had.

He had a keen sense of humor and would always see the humorous side of any situation. He came into the office one morning, and I was reading the paper. I looked up and remarked, incidentally, "Foulkes has made an assignment."

"What is the matter of Foulkes?" he said. "Too much debt."

A prominent priest, a great friend of Mr. Hurd, was in the office one day inveighing against the saloons and denouncing them unmercifully. "I don't know, Father," said Frank, with a twinkle in his eye, "the saloon isn't such a bad place. It is cool in the summer, warm in the winter, and there is always plenty to eat and drink."

The good Father replied: "Oh! Mr. Hurd, you are so fond of an argument that you are willing to beg the question."

Mr. Hurd died July 10, 1896, at the Boody House, in Toledo.

Taking him all in all, as a statesman, lawyer and advocate, I believe he was the greatest of Toledo's native or adopted children.

MEMORIAL OF MORRISON R. WAITE.

At a meeting of the Bar of Lucas county, held March 24, 1888, to take appropriate action upon the death of Morrison R. Waite, Charles Pratt called the meeting to order, and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Bar: The sorrowful occasion of our meeting to-day is so well known to you all as to need no announcement. One of our number, who was with us for almost a lifetime, engaged in the same daily cares and labors which occupy our time, but who was promoted to a judicial position second to none in the civilized world, has been called up still higher. It is hard for us to realize the fact, so suddenly has it come upon us that he is to be with us here no more. To me it is especially difficult to realize this, from the fact that just four weeks ago last Monday, I met him in his consultation room at Washington, and saw him presiding as Chief Justice. As I went to the door of his room that morning and sent in my card, he came at once into the hall, where I was waiting, and greeted me with the same energy, earnestness and cordiality that have always characterized him. There, amid his high surroundings, he was the same that he had always been when here among us in the humbler walks of life, and I could see no evidence of failing health or strength. But now he is gone, and it remains for us to honor ourselves in doing honor to his name and memory. I have acted, in calling this meeting, only because some one must act, and because of the position that I happen to hold at this time as President of the Bar Association; but I have called the meeting, not as one of the Association, but as a meeting of the members of the Bar of Lucas county. Ex-Judge John Fitch is the oldest judge and oldest lawyer whom I see present at this moment, and I therefore nominate him as chairman of this meeting."

After the appointment of committees on resolutions, arrangements for the funeral, etc., the meeting adjourned until March 26, when the Hon. John Fitch presented the memorial and resolutions following, which were unanimously adopted:

"Morrison R. Waite is dead. He died at his home, in Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, at 7 a. m., March 23, 1888. His death makes vacant the office of Chief Justice of the United States, an office of first honor in the civilized world. Forty-nine years ago he became a member of the Bar of Lucas county, Ohio, and within a decade he had reached the front rank, being the peer of any of that learned and able corps of jurists and lawyers.

"His practice reached the courts of all grades, State and National. His name was a synonym for learning in the law, for assiduity, celerity and thoroughness in the preparation of his cases, for candor, integrity and wisdom in counsel, for fidelity to client and urbanity

and civility to both court and adversary, and in every phrase of his life work, the impersonation of delightful courtesy, of warm friendship, and high souled honor. He had no enemies, and his friends were everybody. He was expert in every department of law, and formidable everywhere.

"His most conspicuous service as an advocate was in the International Court that heard and determined the claims of the United States against the British government, arising out of her aid to and complicity with the rebellion of 1861-5. His name in that contest ranked with Cushing and Evarts.

"To him was left the great and crowning service to his country, and the perpetuation of his name as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of United States. That service began March 4, 1874, and ended March 23, 1888. The personal and professional characteristics of his former life attended him in that peerless office. Activity, earnestness, hard work, great mental alertness, and dispatch of the executive duties of his station, marked his every day life. His tenderly kind demeanor toward his associates, and toward the bar, won for him the hearty love of them all, while his richness of learning, his exalted and unerring sense of right and justice, supplemented by an unprecedented extent and accuracy of knowledge in Practice and Procedure, made him easily the peer, if not the superior, of all his predecessors.

"The Bar of Lucas county loved, respected and emulated him while living, and, dead, it will ever cherish, with pride and reverence, the great name and example he has left behind.

"Resolved, That the Bar of Lucas county, Ohio, claiming Morrison R. Waite as one of their members, join with the Bar of the Nation, and with the Nation itself, in expressions of profoundest sorrow at his death.

"That this Bar deems it most fitting that his tomb should be here, where his life work was largely done, where he was best known, and where he was most loved, and where his name and life will be most appreciated.

"That this Bar attend his funeral in a body, and that a committee of five be appointed to make every suitable arrangement therefor, and also that four members of this Bar be selected to go to Washington and act as an escort for the body to Toledo.

"That especially do we hereby tender to the family and kindred of Chief Justice Waite, our sincere condolence and sympathy in this their irreparable loss and affliction."

Following the presentation of the above memorial and resolutions, Judge Fitch addressed the Court as follows:

"May it please the Court: We read that 'when a good man dies the nation mourns.' If this ever needed verification, we find abundant proof of it in the death of Chief Justice Waite. This nation truly mourns his death, expressions of sorrow are heard all over the land from all classes, both from high and low, and in the emblems of mourning so universally displayed we recognize the visible and outward signs of the heartfelt grief which we all experience. From every

public journal which we unfold we find fitting expressions of the high esteem in which he was held, not only in the exalted station which he so ably filled, but also in his life as a private citizen; and what strikes us most forcibly and enchances our admiration is that during the entire life of this pure man, and through all his public career, no cloud has ever dimmed the luster of his fame or cast a shadow over his pure Christian life. And did we not all know him personally this would seem to us passing strange, when we reflect that we live in a government where free speech is tolerated, and free comments and criticisms through the public press are alike freely expressed. It affords, in itself alone, evidence of the conceded excellence and worth of the man.

"I do not, if the Court please, desire to occupy your time by any lengthy eulogy on the life, character and attainments of the late Chief Justice; all that I might say is doubtless more fitly expressed in the Memorial and Resolutions which I have read in your hearing, and which I have the honor to present to the Court as the united voice of the bar of this county, but as Mr. Waite was one of us, having here commenced his practice of law as a member of this bar, and continued with us until called into public life, I trust a brief allusion to his early history may not on this occasion be void of interest.

"Mr. Waite's father was for many years a distinguished judge in the State of Connecticut, and it was in his office that the son first commenced the study of the law. One of his regular duties at that time was to assist his father in looking up and bringing together authorities having a bearing upon any given question which required of the father judicial action, and it was in that office that his habits of industry, investigation, and his ready faculty of analyzing and discriminating of legal questions were first acquired, and it was there that the foundation was laid in his profession for the superstructure which he afterward built. He left his father's office and removed to Maumee, in the year 1838, entering the law office of Samuel M. Young, and there completed the term of study required for admission to the bar of this State. After being admitted, he entered into the practice of his profession with his preceptor, Mr. Young.

"It was my fortune to become acquainted with Mr. Waite in the year 1838, and from then until the time of his death our relations have always been intimate, socially and professionally. While I was engaged in holding the Court in this county, for fifteen years, he was in constant practice before me, and I did not then fail to notice his continual growth and rising power as a lawyer; and becoming more widely known he was appreciated, and his practice extended into wider and larger fields, until he was finally called to fill the highest judicial position in the gift of the nation. And now we may ask how all this was effected. How did he attain this degree of eminence which we find him enjoying at the time of his death? The answer is plain. He won it by his own individual merit, but the training and preparation which fitted him to fill the station he was called to occupy, and which enabled him to discharge its duties so ably and so acceptably, was the

work of years of toil and professional labor, submitted to with patient endurance because prompted by a love of his profession and a laudable desire to attain distinction therein. Here, at our bar, this might be called his training ground. It has been said that practice makes perfect. Not so with the legal profession. A lawyer never ceases to learn, and he never will live long enough to acquire and treasure up all the knowledge that a lawyer may require in his professional life. Now, your Honors, when I look around this bar and behold the many young men who now compose it, in the very prime of life, full of energy, talented and aspiring, can we do them a greater service than to hold up before them, for their guidance and imitation, the life and example of our departed brother, the late Chief Justice. They each have their own characters to form and their future destinies to work out, as our esteemed and lamented brother had, and no one can do it for them. They may never attain to the high degree of eminence or receive the tribute of fame which fell to to the lot of the Chief Justice, but they may rest assured that if they are worthy and competent there will be places of honor and trust which they will be called to fill. Our system of government is such that the legal profession has a far larger share in administering and carrying on the different departments of government than any other class of citizens; especially our judiciary and legislative departments, which must, from the nature of things, be mainly conducted by lawyers. The bar of this county, therefore, in view of the distinguished position which our brother held at the time of his death, being the head of the judiciary of the Nation, and also being a member of this bar, think it eminently fitting as a token of our esteem for him, that the example he has left us by his pure life and his successful and brilliant professional career, may be perpetuated and held in remembrance by placing upon the records of this Court the Memorial and Resolutions now presented, which I, in behalf of the bar, ask the Court to order that the same may be placed upon its records."

Judge Emery D. Potter, the eldest jurist in Lucas county at that time, and who was one of the Chief Justice's best friends, spoke as follows concerning the deceased:

"After the published biographies of Chief Justice Waite and the eulogies on his life and character by so much abler pens than mine, there seems but little left for me to say. But I could hardly let this occasion pass without paying my tribute to the many virtues that adorned his life. I first knew him, in 1838, when he first arrived in the Maumee valley. An intimate acquaintance of fifty years has served to confirm my first opinion of his honorable and successful career. His first effort—his maiden speech—was made before me, in 1839, when I presided over the court in this Circuit. His arguments were logical, and throughout the whole trial he manifested that earnestness and labored preparation of his case that characterized his whole professional career.

"His friendships were characterized by sincerity, his relations with clients with the strictest fidelity, and in the many public trusts

committed to him he more than fulfilled the expectations of those who had confided in him.

"In his early career it was my fortune to have him as a companion in traveling the circuit, embracing a dozen counties, without roads, without bridges, and with log cabins at long intervals. These journeys lasted for weeks at a time and were all made on horseback. Old Tom and Tam O'Shanter became as intimate friends as their owners, and were quartered in the stalls, whilst we were sleeping under the same quilt on a hickory bedstead in the log cabin. He was always cheerful, and our rides in the midst of the forests, which were then nearly unbroken, were always enlivened by his ready anecdotes. He was remarkable for his adaptation to his surroundings. He was the genial gentleman in log cabin and the palace, and the old men and the children were always delighted to call Mott Waite a friend.

"In every graduation in his career he maintained the same unaffected simplicity of character. He was never deemed a genius, but he was gifted with a large share of good common sense, and upon this, by untiring industry, he built a fame that the poet, the philosopher, might envy, and set an example that all young lawyers may profit by."

John R. Osborn spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: The brief but very interesting recital which my friend, Judge Potter, has made of the early years of our professional life in the Maumee valley, awakens a crowd of recollections of the men and events with which you, sir, and my venerable friend, Samuel M. Young, and the departed Chief Justice, with many illustrious names now existing only in history, were intimately connected. I cannot occupy these precious moments in dwelling upon them. I was located in Toledo, in company with the late Judge M. H. Tilden, of Cincinnati, so recently removed by death from the bar of that city, during the years 1837, 1838 and 1839. Mr. Waite, a young man from Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College, had taken a place in the office of Messrs. May & Young, at Maumee. He was even then regarded as a young man of promise. The courts of Lucas were then held at Toledo, and those of Wood county at Perrysburg. The young student was not admitted to the bar until the year 1839, and did not accompany Judge Potter, Young and myself in our circuit in these years. The business of the Maumee canal and the malarious condition of the river towns induced me to return to Norwalk, the shire-town of the fire lands, where I continued in the practice of my profession until 1857. But during all this period, my acquaintance with M. R. Waite was continuous and pleasant. In the session of the legislature of the State for 1845-6, I was a member of the Senate and had the opportunity of materially securing some rights of his clients, which from one pretext or another had been vexatiously and unjustly delayed. I afterward met him, when, as a representative of Lucas county, he held a seat in the House of Representatives, and to entrust some business to his hands before that body. When I returned to the practice of my profession at the city of Toledo, amongst many kindly words spoken to me, I remember how cordially he grasped my hand and welcomed me back

to the fields of labor where my early youth had made its first professional essays, and ever since that time I have had no one more uniformly kind, cordial, and sincere in social and professional intercourse; and I feel today the sadness and depression which one must feel who has lost a beloved brother.

"In all the elements which go to make up the character of a great man, intellectual, moral and social, there was such an equipoise in our departed brother that one hardly knows which of them may be said to lead the rest. I leave to my younger brethren the analysis of his judicial learning and his character as a member of our profession; but, to my mind, the character that made him so dignified and so highly esteemed, not only with professional and political acquaintances, but with everybody else that came in contact with him, was the naturalness and simplicity of his life. Without ostentation, or pretense, or pride, he seemed incapable of deceit. He had in this respect the simplicity and humility of a child. No distinction of persons had any influence with him in his demeanor to those who were about him. Witness the prompt attendance, bare-headed, in the cold night, from the lighted and heated drawing room, to give tender care to the coachman who had fallen from his box in a fit of apoplexy, and which was the brief precursor of his illness and death. This trait of character, running throughout all his life, not only imparted dignity to it, but it gave him both the respect as well as the love of his associates. He was an illustrious instance of the well-known:

'There is nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility.'

"I have somewhere seen the thought expressed that the tree of greatness finds its fullest development when its roots strike deepest in the soil of humility. And such, from a long professional and social intercourse with our departed brother, seem to me the brightest, strongest, most enduring trait of our dearly beloved, gifted, honored, now departed brother.

"I will not consume the precious moments which are due to my brethren of the bar, who have tender remembrances, which they may express of the life and intercourse and personal attractions of him whom they shall see no more. Let me, my brethren of the Lucas county bar, close with the lament of David over the death of Abner, the son of Ner, as he exclaimed:

" 'Know ye not that a prince, and a great man is this day fallen in Israel.' "

Harvey Scribner spoke as follows:

"If Your Honors please, and gentlemen of the bar, my acquaintance with Judge Waite was necessarily quite limited. He went to the Constitutional Convention about the time I came to the bar. I met him frequently while I was studying law. I remember seeing him coming from the court house with his books under his arm, walking briskly, absorbed, and yet never failing to give me the salute and smile that I looked for and knew that I would receive. Occasionally, I

would go to his office or upon some other errand familiar to the late student. Invariably he would look up from his work, say a kind word and flash on me that sunny smile that sent a glow to my heart. This was the experience of every student at the bar. I remember, as a law student, watching the trial of cases in which he was engaged. He managed the witnesses with the utmost skill, and kept in hand the court and jury. His dominant, masterful spirit pervaded the scene and would have impressed a child that he was in the presence of an extraordinary character. I can never forget a scene that impressed me as highly dramatic. When Mr. Waite returned from the Genoa arbitration, he was drawn in a carriage directly from the depot to the Boody House. Citizens, learning that he was here, gathered in a large crowd, quite filling the space on St. Clair street, between the Boody and the old postoffice. In that assembly were lawyers, merchants, mechanics, men that worked on the grade, all classes. Mr. Waite came out on the balcony from the second story, somewhat excited; he ran forward like a boy, placed his hands on the rail and looked down upon his old friends. I can never forget the faces of that crowd that looked up to him. In an instant they were transfigured with a love, affection, glad delight, that we only see two or three times in our life. A shout went up, echoing over the town, that came from their hearts. The people of Toledo knew M. R. Waite and loved him 'with a love that was more than love'; and he knew them. No matter how lowly, how obscure the intellect of those with whom he came in contact, he had that unfailing attribute of genius that enabled him to look down through the dross and see the merit shining at the bottom of their character. Therefore, they felt no hesitation in taking his hand and addressing him in their own language. They knew that he recognized that one God created and loved them all, and they were better for that knowledge. The title of Chief Justice of the United States is a glorious one, but in the minds of the people here in the Northwest, if not in the country, it can add no lustre to the simple legend, 'Morrison R. Waite.' Let the remembrance of his virtues bind us into a closer brotherhood. God bless his memory. Let us forever cherish and keep it green and emulate his high character. I knew him not long, and but slightly. Yet it is a melancholy pleasure, a grateful comfort, here, on this 'bank and shoal of time,' to throw a leaf upon the flood that bears him from us."

MEMORIAL TO CHARLES KENT.

At a meeting of the Lucas county Bar, July 10, 1888, the following Memorial and Resolutions, relative to the death of the Hon. Charles Kent, were unanimously adopted:

"God, in his Providence, has taken from our ranks our brother, Charles Kent. In him we all recognized, not only one of the most experienced, but also one of the ablest and most honorable of our profession. Naturally endowed with a logical legal mind, he had the cultivation of thorough study, not only of the law, but also of the best general literature, and was for many years a thoroughly equipped and successful practitioner. He was not merely a case lawyer, but

could deal with and apply to the ever varying questions, arising in the practice, the fundamental principles of the law. Before the courts he was eminently clear and logical, before the jury powerful and convincing in his analysis of the evidence and in the presentation of the facts.

"Unquestioned as to his integrity of purpose, in the statement of the law and the facts his arguments, before both court and jury, always received the highest consideration.

"Himself the honorable and upright lawyer, and scorning to win cases by mere trick or questionable device, he was, so long as his health permitted, prominent and active in the bar associations of his State and city, and in all his intercourse with his brethren, in seeking to raise the standard of professional honor and integrity.

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Bar of Lucas county, where he practiced his profession for thirty-five years, and who knew him intimately and thoroughly, wish to place on record this brief and imperfect recognition of the worth of our departed brother. We sincerely mourn his loss, and will ever revere and respect his memory and emulate his virtue.

"Resolved, That we tender his bereaved wife and children our sincerest sympathy, and that we will attend his funeral in a body.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing memorial and resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be furnished his family, and the chairman of the meeting is directed to present the same to the courts of the county at their next session and request that they be placed on their records."

MEMORIAL TO MORGAN N. ODELL.

On Nov. 5, 1888, there was filed in Court the following Memorial and Resolutions relative to the death of Morgan N. Odell:

"Morgan N. Odell, a respected and influential member of the Bar of Lucas county, died at his late residence in the City of Toledo, Ohio, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, Oct., 29, 1888. He was born near Newark, Ohio, March 7, 1835. His boyhood and youth were spent in work upon the farm, and in availing himself of such educational advantages as were then offered by the common schools of the State. The knowledge thus acquired was fully supplemented by an independent and diligent pursuit of such studies as he conceived would better fit him for the duties of life. At the age of nineteen he was a teacher in the schools of his native county, and for two years prosecuted this work in this and adjoining States. He then entered upon the study of law, and in his twenty-third year was admitted to the bar of the State of Ohio, and entered upon the practice of his profession at the bar of his native county. He continued in an active and lucrative practice of the law in Licking county until the year 1870, when failing health compelled him to discontinue his practice. During this period he was twice elected prosecuting attorney of his county, his service in this capacity extending from the year 1864 to the year 1868.

"He represented his county in the General Assembly in the year

1869, having been elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John F. Follett, who had resigned the office. Failing health then compelled his retirement from public life, and for five years he was engaged in the management and improvement of lands owned by him in Wood county, this State. In 1876, he moved his family to Toledo and resumed the practice of the law. Espousing the cause of the National party, he was nominated and elected prosecuting attorney of Lucas county, in 1877, and to the day of his death occupied a position of prominence at this Bar. Upon the active work of his professional duties he brought to bear the force of a vigorous and finely equipped mind. He was well grounded in the elements of the law and, possessed of a logical and well poised mind, he was disposed to rely more than most lawyers, in solving a legal problem, on a prompt reference to elementary principles. He was, however, a diligent student, and in the preparation of his cases it was rare that a pertinent decision would escape his notice. A ready speaker, he was skilled in debate, and in practice a successful advocate. He was cautious, affable, and considerate in his daily intercourse with others. Incapable of deliberate injustice, he was fearless in prosecuting a cause which he believed to be just. Thoroughly honest and conscientious, he could not look with patience on anything dishonest or corrupt. He enjoyed to an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He never in public or private life betrayed a trust or shirked a duty.

"An affectionate husband and father, a devoted and steadfast friend, the beauty and worth of his character was seen at its best in the family and social circle. He was best loved and respected by those who knew him best.

"In early life he embraced the Christian faith, and he died a devout believer in the fundamental truths of the Christian religion.

"Though he has gone beyond in the maturity of a noble life, and at the full tide of his usefulness, he has left to the world the heritage of his example: therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we have heard of the death of Morgan N. Odell with profound sorrow, and extend to the widow and children of the deceased our earnest sympathy in their bereavement.

"Resolved, That this Association and the Bar of this county attend the funeral in a body.

"Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting cause to be presented to decedent's family a copy of this memorial and of these resolutions, and that he also present the same to the Common Pleas and Circuit Courts of Lucas county, and the United States Courts of this Division and District, with the request that the same be ordered spread upon the journals of said Courts."

Signed by Thomas Dunlap, Joshua R. Seney, and Lindley W. Morris.

MEMORIAL TO JOHN FITCH.

On Oct. 7, 1889, the Lucas County Bar Association met at the court house and unanimously approved the following memorial on the

decease of Judge John Fitch, it having been prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose:

"The late John Fitch, so long prominent in legal, political and social circles of Lucas county, died at his home in this city at 5 o'clock a. m., Sept. 4, 1889. He was born at Schodack, in Rensselaer county, New York, Feb., 13, 1806. His father was a farmer, resident in that county. He received only the common school education of that period. At the age of seventeen he taught district school. He began the practice of law at Hoosac Falls, N. Y., at which place he was married, March 26, 1833, to Miss Lucy W. Prescott, who died in September of the same year. In January of the next year he was married to Miss Jane M. Jenks, at the residence of Judge Witherell, in Detroit, Mich. Six children were born to them, of whom but two survive—Edmund H. Fitch, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mary Elizabeth Rhoades, of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Jane M. Fitch died nine years ago, in Toledo, having spent her entire married life here. On May 22, 1884, Judge Fitch was married, at Toledo, for the third time, to Margaret S. Bockey, who survives him.

"At the November term of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, in 1836, being the third term of that court held here, he was appointed prosecuting attorney, Emery D. Potter having declined to serve, and next year was elected to the same office, upon the nomination of both Democratic and the Whig parties. In 1847, he held the office of city attorney of the City of Toledo. In 1854, he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the subdivision of the judicial district which includes Lucas county. On Feb. 9, 1855, he entered upon a judicial service which was continued fifteen years, terminating in February, 1870, and to which reference may now be proper, inasmuch as the lapse of nineteen years has only served to increase the esteem for his character and ability therein expressed.

"We copy the preamble and resolution, adopted Feb. 4, 1870:

" 'Judge Fitch entered upon the duties of his office, Feb. 12, 1855, and has been twice re-elected. During this period he has held every term of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, occupying in all 1,674 days, and has disposed of civil causes to the number of 7,833. When we add to this the very large number of criminal causes tried and the service performed in the courts of the other counties of this district, we are impressed with the magnitude of his labors. His decisions have been considerate, and so thoroughly well based upon right reason and sound principles of law, that in only 160 of these cases have parties ever sought reversals by writs of error from superior courts, and in only forty-three cases the judgements have been disturbed. These facts reveal more clearly than words of ours could set forth, with what conscientious integrity, clear judgment and rare legal ability Judge Fitch has devoted himself to the discharge of the high duties of his office. To the debt which society owes for this long term of faithful service and devotion to its welfare, the members of the bar desire to add their own personal and grateful acknowledgment of that uniform kindness, courtesy and patience which have rendered

the discharge of their duties so agreeable, and to assure him that in his retirement from the bench our warmest wishes go with him that his future life may be as genial and cheerful as his judicial career has been useful and honorable; therefore, resolved, that this expression of the high regard in which the retiring judge is held by his brethern of the bar, be presented to the Court on the first day of its next session, by Judge Potter, with a request that the same be entered on the records of the Court.'

"On Feb. 14, 1870, the proceedings were presented in court before his Honor, William A. Collins, Judge, and by him ordered to be placed on the records.

"Your committee recommend the adoption of the foregoing preamble, and of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That our late honored associate, by his devotion, during a long life of legal talents of a high order, to the service of his fellow citizens, merits the sentence of approval in the words of Holy Writ: 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord.'

"We extend our sympathy to his widow and the surviving relatives, and, as a testimony of our respect, will attend the funeral in a body.

"We request the chairman and clerk of this meeting to furnish a copy of these proceedings to his widow.

"Furthermore, we ask the Hon. Emery D. Potter to present these proceedings to the Circuit Court and Court of Common Pleas of this county on the first day of the next term, with our request that they be spread on the records thereof."

Signed by John R. Osborn, R. C. Lemmon and Thomas Dunlap, committee.

MEMORIAL TO JAMES M. HUESTON.

On Jan. 13, 1890, the following Memorial and Resolution, relative to the death of James M. Hueston, were unanimously adopted:

"James Marion Hueston was born Aug. 27, 1847, near the town of Forest, Hardin county, Ohio. His birthplace was the farm where, a quarter of a century before, his ancestors, the first settlers of the northern part of Hardin county, built the rude log cabin and commenced the work of conquering the wilderness and rescuing the land. Completing the scanty education of the common school, he entered the Vermillion Institute at Hayesville, Ashland county, where he took the preparatory course for the higher collegiate studies, and was afterward graduated at the Mt. Union College in Stark county, Ohio. He pursued the study of law at the University of Michigan and was graduated in the Law Department of that institution. He entered at once upon the practice of the law in Toledo, associating himself with the firm of Lee & Brown, of which he became the junior member. A few years later this partnership terminated, and thereafter he continued alone in the practice of his profession. He at one time became the candidate of his party for member of the House of Representatives of the Ohio legislature, and was afterward put forward as a candidate for the office of City Solicitor of the City of Toledo. In both candi-

dacies he was overcome by adverse political majorities. For four years he filled, by appointment from this Court, the important place of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Lucas county, discharging the duties of that office until a few days prior to his death. He died, Jan. 7, 1890, at Toledo, after a brief illness, and was buried in the family burial ground upon the homestead where he was born—the last of his family bearing the family name.

"In the practice of his profession he was honorable; in behalf of clients he was faithful and fearless; he was competent and conscientious in the performance of public trust. Upon the preparation and study of his cases he bestowed energy and assiduity, though in later years incurable disease lured from his nature the constancy and enthusiasm which characterized his earlier life.

"The Lucas County Bar Association presents this memorial of the life and professional character of James M. Hueston and requests the Court to cause it to be spread upon the journal of its proceedings."

Signed by Clarence Brown, John F. Kumler and Harvey Scribner, committee.

MEMORIAL TO JAMES J. FRENCH.

On May 18, 1891, the following Memorial, relative to the death of James Jackson French, was unanimously adopted:

"By the death of Judge French, the bench and bar of this county have been called, for the fourth time within a few weeks, to bear to his last resting place a worthy and honored member of our profession.

"James Jackson French was born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1820. His father was an eminent merchant of that city, and the son was afforded the best social and educational advantages of the time. He was educated at Harvard College, and pursued his legal studies at the Done Law School and in the office of Judge Fletcher, a leading member of the Suffolk county bar.

"After a few years' successful practice in his native city, in 1855, Mr. French came to Toledo, and immediately took and maintained a high rank as a prudent and learned counselor and able advocate. In 1874, he was appointed by Governor Allen to fill a vacancy on the Common Pleas bench of this county, the duties of which he discharged honestly, ably and faithfully. For some time after his retirement from the bench he devoted himself to professional duties, mostly as counselor, but for the past seven or eight years he has not been in active practice. Judge French was a man of brilliant genius, a ripe scholar and a courteous gentleman. Though the surroundings and influences of his early life, and the intellectual pursuits of later years were such as sometimes produce a manner of exclusion or reserve, in him there was no such effect. Upon all around him, high and low, learned and ignorant, there flowed from the genuine kindness of his heart the steady light and warmth of a never failing affection.

"In religious faith he was cheerful and steadfast, and for the last few years of his life he looked forward to his departure from the world as to a season of perpetual rest and joy in a society of divine

affection. In his death we mourn the loss of a sincere friend, an affectionate brother, and desire to place upon record this memorial of his virtues."

Signed by Gilbert Harmon, Charles Pratt, Edward Bissell, Thomas Dunlap and Harvey Scribner.

MEMORIAL TO EZRA S. DODD.

On Jan. 3, 1893, the following Memorial and Resolution, relative to the death of Maj. Ezra S. Dodd, was unanimously adopted:

"On Saturday morning, Dec. 31, 1892, died Maj. Ezra S. Dodd, a member of this bar, aged fifty years.

"Early in 1861, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in the ranks of the Union army, and continued in the service until the close of the war. In 1868, he was admitted to practice at the Ohio bar, and for twenty years practiced in Lucas and adjoining counties. In the autumn of 1889, he removed to Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, where he immediately took a leading place among the adventurous and enterprising people, who, at its opening, flocked to that new Territory. His prospects in his new location were most promising and brilliant, until the failure of his health, about one year ago. Major Dodd's record and character as a soldier, a lawyer and a man were such that his untimely decease is a matter of deep regret to all who knew him, and an irreparable loss to his friends and family. He was a man of brilliant intellect, an affectionate husband and father, a faithful and genial friend, and an honorable gentleman. The members of the Lucas County, Ohio, Bar offer this memorial as a tribute to the worth of our departed brother, and an expression of our grief at his loss, and request that the same be spread upon the Journal of this Court.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to the sorrowing widow of the deceased."

Signed by G. Harmon, Richard Waite, and W. H. A. Read, committee.

MEMORIAL TO JOSEPH D. FORD.

On June 4, 1894, the following Memorial and Resolution, relative to the death of Joseph D. Ford, was unanimously adopted:

"Joseph D. Ford was born in Sherman township, Huron county, Ohio, June 25, 1841. He was a son of a pioneer, Daniel B. Ford. His early education was in the common schools of Ohio and later in New Hampshire. He graduated at the Normal School at Winona, Minn., and also attended the law department of the Michigan University. In the year 1865 he was a student in the law office of Baker & Collins, in Toledo, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. On June 12, 1866, he was married to Sarah E. Morehouse, a daughter of L. L. Morehouse, of Waterville, and took up his residence at Maumee, where he was elected city solicitor in 1867. He resided in Maumee and practiced law there and in Toledo until the fall of 1871, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lucas county, and he removed to

Toledo about the time he entered upon the duties of that office. From then to the time of his death he has lived and practiced law in the city of Toledo.

"His first wife having died, he was married, Oct. 12, 1870, to Grace G. Moore, the daughter of John A. Moore, then of Maumee and now of Toledo. Two children were born to them, one of whom died, and the wife also died, leaving the one daughter, Blanche, now living, as the only survivor of the family.

"He was again married, to Hattie Darling, of Hyde Park, Mass., who died about three years since. Mr. Ford died at the hotel in Cincinnati in the morning of June 1, 1894. It has been well said that the time to estimate a man's life and character is at his death. Then, when his work is done, and while the memory of him and his work is fresh and clear in the memory of those who were his associates, can his real worth be best judged by those who knew him best.

"Our Brother Ford has been with us and one of us for nearly thirty years. He has left us so suddenly and so recently that it is hard to realize that we shall no more see his well-known form or smiling face. It becomes us then, here and now, to bear testimony to his ability as a lawyer, and to his worth as a man.

"As a lawyer he was diligent and faithful in the preparation of his cases, careful and methodical in presentation. One of our most skillful examiners of witnesses, he was clear and logical in argument to the court. Always pleasing, attractive and persuasive, he was at times truly eloquent in his address to the jury. But beyond this there was a sincerity and honesty in all that he did that went further than all else to win success at the bar, both before the court and the jury. He was an honest man; a manly man; a gentleman. There was no taint or stain upon his moral character. He has been called hence in the midst of the years allotted to man by the Psalmist, but he bears a record of work well done and of a life well spent; therefore, be it now resolved,

"That we will hold the life and worth of our departed brother in affectionate remembrance, commend his character as an example to others and emulate his virtues in our own lives.

"That we extend to his doubly bereaved daughter, his brother, sisters and other relatives our most hearty sympathy in their affliction.

"That the several State and Federal Courts of our city be respectfully requested to spread the foregoing upon their records, and that the clerks of the courts be asked to send a certified copy of the same and of the action of their courts thereon to the daughter of Mr. Ford."

Signed by J. K. Hamilton, Chas. Pratt, J. F. Kumler, J. W. Cummings, and W. H. A. Read.

MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM BAKER.

On Dec. 3, 1894, the following Memorial and Resolutions, relative to the death of William Baker, were unanimously adopted:

"William Baker, son of Hon. Timothy Baker, was born at Nor-

walk, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1822. His father was a native of Massachusetts, was a pioneer of Ohio, living in Norwalk from the year 1818, to his death, in 1873, and during this long residence, one of its prominent and influential citizens; and for twenty-one years an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Huron county.

"The subject of this memorial, after enjoying the advantages of his local schools, entered Granville College, now Dennison University, where he was graduated with honors in the year 1841. He then for a year pursued the study of law with Messrs. Godard & Converse, of Zanesville, then one of the most prominent firms of lawyers in Ohio, to whose law office students went from all parts of the State, to obtain instructions similar to that given in law schools of the present day. He then entered Harvard Law School, Joseph Story and Professor Greenleaf then being instructors, and graduated with the Bachelor's degree, early in 1844. Before leaving Harvard he received an autograph letter from Judge Story, containing the following very flattering commendation:

"'Cambridge, Dec. 14, 1843.

"'My Dear Sir: You ask for my autograph, which with great pleasure I give you. I need hardly to say to you that our connection in the law school has been to me a source of great gratification. I can with the most unreserved confidence and respect speak of your talents, your devotion to your studies, your professional attainments and your unsullied private character. May you reap the just rewards belonging to a life thus devoted to noble objects.'

"He was admitted to the bar of Ohio by the Supreme Court in Columbiana county, Judges Ebenezer Lane and Nathaniel C. Reed presiding, Feb. 26, 1844, and in the same year came to Toledo and opened a law office. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Frances C. Lattimer, of Norwalk, Ohio. From 1844 to 1847, he was without a partner in the practice, but in the latter year, Judge Myron H. Tilden having retired from the Common Pleas bench, the firm of Tilden & Baker was formed and continued until the spring of 1850, when Judge Tilden removed to Cincinnati. Continuing in the practice until the year 1857, he then formed a partnership with William A. Collins, which continued under the name of Baker & Collins until the latter went upon the Common Pleas bench, in 1870. Then practicing alone until 1880, his son, Rufus H. Baker, became his partner, and a year later the firm of Baker, Smith & Baker was formed by adding Barton Smith, and this continued to the time of his death. He died on the night of Nov. 17, 1894, leaving his widow, three sons and one daughter surviving him. For the long period of a full half-century, Mr. Baker was a citizen of Toledo and a member of our bar; although for the last year of that time he seldom appeared in court in the trial of cases, yet, for thirty-five years or more he was an active trial lawyer. Not only when alone in practice, but while a member of the firm of Baker & Collins, the court work of the firm was mainly in his charge. As a practitioner his attention was mainly given to real estate, equity and commercial litigation. He seldom, if ever, had any connection with criminal practice. During his active practice he was employed in

some of the most important cases, involving titles to valuable real estate, then before our courts. Among these may be named Card vs. Patterson, involving the title to eighty acres of land which is now one of the best residence portions of the city; Daniel vs. Stevens, the title to about four acres, now crossed by Jefferson street at Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; and Clark vs. Potter, 120 acres in East Toledo, now embraced in W. S. Williams', Potter's, and other additions. In these and many other important cases he showed himself fully capable of grasping and mastering essential legal principles, and applying and presenting them logically to the courts, while at all times painstaking and methodical, his evidence was carefully and clearly stated. Although a ready and fluent speaker, he was stronger with the court than to the jury, and was at his best in written or printed argument. In his intercourse with his brother attorneys, and his conduct before the court he was always urbane and gentlemanly, never vociferous or wanting in dignity or courtesy, but always respecting others. He at all times won for himself, from court and counsel, deserved attention and respect. He was both a moral and religious man—held in deserved esteem by all, and devoted to the interest of his city, which owes much of its prosperity to his efforts and his influence. By nature gifted with large capacity for affairs, he early became largely interested in and connected with its financial and business interests, and eventually gave so large a part of his time to these as to withdraw him from the active practice of his profession; and although he might have become more eminent in his profession if he had been less successful in his business, yet he had a long, successful and honorable career as a practicing lawyer at our bar; therefore, be it resolved,

"That, as his brethren, we will cherish and honor his memory, and hold up the example he has given us of the life of a high-minded, honorable and gentlemanly practicing lawyer; as one worthy of emulation.

"That this memorial and these resolutions be presented to the State and Federal Courts of this county, with a request that they be spread upon their records.

"That the clerks of the several courts be requested to send certified copies of the same and of the action of court thereon to the widow and children of the deceased."

Signed by J. M. Ritchie, Chas. Pratt, J. K. Hamilton, Jno. H. Doyle, and L. H. Pike.

MEMORIAL TO EDWARD BISSELL.

On Jan. 14, 1895, the following memorial and resolutions, relative to the death of Edward Bissell, were unanimously adopted:

"Edward Bissell was born in Geneseo, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1824. At an early age his father removed with his family to Lockport, in the same State, and thence to Toledo, Ohio. At the age of sixteen he entered Yale College, in which he graduated, in 1844, at the age of twenty years, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1845, he entered the law department of Harvard University, in which he graduated in

1846. After leaving Harvard, he removed to Galveston, Texas, where, in May of the same year, he enlisted as a private soldier in the first regiment of Texas Riflemen, which was then being organized for the War with Mexico. After a campaign of five months, his regiment was disbanded at Camargo, and he returned to Galveston. In July, 1847, he again came to Toledo, Ohio, and after a few months' study in the office of Judge Tilden, was admitted to the practice of law, in 1848. After four years of hard work as a lawyer in Toledo, his health failed. Believing that active physical exercise was necessary to the restoration of his health, he traveled, on foot, to the State of Florida, and spent the most of two years in the lumber and hunting camps of the State, enduring the privations of frontier life. When his health had become to a considerable extent re-established, he practiced law in South Carolina for about two years. In 1856 he returned to Toledo and resumed the practice of his profession.

"On Dec. 24, 1863, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Secor, of Toledo, Ohio. His eldest son died at the age of eight years, and his surviving children are Frederick, Herbert, Maurice, Walter and Charlotte.

"In March, 1863, he formed, with William H. Gorrill, a partnership, under the firm name of Bissell & Gorrill, A. W. Gleason being at the time engaged in bookkeeping and abstract work in the office. In March, 1863, John H. Doyle was employed by the firm; in March, 1865, I. I. Millard, and in October, 1865, W. S. Thurston, all of whom became members of the firm. In 1866, the firm of Bissell, Gleason & Company was established for the purpose of carrying on a real-estate and abstract business, and the firm of Bissell & Gorrill was continued as a law firm, the members of the two firms being the same, with the exception of A. W. Gleason, who was not a member of the law firm. The real-estate firm was composed of Edward Bissell, William H. Gorrill, A. W. Gleason, John H. Doyle, W. S. Thurston, and Irwin I. Millard. Between that date and 1870, Charles H. Gorrill, Richard McKee and Emmet S. Latty were added to the working force of the office, making at the last named date a co-partnership of nine members. This association continued unbroken until 1872, when, on account of failure of health, William H. Gorrill was forced to abandon the practice of law and removed to California and engaged in contract work, which he continued to the time of his death, in 1874. Soon afterward, Emmet S. Latty retired from the office on the same account, and died about a year afterward. Charles H. Gorrill then joined his brother in California, where he died on Aug. 2, 1886. The six remaining partners continued business together until January, 1879, when John H. Doyle retired from the firm and engaged in the practice of law alone. A. W. Gleason retired from the firm in May, 1884, and the firm of Bissell, Gleason & Company was dissolved, the abstract work of the former firm being continued under the firm name of Bissell & Gorrill. In 1881, Thomas H. Tracy entered the office, and, after two years' student work, was admitted to the firm and continued a member until April, 1892. I. I. Millard continued a member of the firm until April, 1891, when he retired to assume the duties

of Probate Judge of this county. Thus, for the period of over thirty years, the firm established by Mr. Bissell continued under the same firm name, a successful business enterprise. In the early part of his professional life he acquired a knowledge of the German language, and was accustomed to use it in communicating with the German clients. Of the bar of Northwestern Ohio, as a lawyer, he ranked among the best. As an associate he was kind, patient, courteous, considerate, and always helpful. As an antagonist he was always a gentleman, but his great labor in preparation, and persistence in the maintenance of his position, made him a very formidable opponent; whoever won a case contested by him never questioned his sincerity or ability. Modesty was a prominent feature of his character; he always shrank from publicity or praise. He seemed to many to be distant and reserved, but it was his complete absorption in business, his habit of concentration upon whatever he had in hand, which made him appear so, rather than any disinclination to be social. When he gave himself to social affairs he was a very interesting and entertaining companion. His constant motto was, 'If anything is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.' He was so conscientious that, in preparing an opinion for a client or a case for trial, he never spared himself any labor or privation which promised to improve the result. Once engaged upon a question of difficulty, he pursued it unrelentingly, by night and day, until he had reached a satisfactory conclusion.

"In his association with his juniors in the office, he indicated what authorities would be helpful to them, and left them to pursue the investigation without further advice or assistance. His faith in the integrity of those around him was almost unassailable, and for their achievements his praise was frank and manly. He found in almost every life something to commend, and did not permit himself to sit in judgment upon the frailties of any. Of the young men of the profession his words were commendatory and encouraging. Appealing always to the best elements of human nature, he possessed a refined taste and was gifted with a beauty of thought and rare facility of speech which marked him a man of thorough cultivation.

"The deceased was a model of American citizenship. Recognizing his obligation to society, he became thoroughly versed in all the literature accessible to an American student. Recognizing the claims of his country upon his patriotism, he took his place in the ranks of her soldiery. Recognizing the claims of family and friends, he was liberal, generous and loving, pure in precept and example, always avoiding the appearance of evil. Recognizing the claims of a learned profession upon him, he prepared himself by the most exhaustive study for the performance of his duty in all of the departments open to a professional career. In unstinted and even-rounded measure, he gave to every client's business all the skill and care which the most wise foresight could suggest.

"With indomitable will he ignored a physical frailty which constantly threatened the termination of his professional career. His memory was so trained that he retained to a remarkable degree what he had read; so that by the hour he could, without aid, reproduce in

court the language of judges in the decision of analogous cases. Drawing upon his memory of literature, he could repeat page after page of favorite authors, and enjoyed in the highest degree the discussion of the respective merits of ancient and modern literary productions.

On Nov. 23, 1894, at the ripe age of seventy years, the world faded away from him, but his career of unexampled usefulness will operate perpetually in making the world better in its impulses and its achievements."

MEMORIAL TO ELIHU W. TOLERTON.

On Sept. 26, 1905, the following memorial relative to the death of Elihu Warner Tolerton was read and unanimously adopted:

"By the death, on Aug. 22, of this year, of Elihu Warner Tolerton, the bar of Toledo and of Ohio have lost one of their most able, successful and honored members. He was born in Salem, Ohio, May 14, 1849. His first educational training was at the country school, but his ambition did not rest with the teachings he received there, and he entered the Allegheny University, at Meadville, Penn. He was graduated at that institution, in 1871, and soon afterward was admitted to the bar at New Lisbon, near Salem, which was then the county seat of Columbiana county.

"In October, 1873, he came to Toledo and opened a law office in the old Anderson Block. In 1875 his office was removed to the Produce Exchange Building, he being the first tenant of the old Produce Exchange, and, since that date, he has never moved, his office being in room 43, Produce Exchange, at the time of his death.

"Coming to Toledo with practically no experience in the profession, and no friends here to lend a helping hand, he devoted himself diligently to the task of creating a practice. His quick intelligence and prompt and effective attention to matters confided to his care soon won the respect and honor of those whose acquaintance he made, and created a good will which rapidly grew into a large and important business. He turned his attention to corporation matters and, in 1887, was appointed solicitor for the Pennsylvania company, which position he continued to hold up to the time of his death, enjoying in an exceptional degree the confidence and respect of the managers of that vast corporate enterprise. Besides this, he was largely interested in the formation and career of many corporations whose history is part of the commercial history of Toledo. Probably no lawyer among us has been connected with or interested in so many of our local enterprises. And so, up to the last, he had a large and varied practice.

"It is most fitting that the bar of Toledo should present to this court, to be spread upon its records, a tribute to the memory of our friend who has gone. His life work was done among us, largely done in close association with us. We knew him better than he was, or could be, known to any other class of men in the community, for lawyers have exceptional advantages for acquiring knowledge of each other's character. Certainly no other profession affords anything like the same opportunities for finding out the strength and weakness, the virtues

and failings, of its members. Nearly all the lawyer's work is subjected to the keen and critical scrutiny of others, eager to expose and quick to take advantage of every mistake. And the close discussions in office and court, bringing into play all the intellectual and moral faculties of one's nature, are a constant revelation of a lawyer's character to his fellows. He cannot conceal it if he would. And out of this very association, necessitated as it is by the character of the profession, grow the strongest and deepest friendships of the lawyer's life. To know what a lawyer really is, we should know what his brother lawyers think of him, and it is not always easy to get an unbiased opinion during his lifetime, while professional rivalries and perhaps jealousies are still in existence. With his death, these pass away and, despite the natural tendency to say naught but good of the dead, the professional estimate of his character will probably then be as nearly true as any human estimate can be.

"There is happily no need in the present case to resort to commonplace platitude or hackneyed phrase, for certain it is that Mr. Tolerton was anything but common-place. No more striking personality—no more marked individuality—has appeared at our bar during a quarter of a century. He was distinctly different from all the rest of us. He had a way of doing things that was all his own—a way which we all admired, but dared not imitate. There is none of us but had a strong impression of his personality. And so it is an easy and grateful task to make mention of some of his dominant traits as lawyer and man.

"Perhaps the most striking thing about Mr. Tolerton, as a lawyer, was a certain large way he had of handling things. In preparing his cases and trying them, in advising his clients or negotiating with his antagonist, he invariably went directly at the matter in hand on the broadest lines. Details never bothered him. While some men never see a forest for trees, Mr. Tolerton invariably saw the forest. He looked at things as a whole in their larger relations. His mind was constructive rather than analytic. Combination was his forte, rather than dissection.

"He seemed to have in mind always the end sought to be attained, rather than the means by which it was to be brought about. Quick, impulsive, impatient of delay, he did not excel in preparation of pleadings. And in the court room he invariably went directly at the heart of the matter, regardless of technicalities.

"No lawyer at our bar had more confidence in the correctness of his own conclusions, but with him it was not in the least vainglorious. It was a well justified confidence, based upon many a professional success. When he made up his mind, he was never troubled with any doubts. And it was this honesty and intensity of conviction, coupled with a singularly persuasive tongue, which made him so effective. Whether you agreed with him or not you could not choose but hear him; for he was always interesting. He always talked about the case, and about the exact question involved. He was always intensely in earnest. You knew he believed what he said, and what he had to say was said in good, sound idiomatic English, and was said quickly. He was no

maker of phrases. He did not seek to excite admiration by originating striking or happy expressions. His mind was always on the thought. Language to him was simply the means of conveying it, and so his language was precise and well chosen to express his exact meaning.

"He was stronger, we think, in the office than in court. Not but what he enjoyed the forensic contest, for he was naturally argumentative, but it was in the office that his peculiarly persuasive personality was most effective. It is difficult to describe in words a quality felt and vividly recalled by all who knew him well. He had a tactful way of inspiring others with confidence in himself and winning them over to do what he wanted them to do. And this quality found its natural field in negotiating settlements of business controversies and effecting business deals and combination. Here, Mr. Tolerton was in his proper field. Somehow, he knew how to do things. He instinctively went at just the right man and got hold of him in just the right way, and set things to going his own way. In this important branch of a lawyer's work, we think it safe to say that Mr. Tolerton has had no superior at this bar during the past twenty years. Difficulties and obstacles, which to others seemed unsurmountable, he did not seem to recognize. He simply looked over them to the end in view and went at it, serenely confident of success. If he could not get there in one way, his fertile brain always suggested another. It would seem as if the homely adage, 'Where there's a will there's a way,' was his chosen motto.

"He was devoted to his work, as punctual in his office hours as any school-mistress. For years he arrived at his office at 7:30 in the morning and left it at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. And 5 o'clock meant 5 o'clock, and not one minute past 5. No matter what important conference was on, when that hour came he invariably excused himself, and this habit was so fixed that his clients all recognized and respected it. Only within the last years of his life did he modify his office hours, when failing health compelled him to do so: then he broke his time-honored custom, coming to the office an hour later in the morning and going home at noon, and resting the balance of the day.

"One who was for years his office associate says of him:

" 'He apparently learned, early in his practice, that what his clients wanted was prompt action, and that, provided he gave them that service, they were willing to pay for it. He gave but little attention to the details of his office, in fact conducting his business with as little detail as possible. He liked to take affairs in the large and work them out, planning the whole and getting some one else to work out the minute details. In matters which required decision, he was prompt, to the point, and his decision once made, he was firm and immovable. He had a favorite way of closing an interview or getting rid of an undesirable caller by making a trip to his office vault, returning to his desk with a handful of papers. To one who knew him, that was unfailing evidence that the incident was closed.

" 'He would, perhaps, begin the day with some important conference and, after laying out his plans, like a general on the field of battle, he would immediately start his forces to work. Before the first client

was out of the office another might come in, with a matter just as important and requiring just as prompt decision and action. Then his mind seemed to dismiss at once all the troublesome details of the former interview, and he would be as keen and decisive about the second matter as he had been a few minutes before about the first; and so he would go from one matter to another throughout the day. Little wonder that when night came he would be tired and worn.'

"But those who knew him best will remember him not so much as a lawyer, but rather as a man. His personal traits were what endeared him to his friends. And pre-eminent among these, were a kindly helpfulness and generosity to which many of us can bear grateful witness. In these days of strenuous competition and struggle for the material rewards of our profession, when signal successes are achieved by one or another among us, there is sometimes a disposition on the part of others to disparage or detract from the merit of their successful brethren, underrate the importance of their successes, or at least to 'damn with faint praise.' Surely of all vices envy is the meanest, and from this vice, Mr. Tolerton was as free as any lawyer we have met. He was a living refutation of the remark of the cynical Frenchman, that 'there is something not altogether disagreeable to us in the misfortune of our best friends.' He rejoiced genuinely when others succeeded. Not only this, he helped them to succeed. No lawyer among us was more generous and kindly to other members of the profession. Many a young man, not only in but out of the profession, owes much of his success, his first start, to Mr. Tolerton's timely aid. There was no meanness in his makeup. One of the last things he said to the writer of this memorial was that in looking back over his life, that which gave him the most satisfaction was what he had done in the way of helping young men to get a start in life.

"His development was not altogether symmetrical; and herein perhaps is to be found the cause or explanation of his untimely death, at an age when he should be in the enjoyment of his faculties at their full development. He had no faculty for recreation, and broke down prematurely under the strain of a business into which he threw himself all too eagerly. Life with him was an intensely serious matter. He was interested in all social, political and religious questions, on all of which his views were as decided and as quickly formed as in legal matters. The lighter side of life did not interest him. Novels he rarely looked at. Literature as such he did not cultivate. Out-of-door life had no special attraction for him. He was simply so constituted that he could not, as the saying is, 'take life easy.'

"Of his religious faith and life this is not the place to speak at length. As is well known, he was a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church and took a leading part in all the church activities. He never had any doubts as to the ground of his religious faith. He was as sure of himself here as everywhere else. One of his friends used to wish he was as sure of anything as Mr. Tolerton was of everything.

"Earnestness was on the whole the controlling trait of his char-

acter, as lawyer and man. And so his life has left its impression on the bar of the community.

"Few men will be more sadly missed. Others may have some of his qualities. We can scarcely hope to find them united.

" 'He was a man—take him for all in all—we shall not see his like again.' Those of us who knew him will cherish his memory, and when we too are gone the influence of his life will still remain—as of one of whom it may be truly said, that the world is better for his having lived in it."

Signed by Alexander L. Smith, John F. Kumler, Charles T. Lewis, Richard W. Kirkley and Thomas H. Tracy, committee of the Toledo Bar Association.

MEMORIAL TO ALEXANDER W. SCOTT.

At a meeting of the Toledo Bar Association, held on March 26, 1896, the following memorial commemorating the life and character of Alexander W. Scott was adopted:

"Alexander W. Scott, a member of this bar, died at his residence in Toledo, March 9, 1896, after an illness of nearly seven months.

"Mr. Scott was born in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, March 18, 1840. His father was Judge Josiah Scott, for more than twenty years a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Mr. Scott graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and immediately enlisted, with a number of his classmates, in the army of the Union.

"In 1862, the Ninety-third Ohio infantry was recruited in the vicinity of Dayton, and Mr. Scott, who, with his father's family, had for some years been living at Hamilton, was among the first to enlist in that regiment.

"On Oct. 17, 1862, he was commissioned as second lieutenant. The regiment was then commanded by Col. Charles Anderson, afterward governor of Ohio. In November, 1862, Mr. Scott was promoted to first lieutenant, his commission bearing date of Nov. 21. He was with the regiment at Nashville, in December, 1862, and at the battle of Stone's River, where the regiment was part of Baldwin's brigade in Johnson's division, and where it suffered severely in the fighting on Dec. 31. He commanded his company in the marches to Liberty Gap, Tullahoma, Bellefonte and Stevenson; when it crossed Lookout Mountain and bivouacked in the valley below Chattanooga. Here he was taken sick, resigned in the fall of 1863, and returned to Hamilton. He recovered sufficiently, however, to return to his regiment before his resignation was accepted; was mustered out as captain and returned to Hamilton, where he was admitted to the bar and commenced his practice of the law.

"On Oct. 16, 1866, he was married to Cornelia A. Corwin, at Hamilton. During his early practice he was for several years in partnership with James E. Campbell, afterward governor of Ohio.

"In 1875, he moved to New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, to take charge of the legal business of the Ohio Central Railroad Company—then constructing its railroad—as the general counsel of the

company. When the road was completed and its general offices were moved to Toledo, Mr. Scott also moved to this city, where he has since resided. He retained the position of general counsel for this railroad company up to the time of his death. He was also general counsel for the Michigan & Ohio Railroad Company, and its receiver, until it was merged with the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw.

"In 1885, he formed a partnership with John H. Doyle, of this city, the firm being Doyle & Scott until the admission, soon thereafter, of Charles T. Lewis to the firm, since which time the firm name has been Doyle, Scott & Lewis, and this partnership continued until Mr. Scott's death.

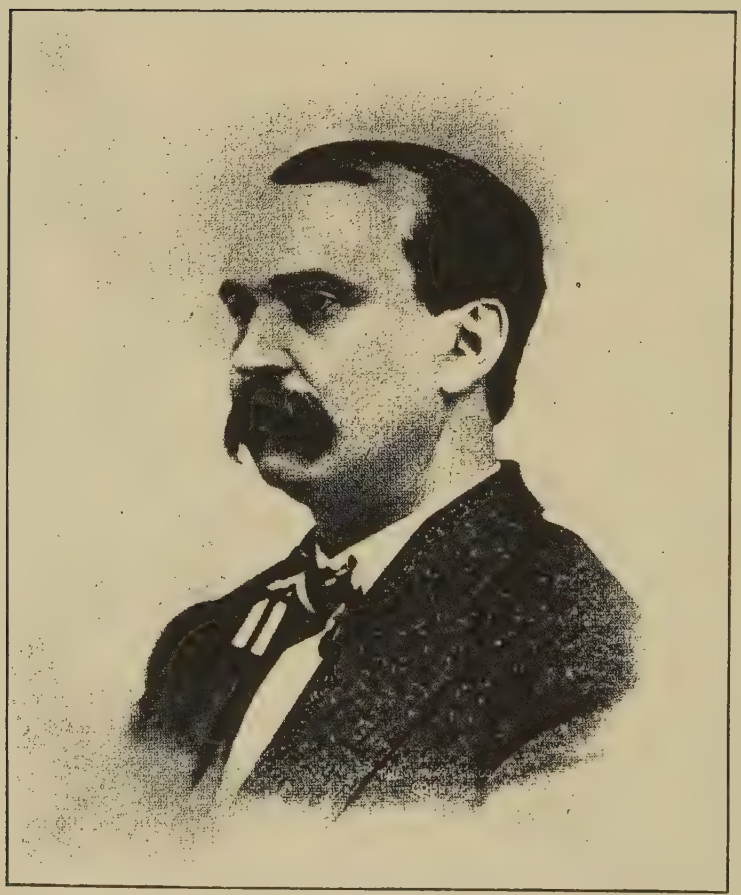
"Mr. Scott was a Mason, having been a member of the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, of which latter he was a Past Eminent Commander, and was at the time of his death a member of the Grand Commandery of Ohio.

"At the time of his death his family consisted of his wife—Mrs. Cornelia Corwin Scott—and his three children: Catherine Falconer Bissell, wife of Frederick Bissell; Josiah Scott, and Donald Corwin Scott.

"In thus giving some of the events in the life of Mr. Scott, his associates at the bar of Lucas county bear testimony that his extreme modesty, his dislike of ostentation or parade, and his steadfast refusal to talk about himself or his deeds, or to allow them to be recorded, makes it difficult to give the importance to many of his achievements that they are justly entitled to.

"We know that he filled a prominent place at the bar and in the community; that he was an able and conscientious lawyer, transacting business of great importance with marked skill and proficiency. He had a strong, clear and logical mind, thoroughly disciplined by study and application. In his railroad work, as counsel, he filled a place and won his way into the confidence and affection of his associate officers that will be hard to fill, and to them his death is a great bereavement.

"With that part of the community at large with whom he came in contact or association, he was a general favorite—so much so that very few men had as many warm personal friends or were so generally liked. And this was just. He deserved to be admired and loved. He had a refined and scholarly taste, which he cultivated on all occasions. He was a scholar in books and a scholar in nature, and the study of books and the study of nature were his constant delight. He was a humanitarian in the truest sense. No honest appeal for help or advice was ever turned away from him without response in liberal measure. He was touched and pained at the ills and misfortunes of others, and rejoiced in their happiness and prosperity. He had a keen sense of justice, and all forms of oppression and wrong found in him an unflinching foe. He was a brave man, physically and morally; a man without fear for himself, and timid only for his family and friends, the fear of pain or misfortune to whom was his only fear. He loved his home and its surroundings, which he filled with brightness and sunshine, and during his long and painful sickness, his greeting was



FRANK H. HURD

always a smile and words of patience and resignation. Strong in Christian faith, he had no fear of death.

"His loss to his family is too great and too sacred for words of ours, but it is also a loss to the profession and the community. We who survive him in the bar of the county desire to preserve his memory and to bear this testimony to his worth. In their great bereavement, we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow.

"We ask the court to spread this simple memorial on its records, that there may be perpetuated thereby our estimate of the worth of a good brother gone to his rest."

Signed by John H. Doyle, J. W. Cummings, E. D. Potter, Jr., and Richard Waite.

MEMORIAL TO FRANK H. HURD.

The following memorial was adopted upon the occasion of the death of the Hon. Frank H. Hurd:

"Frank Hunt Hurd was born in the town of Mt. Vernon, at the old Hurd homestead, on Dec. 25, 1840. His father was the Hon. Rollin C. Hurd, at one time judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Knox county, and author of 'Hurd on Habeas Corpus.'

"Judge Hurd was a distinguished compeer of Tom Ewing, Hoeking Hunter, Henry Stanberry, Rufus P. Ranney, Allan G. Thurman, and the giants of those days.

"Mary B. Hurd, the mother of Frank Hurd, was the daughter of Daniel S. Norton—a pioneer of Knox county—and sister of the late Daniel S. Norton, Jr., United States Senator from Minnesota. The parents of Frank Hurd were distinguished by a refined and generous hospitality, a liberal charity, and were universally beloved by the community in which they lived.

"Judge Hurd personally superintended his son's education up to the time he entered Kenyon College, and a great deal of the wonderful purity and simplicity of his diction is due to the Latin and Greek classics instilled into his mind by his patient father in the early days when it was plastic and impressionable.

"Mr. Hurd graduated at Kenyon, in the class of 1858, at the age of seventeen, receiving the honor of class orator. He studied law with his father, in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar, in 1861, when he was twenty-one years of age. In 1863, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Knox county, which office he filled with credit. In 1866, he was elected to the State Senate from the Knox district, and served one term with distinction. At this time he prepared the Criminal Code that was afterward enacted into law by the Ohio legislature. Mr. Hurd introduced into this code the provision permitting the accused to testify. The State of Ohio, at his suggestion, was one of the first to adopt this humane provision, which has now become nearly universal in the laws of this and other countries.

"Mr. Hurd removed to Toledo in 1869 and, with Charles H. Scribner, formed a law partnership under the name of Scribner & Hurd. The office of Scribner & Hurd was originally in the northeast corner

of the Drummond Block, immediately in the rear of the law office of Kent, Newton & Pugsley. The law offices of M. R. & R. Waite were in the southwest corner of this building. When these gentlemen removed to the Chamber of Commerce, Scribner & Hurd took possession of their old quarters and remained there until the firm was finally dissolved, Jan. 1, 1894. In the early '70's, Desault B. Kirk became a member of the firm, but in a short time retired, abandoned the law, and entered a commercial business at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. In 1872, Harvey Scribner was taken into the firm and the name was changed to Scribner, Hurd & Scribner, under which it continued until the election of Charles H. Scribner to the Circuit bench, from which time Mr. Hurd and Harvey Scribner continued the practice, under the name of Scribner & Hurd, until Jan. 1, 1894, when this firm dissolved and Mr. Hurd, Orville S. Brumback, and Charles A. Thatcher organized a law firm under the name of Hurd, Brumback & Thatcher. The new firm opened offices in the Gardner Block, at which place they continued in the practice of law down to the time of Mr. Hurd's death, July 10, 1896.

"Mr. Hurd was elected city solicitor of the city of Toledo in 1871, was re-elected in 1873, and was elected to Congress in 1874, in 1878 and in 1882. In his first term he secured an appropriation, for the channel of the Maumee river, of $75,000, the largest appropriation up to that time that had been made for that purpose.

"During the campaign of 1874, in a speech from the steps of the old postoffice, he pledged himself, if elected, to secure a new government building for Toledo, to cost not less than $500,000. He was elected, and the new building stands there as a monument to his untiring industry and fidelity to the interests of his constituents. He secured a separation of the Northern District of Ohio into two divisions and a separate United States Court for Toledo.

"During his last term he secured an appropriation for the construction of a straight channel from the mouth of the Maumee river into Lake Erie. This improvement, the cost of which will run into the millions, is of incalculable benefit to the city of Toledo and the commerce of the Great Lakes. He served with distinguished ability on the Committee of Ways and Means and the Judiciary Committee, and was the recognized peer of the eminent lawyers who constituted the latter.

"During his first term in Congress, he revised and republished his father's work on Habeas Corpus, a standard authority on that subject in America and England.

"In 1876, what is known as the 'Greenback craze' swept over the country. While some of the ablest men in his party weakened and surrendered to this delusion, Mr. Hurd never for a moment wavered in his advocacy of an American dollar that should be equal to the best dollar in the world. His fidelity to this principle cost him an election to Congress that year.

"In the face of a strong public sentiment favorable to the protective tariff, he advocated taking all restrictions from trade, excepting a tariff for revenue, and the freest possible commercial relations between

the United States and all other countries in the world. He was the pioneer in the work of establishing this principle in American politics. As an advocate of that doctrine his fame will be illustrious in all time, equally with that of its greatest apostles in the Old and the New World.

"From the time he retired from Congress, in 1885, down to the time of his death, he devoted himself actively and exclusively to the practice of his profession. He did his work thoroughly and conscientiously. For days and nights before the time set for the trial of his cases he worked with a feverish activity, overhauling the books in his own library and in the library of the Law Association, until he had run down every authority that could have any possible bearing on any question that could be raised on either side of the case; and when the time for trial arrived he was often elaborately equipped on questions that his opponents had overlooked and that were never raised. His resources were almost inexhaustible. The situation never became so dangerous or the case so desperate but he would discover some authority or devise some plan that would enable himself and his associate to escape the impending disaster. His suggestions in such emergencies were often in the nature of an inspiration, astonishing and dazzling both friends and foes. He enjoyed the preparation of his cases and delighted in the excitement and conflict of the trial.

"His power to sway a jury or public audience was of the very highest order. His personal presence on such occasions was dignified, commanding, animated and fascinating. His arguments to the jury were short, not usually occupying more than a half or three-quarters of an hour, and were models of orderly sequence, linguistic purity and logical reasoning. His audience felt his magnetic qualities the moment he opened his lips.

"He commenced a speech or argument quietly and in tones that were musical and exquisitely modulated. As he proceeded his voice swelled to a diapason that thrilled and electrified his auditors, his sentences flowing in a torrent of reasoning and vivid imagery that was simply irresistible. His adversaries paid the highest possible compliment to his oratory when, for the purpose of avoiding its disastrous effect, they permitted their cases to go to the jury without answering the opening argument.

"He never under any circumstances indulged in personalities, and he treated his opponents with a uniform courtesy and consideration that won from them their warmest regard and respect. He lost sight of everything but the great questions involved in his case, and addressed himself to crystallizing and presenting them in the strongest and most favorable light for his client. From the time he entered his father's office to the day of his death, he was a close and continuous student of the law. Nature gave him great talent, and even genius, and these he trained and disciplined to the highest point to which they were susceptible in the study of the law and its scientific and literary accessories.

"The money he earned he lavished prodigally on his friends and distributed to objects of charity. It gave him pain to see suffering

and not be able to relieve it. In his case it was truly a greater pleasure to give than to receive.

"He was a true child of nature, and sympathized with the lowliest and humblest of her children. In politics and the law he championed the cause of the unfortunate and oppressed. Of his great earnings he retained for himself only sufficient for his personal expenses; the rest he gave freely and gladly to his fellows.

"In all his relations in life he was the soul of honor, incapable of descending to anything that was petty or mean. His disposition was kind and affectionate, gentle and winning, attaching the lifelong friendship of those who came closely in contact with him. He had the highest sense of the honor of our profession and was scrupulously careful to observe all the rules laid down in its ethics.

"From the commencement of his career to the end he was an enthusiastic worker. He had been confined to his room but a week before he died. On the day after his death, friends who visited his office found books scattered upon the floor and lying open with places marked upon his table and memoranda in his handwriting on his desk, just as he had left it the day he was taken sick.

"We can very well say of him what in his life he ardently wished should be said 'That he died in the harness.'

"The committee respectfully request that the foregoing memorial be spread on the records of the court."

Signed by Harvey Scribner, John H. Doyle, and Orville S. Brumback, committee.

In addition to the above, the following remarks were made by Harvey Scribner:

"In submitting this report, I consider it a privilege to add a tribute to the memory of one who was as near and dear and close to me as a brother.

"I remember well the first time I ever heard him deliver a public speech. It was in the town of Mt. Vernon, in 1861, in the evening. He was a slight, slender boy, as yet unknown to fame. He stood on a platform in an open-air meeting. The light of the torches reflected an animated, classic face, dark hair, and eyes that blazed with the excitement of genius conscious of uttering eternal truths. He possessed then to the fullest extent that magnetism that was a distinguishing feature of his oratory to the last. His auditors listened breathlessly, charmed by the voice, language and manner of the speaker.

"At this distance of time I remember distinctly an illustration he used to impress on his hearers the priceless value of liberty. He described a band of Polanders meeting secretly in the night, among the rocks and cliffs, in the recesses of their native mountains, and there, beneath the stars and the blue midnight, swearing that Poland yet should be free. I was a boy, but ten years of age at the time, but the whole scene—the farmers, mechanics, business men, clustered about the stand with uplifted faces in wrapt attention, and the young orator bending forward, expressing with voice, gesture, look and animation his absolute, unswerving confidence in the truth of the claims he was making—is as clear to me as this court room at the present moment.

"I have heard him a great many times since; on the platform with George H. Pendleton and Clement L. Vallandigham, with Sunset Cox and Carl Schurz. I have had an opportunity to compare him with the greater orators in the country. It may be due to my partiality, but to me he had a charm and fascination that was beyond and above that of all of them.

"When he commenced a speech he spoke in tones so low that his auditors strained their ears to catch his words; in that way he secured absolute silence. As he proceeded his audience moved along with him, his voice increased in volume, and with it the interest and delight of his hearers, until those trumpet tones were reached that had the effect of martial music.

"He was earnest and intense in his belief in the doctrines he was trying to inculcate. These doctrines he crystallized in sentences, limpid and clear as a brook, that moved along to the climax, stately and certain as the bars of the Marsellaise Hymn.

"He infused his own enthusiasm into his audience, and as he proceeded his voice rose to a tenor, his short sentences, the logical conclusion of his premises, followed one after another like the notes of a bugle, striking conviction into the mind of his audience and completely carrying it away.

"The effect of his oratory on a jury was equally effective, although on a smaller scale. He could touch upon the domestic relations, the interest of the mother in the future of her boy, and of the father that the steps of his daughter should not go astray, in a manner that never failed to reach and affect his hearers. His closing appeal in the Shannon case was one of his greatest efforts. Shannon was unable to be present at the trial, and was stretched on a bed of suffering at his home. In his deposition, which was read, he had said that he looked forward with pleasant anticipation to the time when he could sit in a rocking-chair and watch the carriages drive by. Mr. Hurd alluded to this and inquired of the jury, 'What kind of a future was that, the brightest side of which promised a man the privilege of sitting in a rocking-chair in his room and looking at the carriages drive by?' The court, jury and spectators were alike melted to tears by the delicacy and pathos with which he developed the tremendous meaning of this little remark, unwittingly let fall by the plaintiff in his testimony.

"Mr. Hurd had great ability as an organizer and possessed in a high degree the qualities of a general. He always arose to the emergency. I remember on one occasion, when a political contest was going forward between him and one of his rivals for the Congressional nomination in this district, it was of vital importance that he should have a majority of the Lucas delegation. In the evening after the caucuses, his lieutenants from the several wards met in his room at the Boody House to canvass with him the situation. The result showed that a majority of the delegates from the wards were against him. As the great bulk of the vote came from the city, the outlook was pretty dark. The convention would meet next morning at 10:30. It was then 9 in the evening. Many a leader would have abandoned

the contest then and there. Not so with Mr. Hurd. Making a rapid calculation, he said: 'If we can capture the country we can overcome the majority in the city.' He inquired of his friends if they were willing to visit the townships that night, ascertain the situation, and do what they could to secure the country delegates. This his friends were only too willing to do. He detailed his several lieutenants to the different townships and requested them, when their mission was completed, to meet him at Maumee. Between 12 and 3 o'clock the next morning the old guard came straggling into a tavern in Maumee and reported to their chief the complete success of their efforts, and their claim was verified by the vote in the convention on the following day, which was in his favor by a small majority. This may not be an interesting reminiscence to the general public, but I know that it is a very pleasant recollection to as devoted a band as ever followed a political or military chief.

"Mr. Hurd's charity is a matter of common knowledge. Widows and cripples, whose distressful condition was known to him by reason of their position as clients, were boarded and lodged and clothed by him, pending the litigation that was to decide their claims. Time and again I have known him to send a one-legged or one-armed young man to a clothing store with an order for a complete outfit of underclothes, suit of clothes, overcoat and hat. He seemed to take especial pleasure in charities of this kind, in the winter time, when the distress of the unfortunate appeals so strongly. Many and many a young man can thank him for his education and the start in life that afterward led on to success.

"The value of money was something that was entirely beyond his comprehension. He received or paid out $10 or $100 with about the same sensation. As long as his bank account supplied his immediate necessities he was as contented as a millionaire, and expended what he had and what he expected to have as cheerfully as though he possessed a magic purse. This disposition sometimes caused him embarrassment, especially during his campaigns; but a temporary period of economy, coupled with extra efforts and what he called falling back on his financial resources, served to straighten out his affairs, and when he died, like the 'Village Blacksmith' of Longfellow, 'He could look the whole world in the face, for he owed not any man.'

"Mr. Hurd possessed unmistakable genius, and he had all the characteristics of genius. In the courts, at great public meetings, in conventions and the halls of Congress, he easily arose to the heights of any occasion, impressing the high and low alike with his intellectual strength and greatness. At his home and among his friends he displayed the affection, the simplicity and guilelessness of a child. He retained all through his life, in perennial freshness, the ardent friendships, the unquestioning confidence, the happy, sanguine, hopeful disposition that belongs to boyhood. He was a boy to the last.

"I was one of several guests at the old home of Mr. Hurd on the occasion of his funeral. His sister showed me the room he usually occupied when he came home for a visit; it was the same room he had slept in in his boyhood. She said that the last time he had slept in it

was on the occasion of a visit, some four or five weeks before he died; that one morning before he had risen, and while he was still sleeping, her little boy gave one of the peculiar whistles or calls that has belonged to boyhood from time immemorial; in a moment the blinds were thrown open and Frank's face appeared, beaming with expectation. He smiled and threw his head back, saying: I dreamed I was a boy again and thought my old friend, Henry Curtis, was calling me.' His sister told him he had heard the call all right, but it was from a later generation.

"He has stepped through the gates where, as Christ teaches us, life is an eternal youth. He has passed with the procession to the other side, where there are nearly as many members of the bar and those whom he knew quite as well as they whom he has left behind. Kent and McIntosh, French and Rouse, Lee and Dodge, the Hills, the Waites, Bissell, Baker and Scott, Judge Potter, and a host of others have welcomed him into that mysterious world, as he and they hereafter will welcome each and every one of us.

"In the meantime, God bless and keep green their memories."

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES H. SCRIBNER.

(Taken from a volume of the Circuit Court Reports.)

Charles Harvey Scribner was born Oct. 20, 1826, near Norwalk, Conn., and is of English descent. During his early childhood his parents moved to Newark, N. J., and in that city he received the rudiments of his education. In 1838 the family removed to the village of Homer, in Licking county, Ohio, where, like most farmers' boys, he spent his time working on the farm in summer and going to school in winter. For a short time he worked on a newspaper for pay so small that a well-regulated boy of this generation would scorn to take it. When eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to learning the trade of saddler and harness maker, but while he worked at learning his trade during the day, earning three dollars a week, at night he put in his time studying law, and in October, 1848, he was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon.

In 1850 he entered into a professional partnership with H. B. Curtis, of Mt. Vernon, which continued for nineteen years, when Mr. Scribner removed to Toledo and became associated with the late Frank H. Hurd. Prior to this Mr. Scribner had been elected a member of the Ohio Senate from the district comprising Holmes, Wayne, Knox and Morrow counties, and while there he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In the Senate he introduced the Criminal Code prepared by Frank H. Hurd, his predecessor in the Senate, and himself prepared the Municipal Code of the State. In the spring of 1873 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. In the same year he was nominated for Supreme Judge on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by a small majority.

In November, 1887, Mr. Scribner was elected one of the judges for the Sixth Circuit, in which position he continued until the time of his death, Feb. 23, 1897.

While still practicing at Mt. Vernon, Judge Scribner found time to write a two-volume work on The Law of Dower, which has taken a high rank among the legal text books.

Judge Scribner was married Oct. 20, 1847, to Miss Mary E. Morehouse, of Homer, Ohio, and was the father of four daughters and four sons, the eldest of whom became his business partner, in 1871, and is still a well known member of the Toledo bar.

It is fitting that Judge Scribner's associates and successors at the bar should testify to the high character he displayed in his intercourse with them and acknowledge the value of the tradition which he leaves behind. The innate gentleness of the man, combined with the impress he received from the unusually able and distinguished lawyers with whom he practiced in the little city of Mt. Vernon, rendered Judge Scribner's manners as a practitioner well nigh ideal. He has been known to say to a young lawyer: "The bar is composed of the best fellows in the world—strain a point to keep their friendship." In the trial of cases he was not only fair and courteous to rival attorneys, but his manners to witnesses were so far removed as possible from the insulting, intimidating style which, happily. we may now describe as a remnant of a past age. It was in consequence of this that one of the Common Pleas judges was able to say that he did not recollect, during all his career at the bar, hearing a single word against Judge Scribner. The ethics of the profession he held in high esteem. He felt that their observance gave dignity and self-respect to the profession. He once lost an important case by refusing to permit a client to pay a man to tell the truth. In professional work he was extremely painstaking and laborious. The letter-press books of his office tell in this respect a surprising and pathetic story. In 1885 the Common Pleas made a vigorous attempt to dispose of an accumulation of cases, and as a result Judge Scribner, then attorney for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, was kept in court for several months at a time, trying one case after another. Yet the letter-press reveals the fact that even during this extreme strain Judge Scribner actively oversaw other cases in which his firm was interested, conducted a large correspondence with his own hand, and personally copied his letters—the mute witnesses of his indomitable industry. The lamentable result of all this was a nervous collapse from which he never fully recovered. Judge Scribner, like his illustrious predecessor, Chief Justice Waite, has left the bar a tradition and an influence for courtesy, for honor and for industry whose extent we easily overlook, because we are accustomed to it.

The character which Judge Scribner displayed at the bar shone with equal luster on the bench. A former circuit judge, who once sat with Judge Scribner in another circuit, has described the temper in which Judge Scribner performed his duties. When they took up a batch of cases for decision he said he did not feel well, and asked the presiding judge to give him something easy. "Well," said the presiding judge, "here is the case of ———— vs. ————; I guess we will all agree on that; the plaintiff's interpretation of the statute will not hold for a moment. Suppose you give the decision in that case." Judge Scribner assented and disappeared. An hour afterward he was

found in the midst of a heap of books, laboriously tracing the origin and modifications of a statute through successive legislatures. "Why, Judge," said the president, "I thought you wanted something easy. What are you doing?" Judged Scribner smiled and said, "Well, I felt as if I would like to convince the man that we have got to beat that he was wrong." Regretting, no doubt, that he had to decide against anybody, he was anxious to reconcile the defeated to the result by convincing him of his error.

Judge Scribner's political ideas lent a romantic tinge to his personality. While very little of a partisan in the sense of being always for everybody on his party ticket, his democratic principles were so deep-seated, so ingrained, so much a part of him that it is impossible to overlook this side of his character. Liberal in all things else, on principle he was as firm as a rock. His political convictions gave his life that coloring of sentiment, that impersonal ideal, without which our lives are incomplete.

It is pleasing to know that the life of a man so immersed in work, so self-restrained, and to whom so few relaxations came, was exceptionally happy in its domestic relations. Many of us have been witnesses of the extraordinary devotion of which he was at once the recipient and giver. Thus, if our friend's life, on the retrospect, seems a hard and grinding one, we may feel glad that he had the greatest of life's consolation.

After a life of intense and highly intelligent labor Judge Scribner died comparatively poor. He never held high political position, and his fame was circumscribed within comparatively narrow limits, both in time and space. He attained no conspicuous eminence in wealth, fame, or position. Yet must we not feel that his life will leave a larger inheritance than many who reach the highest rounds on the ladder of ambition? Must we not feel that his gentleness, his charity, his character, leave behind a larger immortality than most of the most distinguished careers? We feel, we know that he has attained the poet's aspiration—an immortality not made up of earthly renown, but living in the lives of other men:

> "May I reach
> That purest heaven, be to other souls
> The cup of strength in some great agony,
> Enkindle generous ardor, feel pure love,
> Beget the smiles that have no cruelty,
> Be the sweet presence of a good diffused
> And in diffusion ever more intense."

MEMORIAL TO JOHN R. OSBORN.

On Sept. 20, 1897, the following memorial, relative to the death of John R. Osborn was unanimously adopted:

"John R. Osborn was born in Circleville, in Pickaway county, Ohio, April 1, 1813. His ancestry, early education and active life well illustrate the forces that were at work moulding the character of the life of this great Commonwealth, both prior to its admission to the

Union and during the early part of its existence as an independent State.

"His paternal grandfather, Lot Osborn, was a native of Ridgefield, Conn. His father, Ralph Osborn, was born in the town of Waterbury, Conn. The grandfather, at an early day, removed to Broome county, New York, being one of the earliest settlers in that vicinity. The father, Ralph Osborn, having studied law, drifted further west and, in 1806, located at Franklinton, on the west side of the Scioto river, just opposite where the city of Columbus now stands, and afterward settled in Circleville, in Pickaway county, practicing his profession in Pickaway, Franklin, Delaware, and probably other counties of the State.

"Being of New England parentage on his father's side, Mr. Osborn, on his mother's side, came from an old Virginia family. His mother was Catherine Renick, a daughter of John Renick, a native of Virginia, from Hardy county in that State, who, with his family, had emigrated into Ohio shortly before or about the time of the admission of Ohio to statehood, and settled in Pickaway county, where he built, as we are told, the first shingle-roofed house the Indians in the vicinity had ever seen. Mr. Osborn was the eldest of a large family of children, sons and daughters, in whose veins flowed, as we have seen, the blood of Connecticut and Virginia, the two States which have contributed more than all the others, perhaps, to Ohio's greatness.

"It is worth passing mention that his father, Ralph Osborn, held the office of Auditor of the State of Ohio for the period of eighteen years, from 1814 until 1833, a longer period, we believe, than any other incumbent of that office, and was also a member of the State senate in the session of 1834.

"Mr. Osborn has several times said to the writer of this sketch that among his earliest recollections is that of the long and tedious journey on wagons, through the dense woods, from Chillicothe to Columbus, in the year 1817, on the occasion when the State officers were removed from the former to the latter place.

"After attending school for several years at various academies, as they were called in Circleville and Columbus, he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, in the fall of the year 1827, in which he graduated in 1831. He entered upon the study of law in an office in Columbus, his text books being, as he tells us, Coke on Littleton, the inevitable Blackstone, Chitty on Pleadings, and Starkie on Evidence. But, in 1832, he procured a horse, a pair of saddlebags and a suitable outfit, and started to Lexington, Ky., where there was a law school organized as a department of Transylvania University. He carried with him a letter of introduction from his father to Henry Clay, of whom his father was a friend and enthusiastic supporter, and from Mr. Clay, Mr. Osborn received many courtesies during his stay in Lexington. In an autobiography not intended for publication, Mr. Osborn notes the fact that, during a portion of his stay in Lexington, he boarded with a Mrs. Todd, who had two daughters, one of whom

married Ninian W. Edwards, of Illinois—a roommate of Mr. Osborn—and the other, a friend of Mr. Edwards named Abraham Lincoln.

"After spending a year at Lexington, Mr. Osborn, in 1833, returned to Columbus. A law school was organized that year in Cincinnati, under the auspices of Judge John C. Wright, Edward King and Timothy Walker, and, in November of that year, Mr. Osborn went there and studied under their instruction until the following March. On his way home to Columbus, from Cincinnati, he found that the Supreme Court of Ohio was holding a session at Jackson Court House, in Jackson county, where he was examined and admitted to the bar of the State, in the year 1834.

"He at first determined to practice in Circleville, and opened an office there. The outlook did not seem very promising, however. Foreign lawyers of eminence, among whom Mr. Osborn names Swan, Hunter, Ewing, Stanberry and Brazee, absorbed the practice, and Mr. Osborn was induced to strike out to a newer country. Those who knew Mr. Osborn well will be interested and possibly amused to know that, in the year 1834, he was commissioned by Governor Lucas as a major in a rifle regiment and that when, in 1835, the 'Toledo War,' so called, broke out between Ohio and Michigan, he tendered to Governor Lucas the services of his regiment. He tells us that he made a patriotic speech on this occasion, recounting the insults and grievances which Ohio had suffered or was threatened with in this matter.

"In the fall of 1835, he set out by stage for Sandusky and thence, by way of Huron, he went to Norwalk, in Huron county, where he had determined to settle. Here he formed the partnership with Orris Parish, under the name of Parish & Osborn. He stayed at Norwalk about two years when, the surging tide of western emigration having given rise to the most alluring expectations of future greatness of the city located near the mouth of the Maumee river, he was induced, in company with a young man about his own age—Myron H. Tilden (afterward well known as Judge Tilden)—to come to Toledo to prospect.

"They took in Toledo, Perrysburg (where the hotel accomodations seem to have been superior) and Maumee, and met a large number of promoters and land speculators. They finally determined to open an office in Toledo, which they did under the name of Tilden & Osborn. Their office was a small frame structure, belonging to Edward Bissell, on the south side of Summit street, a little north of Cherry. Mr. Osborn did not remain long in Toledo at this early day, however, but returned to Norwalk in the year 1839, and there he settled down to the practice of his profession and was for many years one of the leading lawyers of Huron and adjoining counties. He performed his share of civic duties. He served successively as engrossing clerk in the senate of Ohio and prosecuting attorney of Huron and Erie counties. The last office he held for two terms, during the years 1845 and 1847, inclusive. In 1853, the Toledo & Illinois Railroad Company (the parent of what has since been known as the Wabash) was projected, running southwest from Toledo, and Mr. Osborn was one of its earliest pro-

moters. He himself purchased for the company the necessary Toledo property and right of way through Ohio, and became one of the officers of the company. This business brought him so much to Toledo that he determined, in 1858, to bring his family to this city, in which he thereafter made his home up to the time of his death. Mr. Osborn was the attorney for the Wabash railroad through its manifold foreclosures, reorganizations and consolidations, from the time he finally came to Toledo until his retirement from practice, in 1891. Shortly after the war, Mr. Osborn formed a partnership with Gen. Wager Swayne (son of Justice Swayne of the Supreme Court of the United States), which continued until 1879, under the firm name of Osborn & Swayne. The firm was enlarged, in 1876, by the admission of Noah H. Swayne and Francis B. Swayne. General Swayne removed to New York, in 1879, and thereafter, until 1883, Mr. Osborn was alone in the practice. In 1883, he formed a partnership with his nephew, Alexander L. Smith, under the name of Osborn & Smith, which continued until the year 1891. In February of the latter year, he was attacked by a paralysis which seriously impaired his physical and mental vigor, and from that time he gradually failed until he quietly passed away July 5, 1897, thus closing a life of which fifty-seven years had been spent in the active practice of his chosen profession.

"Mr. Osborn was married, in 1839, to Elizabeth P. Hartwell, then of Circleville, Ohio. They had a family of four sons and four daughters, who grew to maturity, and of whom two sons and all of the daughters are now living.

"Mr. Osborn was public spirited in all that the word implies, and was never too busy to serve the material interests of the city. He was intensely loyal and, during the Civil war gave freely of his money, time and energy to relieve the wants of families whose husbands and fathers had entered the army. Mr. Osborn sent two of his own sons into the Union army and they served with honor during the war. In 1879, a movement was started looking to the erection of a Memorial building in this city, and the first meeting of citizens for the purpose of organization was held at the office of Mr. Osborn, July 23, 1879; as a result of the meeting an organization was perfected, and Mr. Osborn was elected one of the trustees, and was also elected president; and served several years as president and trustee until the time of his death. Mr. Osborn was untiring in his efforts to secure necessary funds with which to commence the work upon the foundation of the Memorial Building, and it was largely due to his efforts that the necessary legislation was had by the City Council of the City of Toledo, whereby bonds were issued for the purpose of raising money to complete the Memorial Building, which stands today in the vicinity of our new court house, a beautiful and fitting monument, to commemorate the services of the soldiers and sailors of Lucas county, Ohio, who gave their lives for the preservation of the Union. The Memorial Building was dedicated on Feb. 22, 1886, Mr. Osborn delivering the dedicatory address, and it was the crowning and best effort of his life.

"At the time of his death, Mr. Osborn was the senior of this bar

in years and in practice. The shortness of human life seldom permits, as with him, the service of nearly sixty years at the bar. With a fair and liberal education, by wide reading and close and persistent study, by a keen and well disciplined mind, by a broad and comprehensive knowledge of human affairs, and by a high integrity of character, he was well fitted and equipped for a successful career in his chosen profession. He realized that the science of jurisprudence is never finished; that however much a man may know of law there is yet more to be acquired and applied, to the ever changing conditions of human affairs.

"He kept himself fully abreast with the growth and development of the law and its application to these new conditions, and he was as close and persistent a student of legal principles, and as careful a reader of cases, at the close as at the beginning of his career at the bar. He had a large and varied practice, not only in this county, but in nearly all the counties in Northwestern Ohio, as well as in the Supreme and Federal Courts, covering and embracing nearly every field and department of the law; and so general and comprehensive was his knowledge and attainments, that all branches and departments of the practice seemed to be equally familiar to him.

"It is a pretty fair test of the ability and success of a lawyer, at least in the public estimation, that he is able to retain the same clients and their business through life. Mr. Osborn had this faculty in a marked degree. His clients never deserted him. He retained their good will, with their business and their confidence, to the last, and he retained the good will and confidence of the bench and bar. Always earnest, always fair, always courteous, always able, he impressed judges and juries with a confidence in his sincerity and a conviction that any position assumed by him was at least honestly entertained, and carried with it corresponding weight as being worthy of consideration.

"With all the exactions of his large practice upon his time and thought, he never neglected his duty as a citizen, and he always found time to bestow a large share of attention upon public affairs. He was a leader in every good work. In schools and in churches, in charities, in social and moral reforms, in all political and patriotic duties, he was in the vanguard of earnest workers, and zealous in every cause which had for its object the improvement of our city or the betterment of his fellowmen.

"As a lawyer he stood deservedly high. In the trial of causes he was cautious, prudent and sagacious, yet open, frank and fair with his opponent. He bore his success at the bar without pride and his defeats with composure. He was a wise counsellor, a careful pleader, an able advocate, with a high conception of the ethics of the law and of the dignity and the nobility of the profession. He was ever true to the interests of his clients, faithful to every trust, and fearless in the discharge of every duty. With him law was indeed a profession and not a mere avocation or business pursuit.

"As a man, his life was pure and spotless, and of a most loving and lovable disposition. As a companion, he was genial, affable and urbane.

As a friend, he was warm and sincere in his attachments, kind, loyal and faithful, and lenient and charitable to the faults and failings of others.

"In remembrance of his many virtues, we ask to place on record this tribute to his memory as a lasting memorial to his character and worth, and that the clerk of this court be directed to transmit a copy of this memorial, under the seal of the Court, to the family of our departed brother."

Signed by J. M. Ritchie, L. H. Pike, N. H. Swayne, Alexander L. Smith, Richard Waite, H. S. Bunker and J. K. Hamilton, committee.

MEMORIAL TO H. S. BUNKER.

On April 16, 1900, the following memorial, relative to the death of Col. H. S. Bunker, was read and unanimously adopted:

"Death has again prevailed and the bar of Toledo has to mourn the loss of another well-favored and highly-honored member.

"Henry S. Bunker was born at Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1842, and died March 21, 1900, aged fifty-seven years and seven months.

"Colonel Bunker came to Toledo, in 1867, and was for some time with the firm of Shaw & Baldwin, afterward conducting a drygoods business in his own name until 1878, when, on Aug. 14, he was admitted to the bar by the District Court in session at Bowling Green, Ohio, and the next day he commenced the practice of law at Toledo, Ohio, being associated with William H. Harris, of the Lucas County Bar, under the firm name of Bunker & Harris. Shortly afterward this firm was dissolved, and down to the time of his death he continued the practice of law by himself.

"Always generous, genial and courteous, he endeared himself to his associates at the bar, and their loss is most keenly felt.

"When only twenty years of age, Colonel Bunker enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Ohio infantry, and served during the entire war with distinction.

"He participated in the Yazoo river expedition, the attack upon Vicksburg, Miss., the capture of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, and the surrender of that city. He took part in the battles of Grand Coteau, La., the Red river expedition under General Banks, the battle of Pleasant Hill, Monetis Bluffs, and the siege and capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala. He also took part in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Ala., Fort Blakely, Ala., and Mobile, and also the battle of Whistler's Station.

"He was wounded at Vicksburg and again at Jackson, Miss., and was honorably discharged from the service, July 29, 1865. After serving through four years of weary campaigning, enduring privation and long and weary marches, in both victory and defeat, his whole being seemed to become saturated with a love for the military profession and his whole life was influenced by the experience of these early days. There he learned his devotion to his comrades and his

love of his nation's glory. From the day of his first enlistment until he was found calmly asleep in his office chair, he was a soldier.

"A close student of all military matters, his thoughts were always with his country's troops. Probably to no one man is more credit due than to Colonel Bunker for the present and past efficiency of our citizen soldiery, the Ohio National Guard, of which organization he became a member when, on May 1, 1878, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard.

"His earnestness and thorough ability soon won for him promotion, and on May 10, of the same year, he was made first lieutenant and adjutant. On May 19, 1881, he was commissioned a major, which position he held until July 5, 1887, when he was made lieutenant-colonel, and later, on June 25, 1892, he was commissioned colonel of his regiment. The Sixteenth was proud of her colonel and the colonel was proud of his regiment, and this mutual respect and admiration existing between officer and men led to the splendid efficiency of the command, so that at times, when the peace and dignity of our State seemed about to be overthrown, there were usually seen Colonel Bunker and his regiment.

"He was sent by the governor of Ohio to Bowling Green, in October, 1883, in command of Company C, Sixteenth regiment, and the Toledo Cadets, to preserve order at the execution of Boch, a condemned murderer.

"He was with his regiment at Cincinnati, Ohio, from March 20 to April 4, 1884, and was by order of the governor sent to Paulding county, Ohio, April 26, 1887, in command of companies A, C and H, Sixteenth regiment, and a section of Battery D, First regiment, Ohio light artillery, to restore order at the reservoir and to protect State property, remaining until May 5, 1887, when his command was relieved and sent home.

"He was in command of his regiment at Wheeling Creek and Sherodsville, in June, 1894, aiding the civil authorities to protect property during the labor troubles, and in October, 1895, was ordered with a portion of his regiment to Tiffin for the purpose of preserving the peace.

"It was during the troublesome times at Wheeling Creek, in 1894, that Governor—now President—McKinley remarked that he would be the most uneasy and distressed man in the world but for the fact that he knew that Colonel Bunker was in command of the forces at Wheeling Creek, and that he was a man of sound judgment and discretion; that Colonel Bunker had his fullest confidence, and that he relied perfectly on his good sense and judgment.

"The colonel's interest in the Sixteenth Ohio regiment did not cease when he gave up its colonelcy. When the regiment went to the Spanish war, Colonel Bunker was the mainstay of the loved ones left behind. His time, his efforts and his means were poured out without stint in their behalf. This same spirit of unreserved generosity has always characterized the man.

"His comrades found him a devoted friend. They never appealed

to him in vain, and he was ever ready with friendly counsel, and aided all in distress to the full extent of his means.

"The colonel was twice married, having one daughter by his first wife.

"A son was born to him by his second wife and, with the widow, these remain to mourn his loss. To these loved ones the community at large extends its heartfelt sympathy, sharing with them their grief at the loss of this public-spirited, high-minded man, whose presence always graced public gatherings, and who, for many years, devoted his time, his services and placed his life at the disposal of his State, without hope of reward other than the sense of a duty well done.

"With so many calls upon him he still found time to successfully follow his profession. No man stood higher in the estimation of the bar and of the community.

"He possessed coolness and courage to a marked degree. Faithful to all his military trusts and duties, courteous and kindly in his intercourse, professionally and socially, he leaves a memory that will always linger with those who knew him. Of manly and frank bearing, generous in his impulses, honest in his convictions and courteous in their expression, his character has left an impress upon the minds of all with whom he came in contact.

"His death, so sudden and untimely, and in the midst of a life so full of usefulness, is a crushing blow to his family, his intimate friends, the members of the bar, and the public generally. It is pitiful and strange that this brave, splendid, knightly, high-souled man should be swept away by the cruel hand of fate. To have gone thus, when life was fullest of its blessings, seems sad indeed, and we turn again from the impenetrable veil of the hereafter with the mystery of death unsolved, with the question which humanity in all ages has sought to know, unanswered.

"And thus we must leave him 'In that low green tent, whose curtain never outward swings.'"

Signed by John F. Kumler, Clayton W. Everett, Isaac P. Pugsley, Clarence Brown, and Henry DeH. Waite, committee.

MEMORIAL TO CHARLES PRATT.

On April 16, 1900, the following memorial, relative to the death of Judge Charles Pratt, was read and unanimously adopted:

"The bar of Lucas county has lost one of its ablest and most honored members and, with feelings of profound regret and sorrow, meets to present to the court over which he has so ably presided, the sad information that this pioneer of the bar, this Christian gentleman, this distinguished lawyer and upright judge, has been called to his final rest, and will be seen of our mortal eyes no more.

"Judge Pratt was a descendant of Puritan ancestors. His father, Alpheus Pratt, moved from Massachusetts, in 1819, to the State of New York, where Judge Pratt was born, near the city of Rochester, Jan. 15, 1828. The family moved from there, in 1833, to the region in Michigan then known as 'Bean Creek Country,' in the vicinity of what is now known as Hudson. His father died there in 1884, at the

ripe age of ninety-one years, and his mother exceeded that age before her death, at the home of her son in Toledo, a few years ago.

"Judge Pratt's early life was passed in the rough and rugged pioneer country of the West, in a neighborhood in which white people were scarce and the main population was a tribe of Pottawattamie Indians, whose camp adjoined his father's farm. Until he was twelve years of age his education was entirely procured at home and from his parents.

"From twelve to sixteen years of age, he attended the first school built in his neighborhood and received such educational advantages as that crude and primitive temple afforded. He then entered a select school at Adrian, and afterward the seminary at Albion., Mich., spending a part of each year in teaching, and thus earned the means of continuing his own education.

"He commenced reading law, in 1850, at Adrian, and soon afterward entered the law office of Hill & Perigo, of this city, as a student.

"After his admission to the bar he succeeded Mr. Perigo in the firm, which became Hill & Pratt, and thus continued until about 1870, although, after 1861, when General Hill entered the army, the latter's connection with the firm was but nominal. Mr. Pratt then entered into partnership with Charles E. Starr, which continued until July, 1872.

"In 1872 the firm became Pratt & Wilson, Charles G. Wilson, now a member of this bar and one of our committee, being the partner of Judge Pratt, and he continued in such relation until Judge Pratt's elevation to the bench, in 1895. From 1877 to 1879, the name of the firm was Pratt, Wilson & Potter, Erskine H. Potter, of this bar, being the junior member. In the latter year the firm consisted of Pratt, Wilson & Pratt, a son of Judge Pratt—Henry S. Pratt—becoming a junior member. He retired from the firm in 1885, and the firm became Pratt & Wilson again, and that continued until 1895, when the subject of our sketch assumed his position as judge of this court.

"Judge Pratt was elected as a judge of this court in 1894, and served the full term of five years. He declined a renomination and resumed the practice but a few months before his death.

"He was married, in 1857, to Catharine Sherring, who, with the seven children which blessed the marriage, survive him and mourn their irreparable loss.

"Judge Pratt was a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in this city, and since its organization was one of its trustees. He was at one time president of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, and during his entire mature life was an active Christian worker.

"We ask your Honors to preserve this brief historical sketch by spreading it upon your records. Meager as it is, it can be amplified by those who knew Judge Pratt and his great success as a lawyer and a man. It furnishes another striking example of the possibilities of life in this ideal age and ideal government.

"Commencing life on the outposts of civilization, without wealth, without favor and without help, self-educated, self-sustained, he had

only the honest precepts of a God-fearing and loving father and mother and the open field of American inducement to enterprise; and upon these he builded the structure of the successful and enviable life which has just closed.

"Judge Pratt was an able and learned lawyer. His mind was peculiarly keen and receptive upon all of the principles of the law. During an active and extensive practice for forty years at the bar, he had mastered the fundamental elements and principles of the law, and had so systematized and stored them in his mind that he was always ready for any emergency in his practice.

"While not brilliant as an orator, in the sense that with rounded phrases and eloquent peroration he could sway men's feelings and passions, he was clear and forcible in debate, and on legal questions to a court or questions of fact to a jury, always a candid and able aid to either in the questions to be decided. He would not resort to any unprofessional or improper practice.

"He abhorred the pettifogger and trickster. The honor of the profession was very dear to him. This naturally led him to be active in the bar associations of the county, State and Nation, and his brethren honored him with the presidency of our county and State associations, where his addresses have added much to the literature of the profession.

"His life was a conscientious one.

"He believed in the religion of Christianity, and thus believing, he humbly followed in the footsteps of the Master.

"His home life was an ideal one. His family was his great and satisfying happiness. He lived for them and of them. A loving husband, a kind and generous father, he was to his wife and children their ideal of a perfect life. He was their tutor and he taught them by example. He was their head and he ruled by love. He was their support, and generosity and unselfishness guided his hand.

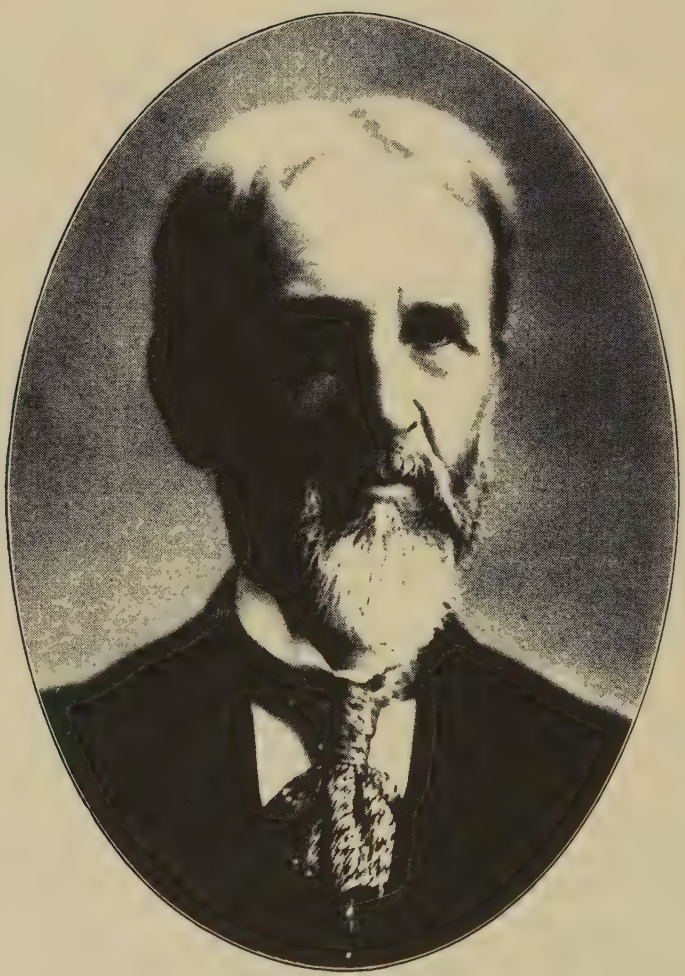
"He was a public-spirited citizen who loved his country, and loved his State and city. He had strong convictions on all public questions, and was always ready to express them and to take part in their discussion.

"On political questions he believed in his party and was loyal to its doctrines, although charitable to its opponents. He was not a party man for sake of office. He never sought political office, and except as member of the city council, never held a purely political position.

"In whatever position he was, he bravely, faithfully and conscientiously performed his duty as he saw it and understood it, and we believe that his memory will be revered by his brethren of the bar and his fellow citizens, who knew him as one whose life was well lived, and whose example may well be followed.

"We ask your Honors to spread this poor tribute of his brethren of the bar to his deserving memory upon the records of the court."

Signed by John H. Doyle, Richard Waite, J. K. Hamilton, James M. Brown, C. W. Everett, L. H. Pike, J. M. Ritchie, and Charles G. Wilson.



WILLIAM F. LOCKWOOD

MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM F. LOCKWOOD.

On March 18, 1901, the following memorial, relative to the death of Hon. William F. Lockwood, was read and unanimously adopted:

"William F. Lockwood, an ex-judge of this court, and a recent member of this bar, died at the West House, in the city of Sandusky, on Saturday evening, Feb. 9, 1901. He was born at Norwalk, Conn., April 1, 1822. His parents were of sturdy New England stock, and they traced their lineage back to the Puritan Fathers. His early education was limited to the schools of his native town, and at the age of eighteen he removed to Ohio, and resided for two years with an uncle on a farm in Brownhelm, Lorain county. The death of his uncle cast him upon his own resources, and, choosing the law as his life's profession, at the age of twenty he enlisted as law student in the office of Bliss & Hamlin, at Elyria, Ohio. It was fortunate that his preparatory legal education was entrusted to such a cultured gentleman as Judge Philemon Bliss, the eminent jurist and author of 'Code Pleading.'

"Judge Lockwood was admitted to the bar in 1845, and entered at once into the practice of his profession, at Elyria, with an industry and zeal which promised more than ordinary success. In 1856 he was seized with the Western fever, and removed to Omaha, Neb., then a small town on the western border of civilization. Here, for a year or two, he conducted and published the *Omaha Nebraskan*, the first paper published in that town, and pursued at the same time the practice of law in the courts of the Territory. A few years later, he removed to Dakota City, Neb., where he resided until his return to Ohio, in 1868.

"In 1861, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, one of the Territorial judges of the Territory of Nebraska, which position he filled until the Territory was admitted to statehood, when President Johnson appointed him a district judge for the district comprising the State of Nebraska. In this position he served for some time, but, failing to be confirmed by the Senate, because of the strong antagonism at that time existing between the President and the Senate, he retired from the Federal bench and returned to Ohio, locating in Toledo, where he retained his residence substantially until his death, though of late years his summers were mostly spent at his island home on Put-in-Bay.

"In February of 1871, he formed a law partnership with Clayton W. Everett, under the firm name of Lockwood & Everett, which continued for seven years or more, until Judge Lockwood entered upon his duties as judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, to which position he was elected, in 1878, and served therein the full term of five years.

"On Dec. 25, 1848, at Elyria, he was married to Mary A. Nichols, of that village. Three daughters were born of this union: Mrs. Francis L. Davis, of Sandusky; Mrs. Major D. W. Lockwood, U. S. A., stationed at St. Paul; and Mrs. Clara Pomeroy, of Cleveland. The widow and daughters survive him.

"Fifty years of active service at the bar and on the bench afford opportunities of gauging the qualities of the man as well as his qualifications. In the legal profession, no man can hide himself for any considerable length of time behind an assumption of knowledge which he does not possess. 'His infirmities will find him out.' The disguise, if attempted, is soon detected, and the unfailing judgment of his fellows soon measures him at his true worth.

"For more than fifty years, Judge Lockwood had been more or less prominently under the public gaze, and in no position or relation in life did he fail to meet the requirements of the place and the expectations of his friends. As a citizen, his life was without blemish, and he endeared himself to all by his social qualities, by his faculty to make and hold friends, by his earnest interest in the public good, by his helpful kindness, and by his tender sympathy for his fellow men.

"As a lawyer, he was careful, conscientious and faithful to the interests entrusted to his charge. As an advocate, he was keen, logical, incisive—sometimes bitter in his invective, when bitterness seemed to be demanded—strong in a just cause, but having little of that dubious power which is sometimes employed to 'garnish evil deeds and sanctify a crime.'

"As a judge, he was affable, courteous and indulgent, patient and attentive to argument, thorough in the scrutiny of testimony, and careful in the analysis of fact, cautious and guarded in his conclusions, but firm and inflexible when his conclusions were reached. Above all, as a judge, he sought to be just. He had little regard for the abstruse refinements and technicalities of the law, filtered through hoary precedents, if in their application to the cause on trial they would result in inequity or injustice. With him, the sophistry of argument, however adroitly or artfully enforced, had but little weight against the invincible logic of truth and right.

"His kindly nature and tenderness of heart were manifest upon the bench. One of his most painful duties as a judge was to pronounce the sentence of the law upon a convicted criminal, and the performance of that duty was seemingly more trying to the judge than to the convict.

"Essentially a self-made and self-educated man, he was equal to his opportunities, and rose superior to his early environments. Ripe in years, he was ripe in the experiences and the fruitions in life.

"In his later years, he was not free from the infirmities of age, but these he bore with fortitude and resignation, and the evening of his life was as peaceful as the morning.

"On behalf of his late associates of the bench and bar of Lucas county, we ask to place on record this brief tribute to his memory."

Signed by J. M. Ritchie, Richard Waite, and Clayton W. Everett, committee.

MEMORIAL TO JOSHUA R. SENEY.

On April 8, 1901, the following memorial, relative to the death of Hon. Joshua R. Seney, was read and unanimously adopted:

"Your memorialists present to your Honors a motion to make a

record of the life and loss to us of our late departed friend, Judge Joshua R. Seney. Our younger brethren have, during the last eleven years, while Judge Seney was a terrible sufferer, probably but little known of his ability or his early life; and we, therefore, take occasion to present to your Honors this statement of his life and career.

"Judge Seney was born in the State of Ohio, to which State his father had moved, in the early part of the last century, from the State of Maryland. The entire family of the Seneys were noted for legal attainments. His father's grandfather was a lawyer, held a commission during the Revolutionary war, and later was a member of the legislature of Maryland. His grandfather, Joshua Seney, was a member of the First Congress and a Chief Justice of Maryland. Judge Seney's father was an aide-de-camp in the navy, during the War of 1812, and also private secretary to Albert Gallatin, when he presided over the Treasury, under Jefferson.

"The writer of this memorial remembers well the bright student of fifteen years whom he met, in 1854, on the campus of Heidelberg College, in Tiffin, where his parents were living, and from which place, after active and successful studies, Joshua passed on to Antioch College, completing his scientific and classical studies at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., with the degree of Master of Arts, one of the foremost among 150 students. Upon graduation, Joshua Seney was offered an assistant professorship in the classical department, but refused to accept, and decided to practice law. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

"After studying law under Judge Pillars of Tiffin, Joshua Seney was admitted to the bar and came to Toledo to practice, in the year 1864. He married Miss Julia Rice, of Ottawa, Ohio, his guardian angel during the remaining years of his life. She is the sister of herioc Gen. A. V. Rice.

"Judge Seney had been but a few years in Toledo when his ability was recognized by the members of the bar then here, and there being a vacancy on the Common Pleas bench of this subdivision, the Republican members of the bar solicited the Democratic friends of Brother Seney to nominate him; and they, the Republicans, honorably supported him, and Judge Seney was elected, by a very large majority, judge of this sub-division. He remained on the bench about three years and then resigned, preferring the active practice, and the study of languages and sciences; but it was but a few years before disease struck him down, and, from 1890 until 1901, he was a sufferer from disease, which began from a severe attack of grip. The writer of this memorial, being an early acquaintance of Judge Seney, often visited him during his years of sickness whenever he was at home with his family, and there learned to admire his remarkable talents, ability and memory. He could, for weeks and months after a lengthy conversation, remember the identical language that was used between the two friends, and he often pleased his friends by a recitation of a whole portion of Shakespeare, The Odyssey, and other classical works. His books were never a mere ornament to his house, but they were, to

the end of his life, the working tools of his active mind whenever he was in a physical condition to enjoy their use.

"Judge Seney, during the short time that he was on the bench, proved that his was a progressive mind, and delivered two opinions which stamped him as an able man. He decided, while Judge of the court of Common Pleas, that a woman was as much entitled to a clerkship as a man, as such clerkship was not an office within the meaning of the Constitution, and that a woman was therefore eligible to a county clerkship.

"He was the first judge of this county that allowed a colored man to sit upon a jury in Lucas county.

"Those who were familiar with him before disease struck him down were well aware of his legal ability and that he was a student of classics, being a master of seven languages.

"His devoted wife and only son, George Seney, as well as two of his sisters—Mrs. Harvey Reddick and Mrs. Frances Crum—both of them residing here, as well as two of his brothers, both well known jurists—the Hon. George Seney of Tiffin, and our brother, Hon. Henry W. Seney—were his survivors. He died on the night of March 22, 1901, rather unexpectedly to his anxious, suffering wife, and the funeral was held on Sunday, the 24th, at 3 o'clock, p. m., from the family residence at 617 Elm street, Toledo, attended by nearly all the members of the bar who knew him. Those who knew him in early years, after he located in Toledo, have not forgotten him, and will not soon forget him, while our younger brethren who have located here within the last eleven years, while he was a great sufferer, learn now that he was a man of ability and a favorite among those who knew him.

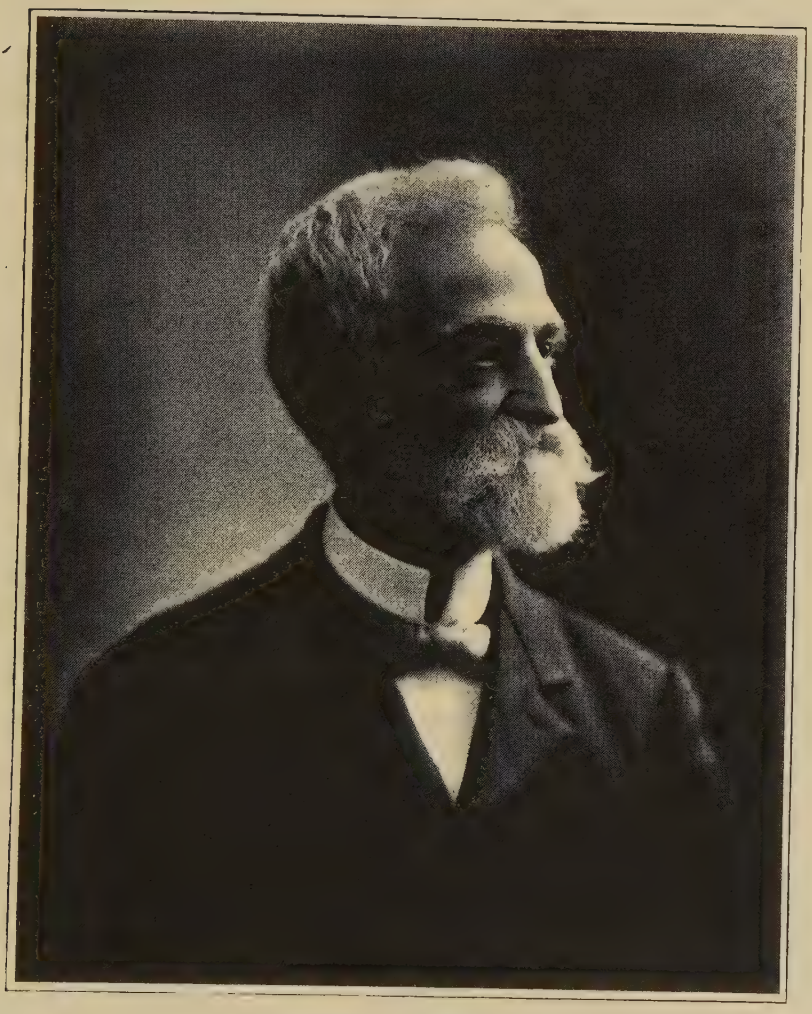
"We therefore ask your Honors to make an order that this memorial be placed on the records of this court, that he may be remembered by those who here administered justice hereafter."

Signed by L. H. Pike, David R. Austin, John H. Doyle, E. D. Potter, and Harvey Scribner.

MEMORIAL TO REUBEN C. LEMMON.

On Oct. 2, 1905, the following memorial, relative to the death of Reuben Compton Lemmon, was read and unanimously adopted:

"Reuben Compton Lemmon was born in Varick, Seneca county, New York, May 12, 1825. In 1837, he removed with his father's family to Seneca county, Ohio, where he passed the early years of his life. At the age of twenty years, he attended the seminary at Norwalk for one year and, the following year, took a course at Granville Academy. He first began the study of medicine under Dr. Freeman, a brother-in-law, but, during a business trip to the vicinity of his early home in New York, he became interested in some litigation and began a study of the legal questions involved. This was a turning point in his life, for he abandoned the further study of medicine and ever after devoted himself to the study and practice of



REUBEN C. LEMMON

the law. In 1847, he studied law in Tyrone. Steuben county, New York, for one year. Returning to Ohio, he continued his studies at Tiffin, was admitted to the bar in 1850, and in the fall of that year married Amelia M. Armstrong. She died, in 1857, leaving one son, Charles H. Lemmon, now a practicing attorney of this bar. He opened an office in Fulton county and practiced law there until 1852, when he formed a partnership with the late Gen. H. S. Commager and removed to Maumee City, then the county-seat of Lucas county.

"In March, 1853, he removed to Toledo and became, at once, and remained to the day of his death, one of her leading and exemplary citizens. In 1859, he was married to Miss Theresa Rachel Tibbs, who survives him.

"In 1861, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lucas county. He administered this office with diligence and ability and rapidly advanced to the front of the bar.

"In 1874, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he held continuously for twenty years, the longest term ever served by a Lucas county judge. He was thoroughly educated in the Common Law, and was a loving student of literature and the sciences. He was uniformly courteous to the members of the bar, parties to suits and witnesses, and all who came before him, and won the respect of all of them. He was considerate and kind to the young members of the bar—took their hands and guided their footsteps in the early years of their practice. When the older members of the bar attempted to take advantage of the inexperience of their younger brothers, Judge Lemmon was prompt to come to the rescue. His judgment was sound, his decisions tempered with mercy, and his judicial career marks one of the brightest epochs in the judicial history of Lucas county. He retired from the bench, in 1895, and gave himself up to the study of literature and the sciences and that rest he had so well earned.

"He died on the morning of Sept. 6, 1905, at 3 o'clock, and closed an active, honest and exemplary career. His character is a model for the younger members of the bar.

"May we all emulate his example and keep fresh and green his memory."

Signed by J. M. Ritchie, J. K. Hamilton, Chas. G. Wilson, I. P. Pugsley, J. H. Southard, and Harvey Scribner.

In addition to the above memorial, Harvey Scribner made the following remarks:

"I first became acquainted with Judge Lemmon in the fall of 1869. He and Judge Joshua R. Seney had an office in the Anderson Block. The law offices in those days were barren affairs—no carpets, no pictures and limited libraries. But the lawyers made up in their knowledge of the law what they lacked in books. I remember listening with interest to a discussion between Judge Lemmon and Judge Seney, of the merits of Chancellor Kent. It did not occur to me then, but it has since, that that discussion was carried on entirely for the benefit of David H. Commager and Charles H. Lemmon, who

were students in their offices, and of myself, who was also a student of the law.

"I practiced before Judge Lemmon during his entire career of twenty years and became deeply attached to him.

"I sometimes bewailed his decisions, but never for one moment doubted the integrity of their author. I had the same reverence for him that the young lawyer of those days had for the fathers of the bar—Judge Potter, M. R. Waite, my father, Charles Kent, Edward Bissel, Judge French, and many more that I could name. They belong to a past age, those courtly gentlemen of the Old School.

"Judge Lemmon was thoroughly grounded in Blackstone and Kent, Washburn and Story, and in English History. He was familiar with the causes leading up to Magna Charta, had a reverence for the writ of Habeas Corpus and the right of trial by jury, and recognized them as landmarks in the progress of liberty.

"He very rarely took a case from the jury, and then only when the facts clearly demanded the judgment of the court. His reverence for this sacred right was such that he submitted doubtful cases to the jury, trusting to its sound sense and sturdy judgment to render a just verdict.

"If the preponderance of the evidence was against one or the other parties in his judgment, he would still submit the case to the jury, get its judgment and then, after mature consideration, decide whether or not he would affirm it. He had the courage of his convictions, and never for a moment stopped to consider what the appellate court might or might not do.

"If he could have looked into the future and learned what the higher courts would do, he would still have decided the case according to what he believed justice demanded. If he was reversed, he would have the consciousness that, after all, his decision might be the law and in the course of the rolling years his judgment might be affirmed.

"He arose to the height of the great judges of the past and decided his cases as though he were the Supreme Court and his decisions final and irrevocable.

"The poor and oppressed found in him a ready sympathy and brave protector against their aggressors.

"When he ascended the bench and the ermine fell upon his shoulders it rested on nothing not whiter than itself.

"Venerable and illustrious, his benevolent face, calm and dignified manner, and firm administration of the law, attracted the love, trust and effectionate admiration of the people.

" 'He delivered the poor that cried, the fatherless and him that had none to help him.

" 'He received the blessings of him that was ready to perish and caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

" 'He put on righteousness and it clothed him.

" 'His judgment was as a robe and diadem. He was eyes to the blind and feet to the lame.' "

MEMORIAL TO LOUIS H. PIKE.

On March 5, 1906, the following memorial, relative to the death of Hon. Louis H. Pike, was read and adopted:

"Louis H. Pike, a member of this Bar and an ex-judge of this court, died at his home in this city on Friday morning, Feb. 9, 1906, in the eightieth year of his age. It is fitting that this bar and this court should take note of his death and place on record some appreciation of his life.

"He was born in Neustadt, Province of Silesia, in the Kingdom of Prussia, on June 12, 1826. His early training was with a view to mercantile and commercial pursuits. At the age of sixteen years, he entered as a clerk a store in Berlin, and continued in that employment at various places in Germany and Austria for the succeeding six years. At the end of that time, the political upheaval, of 1848, in Germany, which induced so many patriotic young Germans to flee from their native land, made it a measure of safety for him to adopt America as his future home, and he landed in the city of New York, in October, 1849, where he remained until December, 1851, when he removed to Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, and embarked in the business of manufacturing cigars. While conducting this business, he applied himself also to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in the District Court at Cleveland, in October, 1854. He was thus a self-taught, home-made lawyer, with no other facilities for acquiring legal knowledge than the reading of law books at his work shop and his home, with a weekly review and examination by some friendly attorney, who was willing to assist him in his studies.

"Upon his admission to the bar, he located at Tiffin and continued to practice there until 1857, when he removed to Toledo, and here he resided until the time of his death. So, for almost fifty years, he was a familiar figure in this community, constant in his attendance upon the courts, and at all gatherings of the bar, until stricken by his last illness; and it is no figure of speech to say that he died in the field of service with his armour upon him.

"In 1883, he was a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this judicial district. Upon canvassing the vote, on the face of the returns, the certificate of election and commission were issued to his competitor: but upon a contest in the State Senate he was declared elected, duly installed and commissioned as judge, and filled the office for the remainder of the term—a period of about four years. At the conclusion of his term of office as judge, he returned to the bar and resumed the active practice of the law.

"He was attached to the profession and took a deep interest in all that pertained to the interest of the Bar. He did much in building up and maintaining our local Bar Association. He was its president for two terms, and its treasurer and fiscal manager for many years. He was also a charter member of the Ohio State Bar Association, and was elected and re-elected treasurer of that association for many continuous years: and in this way he became generally acquainted

with the lawyers of the State, and was, perhaps, as widely known among them as any member of our Bar.

"He was faithful to the interests of his clients and tenacious in maintaining their rights to the last extremity.

"On the bench he was urgent for the dispatch of business and had little patience with those at the bar who seemed chiefly desirous for the dispatch of time.

"He was a man of kindly and generous impulses, tender and sympathetic, and charitable to those in need, and ever ready to do a kindness or confer a favor. Of a warm and impulsive nature, he was a man of variable moods; so that he sometimes seemed a contradiction of himself, as if extremes had met and qualities of an opposite nature seemed struggling for ascendency. He was strong in his likes and his dislikes, warmly attached to his friends and as warmly *detached* from those he regarded otherwise, and no one was left in doubt as to how he was classified. Like all impulsive men, he was hasty of speech and sometimes needlessly aggressive and belligerent, inviting opposition and hostility by a severity and bitterness of language and manner that verged on harshness, and from any one else would have provoked exasperation. If a soft answer turneth away wrath, Judge Pike never adopted that mode of defense. But, withal, no one ever questioned his purity of heart, nor his integrity of character; and no one took umbrage at his chidings and upbraidings, whether from the bench or at the bar, for they knew that his hasty, petulant words did not accord with his true character, and they knew that worldly cares, financial distress, broken health and shattered nerves are not conducive to cheerfulness and equanimity of temper. How much of his seeming acidity of disposition may have been due to these causes we shall never know. We would be just to his memory, but we could not be just without some allusion to these noticeable surface blemishes, for they characterized the man, and without them the picture would be incomplete.

"When we who survive him, his late associates, who knew his weaknesses and his strength—his limitations and his sterling qualities—shall have done with the things of life, may we be remembered as kindly and tenderly by those who shall survive us, and may they find in our lives as much to commend and as little to condemn as we have found in his. Peace to his ashes."

Signed by J. M. Ritchie, James M. Brown, Richard M. McKee, and Curtis T. Johnson, Committee.

MEMORIAL TO RICHARD WAITE.

On Nov. 4, 1907, the following memorial, relative to the death of the Hon. Richard Waite, was read and unanimously adopted:

"Richard Waite was born at Lyme, Conn., Sept. 26, 1831, and died at his home in Toledo, July 12, 1907. He came of good, old New England stock, and of a distinguished ancestry. His father was the Hon. Henry M. Waite, one of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut. His youth, till manhood, was passed amid his boyhood scenes and in his native State.

"He was graduated in the academical or classical department of Yale College, with the class of 1853. Shortly afterward, he began the study of law, in Toledo, with his brother, the late Hon. Morrison R. Waite, who afterward became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was examined for and admitted to the bar in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1855, and immediately thereafter, with his brother Morrison, opened a law office in Toledo, under the firm name of M. R. & R. Waite. This law firm established a reputation, for industry, integrity and fidelity to duty, that took rank among the foremost law firms of the State; it enjoyed a very lucrative practice, and its reputation was not confined to but extended beyond the boundaries of our own State.

"Upon the elevation of the senior member of the firm to the Supreme bench, Richard Waite formed a law partnership with his nephew, Edward T. Waite, son of the Chief Justice, which continued until the death of the junior member, in 1889, when Richard associated himself with Oliver B. Snider. This partnership lasted until Mr. Waite was elected Probate Judge of Lucas county, in 1902. He completed his term of service and retired from that office in 1906.

"In 1857, he was married to Alice J. Toris, of Newark, N. J., and she with their five children—three sons and two daughters—survive him.

"Both as a lawyer and judge he was characterized for industry, conscientious and painstaking work, and the highest integrity. He never made the pretense of being a great lawyer, or among the foremost members of the bar of Lucas county, and he often used to say, 'I am afraid they spoiled a good mechanic when they tried to make of me a lawyer;' but whoever has had occasion to be associated with him in the trial and argument of cases, or read and analyzed his briefs in cases which he prepared and argued in the Supreme Court of this State, know or will find that he misjudged himself; and that his briefs and arguments were models in their arrangement, conciseness of statement and review and analysis of cases. Among his briefs, notably is the one prepared by him in the Lavalley case, in the 36th Ohio State.

"He gave evidence of his patriotism and loyalty to the Union cause in the Civil war. He enlisted and recruited Company A, of the Eighty-fourth Ohio infantry, and served with his regiment during the full term of service; and again as captain in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio infantry, serving with his regiment in front of Richmond and Petersburg, Va.

"As a soldier, he performed his duties faithfully and well, and held the highest respect, confidence and esteem of both officers and men of the two commands with which he served.

"Richard Waite was possessed of a kindly and genial disposition, was modest in his bearing and easy of approach, and at all times was a courteous and obliging gentleman; and no citizen of Toledo possessed in a larger degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

"In politics he was a Republican. At the convention of his party for the nomination of a candidate for Probate Judge, there were six

candidates whose names were presented to the convention. Mr. Waite's name was never formally presented, but when the ballots were cast and counted and it was found that he was being voted for by a few of his friends, on the following ballot he received almost the unanimous vote of the delegates, and he was elected to the office of Probate Judge of Lucas county by an overwhelming majority.

"He was a member of the Loyal Legion, comrade of Toledo Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Lucas County Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association.

"His life, both private and public, was elevated from the simple, and his home life and domestic relations were ideal.

"His death was peaceful, without pain or suffering, and, surrounded by those he loved, he passed over to the Great Beyond.

"In a certain sense, what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue, but not in every sense; for what has been worthily accomplished will still live, and the memory of a good man, a true and loyal citizen, faithful husband and father, and an able and upright lawyer and judge, will not perish."

Signed by George R. Haynes, N. H. Swayne, O. B. Snider, J. K. Hamilton, John H. Doyle, Irwin I. Millard, and E. D. Potter.

MEMORIAL TO GEORGE B. BOONE.

On Jan. 14, 1907, the following memorial, relative to the death of George B. Boone, was read and unanimously adopted:

"George B. Boone was born near the town of Mecca, in Trumbull county, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1855. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and until his thirteenth year he attended the country school. At fourteen years of age he taught one term of school in the neighborhood, after which, for several years, he continued his education at West Farmington, until, in his eighteenth year, he was elected principal of the high school at Youngstown, Ohio. He entered Oberlin College, two years later, and there became a member of the class of 1879, the class to which Judge Barber belonged. He took the first collegiate course, graduating with high honors. The following year he taught the high school in Perrysburg.

"In 1881, he entered the law office of Scribner, Hurd & Scribner, and the same year went to law school at Ann Arbor, spending his vacation in that office. He graduated at Ann Arbor, in 1883, and the same year was admitted to the bar. He remained in the office of Scribner, Hurd & Scribner, and Scribner & Hurd, in the old Drummond Block, until 1895, when he opened an office by himself in the Spitzer Building, where he continued the practice of law until the day of his death.

"Mr. Boone came to the bar thoroughly equipped for the trial and office practice of the law. He presented his cases concisely, brought out the silent points clearly and forcibly, and at the same time with a conservatism and fairness that was successful with both court and jury. His relations with his clients and adversaries commanded their respect and confidence.

"He worshiped a devoted wife, whose death was a blow from which he never recovered.

"He was kind and indulgent and faithful in the care of his daughter, an only child, and after her mother's death was both her father and mother.

"He fully appreciated and lived up to the dignity that belongs to a member of our profession, and was, at all times and under all circumstances, a gentleman. He fulfilled his professional duties conscientiously and in the spirit of a Christian.

"He died June 20, 1906, at the age of fifty-one, beloved by all who knew him.

"May God bless and keep green his memory."

Signed by Curtis T. Johnson, Harvey Scribner, Parks Hone, J. W. Schaufelberger, and J. A. Barber.

MEMORIAL TO IRWIN I. MILLARD.

On Feb. 18, 1908, the following memorial, relative to the death of Irwin I. Millard, was read and unanimously adopted:

Irwin I. Millard was born Dec. 9, 1838, in Richland county, Ohio. His boyhood days were spent in Huron and Wayne counties. His early education was received in the public schools of Greenfield, to which place his family removed in his youth. When seventeen years of age he entered the Fredericksburg Academy, attending a portion of each year, and teaching school in winter for a period of three years. By this time the drama of the Civil war was opening. Young Millard responded to the call of his country, and, Aug. 11, 1861, enlisted in Company I of the Fifteenth Ohio infantry. He served in that regiment, under Col. Moses Dickey, with the Army of the Ohio, being stationed most of the time in and about Bowling Green, Ky. The privations and exposures of the soldier's life proved too much for his health—always delicate—and, in 1862, by order of the regimental surgeon, he was mustered out on account of physical disability, so serious as for a time to place his life in danger. He returned to his home in Crawford county, Ohio, where his illness kept him for a year; but, in 1863, after his recovery, he came to Toledo, where he was destined to pass the rest of his life and finish his career.

"His first occupation was in the Recorder's office, where he served as Deputy Recorder for a year. He was then for a time book-keeper of the Erie railway line of steamers. His tastes and ambitions leading him to the law, he entered the office of Bissell & Gorrill, as a student, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1867, immediately becoming a member of the firm. From that time until 1891, he continued in the active practice of the law. The firm with which he was connected for many years had a leading business at the Lucas County Bar. Few litigations were carried on without their assistance on one side or the other. Irwin I. Millard was an active member of the firm, and, by his ability, industry and character, gained a reputation as a lawyer, while, as a citizen and man, no one stood higher. So greatly had he secured the esteem of his fellow citizens that, in the fall of 1890, by a large majority, he was elected Probate Judge of Lucas

county; to this office he was re-elected three times, making a continuous service of twelve years—a length of service unequaled in this county.

"To say that Judge Millard performed the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the people is only stating what every one knows. The Probate Judge is the advisor of the widow and the orphan. His court is continually open for business, and people of all classes and degrees approaching the tribunal are expected to have the privilege of an audience with the presiding judge.

"Judge Millard, as Probate Judge, was always courteous and attentive, and to those seeking advice and counsel with reference to estates or other matters in his court, he was always kind and sympathetic and ready to advise. Not only was he a careful and impartial advisor, counsellor and friend, but as a judge, required to pass on important controversies and questions of law and fact, he showed conspicuous ability. While on the bench he was called upon to decide many important matters of law, involving new and close questions. His opinions in such, and in fact all cases calling for statement of reasons from the bench, were models of judicial clearness and reasoning. It was very rare that any decision of Judge Millard was reversed.

"It is safe to say that no man in Lucas county ever retired from the Probate bench more universally esteemed than Irwin I. Millard. The regard of this community for his memory was shown by the universal expression of sorry at his death and the great outpouring of people at his funeral.

"Judge Millard was twice married. His first wife was Mary Catharine Keller, to whom he was married March 12, 1863, and who died June 25, 1894. The children of that marriage were four sons and three daughters. He was again married, Dec. 31, 1900, to Alice G. Gifford, who, as well as all his children survive. Happy always in his domestic relations, he was a devoted and affectionate husband and father.

"The final departure from our midst of this wise judge and lawyer, this honored citizen so distinguished for his private as well as his public virtues, this kind husband, father and friend, merits from this bar, with whose members he always maintained the most intimate relations, more than mere passing remarks.

"We, therefore, desire to place upon record this inadequate tribute to his memory. To his wife, family and kindred, we desire to express our deepest sympathy in their affliction. They and all his friends will ever treasure the memory of his noble life. We, his associates of the bench and bar of Lucas county, should always keep in mind the examples his life, career and character affords of an honorable man, an honest lawyer, and a good citizen of the Republic."

Signed by J. K. Hamilton, John H. Doyle, Clayton W. Everett, John Schlatter, and Thad S. Powell, Committee.

MEMORIAL TO GEORGE R. HAYNES.

On Feb. 17, 1908, the following memorial, relative to the death of George R. Haynes, was read and unanimously adopted:

Geo. R. Haynes

"George Randolph Haynes, son of George and Mary (Ford) Haynes, was born in Monson, Mass., Jan. 24, 1828, and died in Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1908. Had he lived two days longer his life would have covered a period of eighty years.

In 1836, when he was eight years of age, the family removed to Ohio and settled on a farm in Huron county. He remained on a farm with his parents until he was seventeen years of age, in the summer time working upon the farm and in the winter months attending school in the neighborhood. He then entered Norwalk Academy and continued his studies there until he became of age. At intervals, during his attendance at the academy, he taught school.

"Having chosen the law as his life work, he began his studies in the office of John Whitleck, of Norwalk, and, subsequently removing to Fremont, he entered the office of Judge Lucius B. Otis, where he remained until January, 1852, when he was admitted to the bar.

"Judge Haynes did not have the advantages of a classical or university education, but from what we know as to his mental attainments and his ability as a lawyer and judge, we may be sure that he made the best use of all his opportunities, that he was a thorough and careful student, and that by application and industry he laid the foundation deep and wide for the eminent success which he subsequently achieved in the practice of his chosen profession.

"The first two years of his practice were spent in Fremont, and during one year of that time he served as Prosecuting Attorney of Sandusky county.

"In 1854, he came to Toledo, and here he resided continuously until the time of his death, practicing his profession and serving the public in various positions of honor and trust.

"To tell the story of his life in this community for this period of more than half a century is to tell the story of successful achievement, patient industry, honorable and exemplary conduct, and fidelity to duty in all the relations of life, public and private.

"In the Spring of 1859 he was elected City Solicitor of the city of Toledo and served in that capacity for three years.

"He was prosecuting attorney of Lucas county for four years, from January, 1864, to January, 1868.

"During the Civil war, at the time of Morgan's threatened raid on Ohio and destruction of Cincinnati, he, with others, enlisted and performed services as a private soldier in defense of that city.

"He was presidential elector for this Congressional district in the great campaign of 1872, and he was often mentioned by his fellow citizens as a suitable person to represent them in Congress, but political office was never really to his liking and he did not seriously consider such preferment.

"During his practice at the bar in Toledo, he was alone in business for only short periods. He seemed to prefer association. Some of his partners had been students in his office. Three of his partners are still living and are members of this committee. In the early days his partners were John Ray, Daniel O. Morton and Ira E. Lee. At a later period, Josiah F. Price, Clayton W. Everett and Angus Mackin-

tosh. At a still later period, George H. Beckwith and Emery D. Potter.

"In 1883, he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the First Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District. The subdivision at that time was strongly Democratic, but, by reason of his high standing at the bar, and his well known fitness for the position, he ran several hundred votes in advance of the other candidates on his ticket, and was elected by a small majority. In Lucas county the Democratic candidate for governor received a majority of 1,784, but Judge Haynes' majority was 2,237, thus leading his ticket in this county by over 2,000 votes. He received the certificate of election and served on the bench for a few months, but his election was contested in the State Senate and the office was awarded to his opponent. On the organization of the Circuit Court, in 1884, he was elected judge of that court for the Sixth Circuit, taking his seat on the bench Feb. 9, 1885. He was three times re-elected, and his fourth term, had he lived, would have expired Feb. 9, 1909. This marks a period of twenty-three years of continuous service on the Circuit Court bench.

"Judge Haynes, during the twenty-three years of his practice, was recognized as a safe and sound adviser and an able advocate. He had the highest respect of the courts, his associates at the bar and all who had occasion to know and observe him. His methods were plain and simple, without any display or oratory, but his address and manner were dignified and pleasing, and his arguments were persuasive and convincing. As a counsellor and advisor he took front rank. His opinions on legal questions and his advice in settling and adjusting differences were eagerly sought after by lawyers and litigants and thoroughly appreciated by all. As a judge, he was actuated by the purest sentiment and loftiest purpose, with a fixed desire to follow the law and to do impartial justice. His twenty-three years of continuous judicial service were years of hard labor, of prompt, close and conscientious attention to every duty, of unfailing courtesy to his associates on the bench and to all the members of the bar who practiced before him. His familiar figure will be missed in the open contests of the court room and the private discussions of consultation room.

"With a mind stored with legal knowledge, with a high order of reasoning faculties, with a calm and equable temperament, and with an intense longing to do what is right and just, he was an invaluable member of the court and contributed in no small degree to the high reputation which the Circuit Court of the Sixth Circuit has always borne throughout the State.

"Judge Haynes had a charming personality. He was uniformly kind in his manner, always considerate of the views and feelings of others, rejoicing with his friends in their prosperity and consoling and aiding them in their trials and sorrows, and with it all, as quiet, modest and unassuming a gentleman as it has been our pleasure to know.

"It is no wonder, then, that all who knew Judge Haynes had for him only the most kindly feelings and now sincerely mourn his death.

In this community and throughout the counties comprising this judicial circuit, he was universally respected and beloved.

"For four successive terms he was elected Circuit Judge without any solicitation, on his part, to secure either his nomination or election. On each occasion the only question was whether he would consent to the use of his name as a candidate. Only a short time before his death there came to him from the people of the circuit an expression, without a dissenting voice, of their wish and expectation that he would stand as a candidate for a fifth term. And when, in response to this expression, he announced that his advancing years admonished him that he ought not to and could not accept a renomination, we all remember the deep feeling of regret with which this announcement was received by all classes of our citizens.

"Judge Haynes was not what might be called an aggressive man, nor was he a money-maker. In the days of his practice at the bar, lawyer's fees and their opportunities for making money were not what they are now. If they had been the same, it is doubtful whether he would have profited by it. His wants were few, his tastes were simple, and, as he himself often used to say, he had no tact for making money and no ambition to be rich, and that a reasonable competence was all that a wise man should desire, for it seemed to him more likely to bring happiness than the possession of accumulated wealth.

"His salary as a circuit judge remained the same during his entire service on the bench, as it was fixed by the original law establishing the Circuit Court, passed in 1884. He never received the benefit of the increase of salary, given by the law of 1904, as the law was passed after his last term of office began.

"In 1857, he was married to Miss Ann Raymond, of Toledo, an estimable lady who died Dec. 28, 1898. He is survived by two daughters—Mrs. Elizabeth (Haynes) Rudolph and Mrs. Anne (Haynes) Ewing, both residing in Cleveland, Ohio. To them we tender our deepest sympathy in the loss of a kind and loving father, and assure them that it is a pleasant memory to us, as it must be to them, that in all the relations of life, their father was faithful to every duty and has left a record without a blemish and worthy of emulation by all.

"For over fifty years he was an active and influential member of the First Congregational Church of Toledo, being for many years a teacher in its Sunday school and an officer of the church, and at the time of his death he held the honorary position of Deacon Emeritus. In this church, on Jan. 24, 1908, the eightieth anniversary of his birth, was held the funeral services in the presence of a large assemblage of his neighbors and friends, including the members of the Lucas County Bar and delegations from the bar of each of the other counties in this judicial circuit. The services were simple—in keeping with the character of the deceased—and included an eloquent and touching tribute by the pastor of the church; and on the same day his remains were deposited in their last resting place in Forest Cemetery, of Toledo, by the side of his beloved wife.

"In the death of Judge Haynes this bar has lost one of its oldest and ablest members and an honest, just and good man.

" 'His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man.'

"We respectfully ask your Honors that this memorial, as a mark of our respect and affection for our deceased brother, be spread upon the records of the courts over which your Honors preside, and that the clerk be directed to furnish a copy to the surviving daughters."

Signed by Isaac P. Pugsley, Emery D. Potter, Clayton W. Everett, Rathburn Fuller, George H. Beckwith, J. K. Hamilton and O. S. Brumback.

MEMORIAL TO JOHN T. NEWTON.

On Jan. 6, 1909, the following memorial, relative to the death of John T. Newton, was read and unanimously adopted:

"John T. Newton, son of John and Laura (Thompson) Newton, was born in Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1822, and died in Toledo, Ohio, July 6, 1908. He lived to the ripe age of 85 years, 6 months and 2 days.

"Beginning life and working as a boy upon his father's farm, he early manifested a desire to obtain an education, and, through the help of friends and by his own industry and perseverance, was able to acquire that mental training which was destined to become so useful to him in his subsequent career.

"In 1846, he graduated at Granville College, of Granville, Ohio—now known as Denison University—and, in 1849, at Harvard Law School, of Cambridge, Mass. Among his classmates in the latter institution, with whom he maintained cordial relations down to the time of their deaths, were Judge Horace Gray, of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. George F. Hoar, of the United States Senate.

"Mr. Newton began the practice of law in Cleveland, Ohio, where he soon was associated in business with Horace Foote, who subsequently became a distinguished judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this Judicial District.

"He moved to Toledo, in 1860, and here he resided continuously to the time of his death; and here he practiced his profession actively and diligently, with eminent success, until his retirement, which occurred about twenty-five years ago. Shortly after coming to Toledo, he formed a partnership with Charles Kent, one of the leaders of the bar of that period. In 1868, I. P. Pugsley was admitted to partnership, and the firm of Kent, Newton & Pugsley continued for fifteen years, until 1883.

"Mr. Newton was a careful, conscientious, able lawyer. He had a keen, analytical mind, and was especially strong in the preparation and presentation of legal arguments. He was a great student and reader, both of law and literature. Books were his constant companions, even to the last. His well selected home library contained very many of the standard works of history, biography, poetry and science, and every day, with rare intelligence and skill, he was reading, consulting and discussing their contents.

"Very few of Mr. Newton's colleagues at the bar survived him. Of those now present and listening to this memorial, including both bench and bar, it is not probable that there are more than three or four who knew him as a lawyer. Most of his associates, who were more nearly of his own age, have long since passed away. We mention a few names—Waite, Baker, Bissell, Osborn, Collins, Kent, Pratt, Haynes and Lemmon—men of force and character, who knew John T. Newton well and respected his ability as a lawyer, his honor as a man, and his standing as a citizen of this community.

"Mr. Newton was not only a good lawyer, but he was a practical, far-seeing, sagacious business man. By wise investments and prudent and skillful management he was able to amass a considerable fortune. He always, from the beginning, had faith in Toledo, and at an early day, and from time to time, invested largely in centrally located real estate, which, with the growth of the city, and by reason of judicious improvements, became very valuable. No man can say that a dollar of his wealth was acquired by improper means. He was honorable and upright in all his dealings.

"He never held public office and, although he was frequently urged to become a candidate for official position in the line of his profession and otherwise, he yielded to pressure only once, and then became a candidate for the State senate, but his party was in the minority in the district and he was defeated.

"Mr. Newton was a charitable man and a generous giver to objects which he deemed worthy, but in all things he shunned publicity. He disliked everything that savored of boasting or notoriety. Institutions here and elsewhere, which he believed to be doing good and helping people without means, were constant recipients of his bounty. He was especially interested in and always materially aiding young men and women who were trying to obtain a practical education, or fit themselves for a trade or profession. His most recent benefaction, known to the public, was the erection for the Young Women's Christian Association, of Toledo, at an expense of over $40,000, of a home as a memorial to his deceased wife.

"Without attempting to enumerate all his beneficent acts, it is proper to refer on this occasion to one which concerns us as lawyers. In the year 1870, some of the younger members of the bar, believing that the time had arrived when efforts should be made to establish and maintain a law library, organized the Toledo Bar Association for that purpose. Mr. Newton was one of the first among the older members of the bar to aid and encourage these young men in the accomplishment of this worthy object. So heartily was he in sympathy with their purposes that he offered to turn over to the Association, as a nucleus, his own library. It consisted of 700 volumes of English and American State Reports, which he had spent years in collecting and was, at that time, the largest and best law library in the city. The Association was to have the books and pay for them when it was able, if ever, and at its own price. This offer was gladly accepted, and thus was laid the foundation of what we are proud to consider one of the best

law libraries in the State, now numbering over 10,000 volumes. Except for Mr. Newton's assistance, at this early period, the project might have failed. It certainly gave an impetus to the movement and materially helped in the progress and growth to its present proportions. Fortunately, the association was able, in course of time, to pay for the books the moderate price that was fixed. Mr. Newton, at the time and many times thereafter, said that it was his desire and intention to return to the Association the money paid him, preferring to treat the books as a gift, and so, in his last will and testament, he bequeathed to the Association the sum of $5,000, which is more than twice what the books cost.

"On Oct. 5, 1853, he was married to Miss Virginia Baldwin, of Cleveland, an estimable lady, who for more than fifty years was his devoted wife and companion. She died Nov. 8, 1906.

"We deem it fitting in this public way to pay all due respect and honor to a man who, during the period of his professional life, was such a prominent and useful member of this bar, and who took such a leading and effective part in the business, social and benevolent activities of the community.

"We respectfully ask that this memorial, as a mark of our respect and affection for our deceased friend, be spread upon the records of this Court."

Signed by Isaac P. Pugsley, I. E. Knisely, Emery D. Potter, G. W. Kinney and Alexander L. Smith.

MEMORIAL TO ELISHA B. SOUTHARD.

On Jan. 4, 1909, the following memoriam, relative to the death of Elisha B. Southard, was read and unanimously adopted:

"Once again has the mystery of death invaded the ranks of the Lucas County Bar and laid low one of our members, Elisha B. Southard, who died June 11, 1908.

"Mr. Southard was born, of English-American ancestry, in Washington township, Lucas county, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1863. His youth was spent upon his father's farm and his education was obtained in our public schools. Choosing the law as the field for his life's activities, he entered upon its study under the tutorship of his brother, Hon. James H. Southard, and was admitted to the bar in 1885, after which time he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession at the Lucas County Bar until the time of his death.

"He was married, April 4, 1894, to Miss Bertha E. Hineline, and of this union four children were born—Charlotte, Robert, Martha and Morgan, all of whom survive him.

"In point of years, Mr. Southard ranked as one of the younger members of the bar, but, measured by the kind of service he rendered in the profession, he could well be classed among the older members.

"During the period of his practice we all came to know him well, for to meet him was to soon become well acquainted. Indeed, he was so approachable, so open and frank, and so free from hypocrisy and

concealment, that a short acquaintance demonstrated he was the soul of integrity, generous to a fault, of exemplary habits, an untiring worker, an able lawyer, a loving husband, and a kind and indulgent father.

"While Mr. Southard's associates could thus readily form an estimate of his rugged honesty, it was the privilege of those who came into intimate association with him to more fully understand the deep and altruistic love he bore for mankind in general, and his untiring efforts to promote the welfare of his fellowman. It was this that led him, single-handed and alone, to take a stand for the reform of political conditions in Toledo that threatened the good name and welfare of our people. Persevering in his determination to start an independent movement that would afford the people an opportunity to overthrow the political domination of a few, he became the Moses to lead the people out of an Egypt of political ills into a cleaner political atmosphere.

"As showing Mr. Southard's freedom to conviction, it is well known he did not always look upon some things the way he did during his later years. Indeed, his views of politics, of religion, and of many other things in early life, were widely different from what they were at the time of his decease. His active mind was given to searching out, analyzing, weighing and comparing conflicting ideas on all sorts of subjects, with the result that he came to accept as correct in later years many doctrines which, earlier in life, he had rejected. And with him, to be convinced in his own mind of the correctness of any principle, was to proclaim it and act upon it.

"He gloried in the achievement of principle, in seeing things rightly done, fully as much, if not more, than in hope of financial gain; and so it was he expended much of his best energy along lines where material gain was not to be hoped for or expected.

"An example of his enthusiasm in a cause where there was small hope of reward is afforded by his action in politics. He became thoroughly imbued with the idea that party fealty should never control a man's vote, and not only argued and declaimed against both of the old political parties, but wrote songs to inspire his followers. One of them reads:—

" 'When clouds of party rule have passed,
Then freedom's light will shine at last;
And man, unbound by party ties,
May well his suffrage exercise.
Behold the hour when party chains
Are torn apart, and all the stains
Of faction rule are wiped away,
And honor sees the light of day.'

"The tireless energy with which Mr. Southard labored is known to those intimately acquainted with him. So close was his devotion to the tasks which he assumed that he found little time for any recreation. This continued for many years and doubtless contributed to cause his decease.

"Are we not admonished by the loss of a man thus stricken down in early middle life, that we, like chains, are no stronger than the weakest link, and that we should temper our zeal for achievement with a care, lest we impose upon ourselves burdens greater than our weakest link will bear?

"In the loss of Elisha B. Southard the Bar of Lucas County has sustained the loss of one of its most energetic and conscientious members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the death of Elisha B. Southard, the Bar of Lucas County, Ohio, has lost a highly respected member, a man loyal in his friendship, staunch in his advocacy of that which he believed to be right, fearless in his denunciation of that which he believed to be wrong, honorable as an adversary, kind hearted and generous, always; and it is further

Resolved, That the Circuit Court and Common Pleas Court of Lucas county be requested to cause this memorial to be spread upon their journals and a copy thereof to be sent to the family of the deceased."

Signed by Byron A. Case, Guy W. Kinney and Orville S. Brumback, committee.

MEMORIAL TO GILBERT HARMON.

On Sept. 27, 1909, the following memorial, relative to the death of Hon. Gilbert Harmon, was read and unanimously adopted:

"Gilbert Harmon was born in Thorndyke, Me., March 30, 1834. His father, Elias Harmon, was a merchant and moved to Biddeford, Me., while his son was still a boy. He was fitted for college in the Fryeburg Academy and entered Tuft's College; graduated in 1863, at which time he delivered the salutatory address. This college afterward conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. He read law in Saco, Me., in the law office of Phillip Eastman, a lawyer celebrated throughout the State of Maine, and was admitted to the bar there in 1866. He came to Toledo in 1867.

"He was converted to the Roman Catholic faith in 1869, and became a member of St. Francis de Sales Church, which was in charge at that time of the Reverend Father Boff.

"He was elected a judge of the Common Pleas Court in this district in 1888, and presided on the bench in Lucas county for a term of five years, retiring in 1894. He engaged actively in the practice of law until the day of his death, which occurred, suddenly, Aug. 17, 1909, when he was seventy-five years of age. He literally died in the harness.

"Judge Harmon had a thorough education to start with. He read Homer and Plutarch, Virgil and Horace, and all the ancient classics, in the original Greek and Latin. He was just as thoroughly informed on scientific subjects. He was passionately fond of literature, covered the whole range, and, with an unconscious discrimination, absorbed the best. He mastered the great principles of jurisprudence and came to the bar well equipped for the practice of the law. Like the rest of

GILBERT HARMON

the old-time lawyers, he recognized all the ethics of his profession and took pleasure in exercising its old-fashioned courtesies and maintaining its dignity. He loved the gladsome light of the courts and was at home in the strife, the wit and repartee of the trial. His decisions were clear expositions of legal principles and were generally affirmed. If he erred, it was on the side of mercy. There was never a breath of suspicion against his private character, and when he donned the ermine it covered nothing that was not whiter than itself.

"Judge Harmon was married, in October, 1870, to Lucie C. Watson, daughter of O. H. Watson, of Topsham, Vt., at her home. The union was blessed with four children. They lost one little daughter. His wife and three children—Esther, Lucie C. and Watson—survive him. His family relations were perfectly harmonious and happy. He was an affectionate husband and father and was greatly beloved by his wife and children.

"He was active in works of charity, especially those connected with his church, St. Vincent's Hospital, the Society of the Good Shepherd and the Little Sisters of the Poor. His legal talent was always at their command, without money and without price. He was the first president of St. John's League and was instrumental in establishing the law department, under the direction of St. John's University, and was elected the first dean of this department. He was at the head of the Lucas County Federation of Catholic Societies, president of the Ohio Federation and vice-president of the National Federation. As a member of the bar and member of the church, and as a public-spirited citizen he was an example for us all."

Signed by Harvey Scribner, George P. Hahn, James M. Ritchie, T. J. McDonnell, and E. D. Potter, committee.

The following remarks were made on the death of Judge Harmon, by Harvey Scribner:

"I came to Toledo in 1869. Judge Harmon had been practicing law here at that time for two years, and was thirty-five years of age. We were both lawyers and both Democrats, and became at once warm friends, and so remained until he was taken from us. He belonged to the old guard of Frank Hurd, and was at the forefront in those great political fights in Sandusky, Fremont, Norwalk, Port Clinton and Oak Harbor, with Marshall Davis, Emery Graves, Frank Lambkin, Ned Skinner, Charles J. Kirschner, Michael Shannon, and a hundred other heroes I could name who are gone, and who fought, not for reward, but for the pure love of their chief and his great principles of free trade, the gold standard and the liberty of the individual. Think of Frank Hurd fighting for the privilege of leading his party to victory in this district. To the day of Mr. Hurd's death, Judge Harmon was his warm friend and loyal adherent. Loyalty was part and parcel of his character—loyalty to his party, loyalty to his church, loyalty to his family and his friends. What virtue is greater than this?

"He was born and grew up in the little village of Thorndyke, a short distance from the southeast coast of Maine, where he could feel and breathe the salt breeze of Penobscot bay. His character partook of that rugged country and its pure and sparkling atmosphere. When

he came to Toledo, he seemed to bring the ocean breezes with him. While he was stern and decided and uncompromising on all questions on which he had made up his mind, and seemed forbidding on the surface, to those who knew him, he was gentle and affectionate. He was one of the most engaging and companionable men I ever met, overrunning with humor and contagious merriment. He was an omnivorous reader, read the classics in the original Greek and Latin, had an inexhaustible store of all kinds of knowledge. He was a handy man to have around—he saved you the necessity of going to an encyclopedia. Shakespeare was as familiar to him as his A B C's. He especially loved the comedies and reveled in the fun of Falstaff and Sir Toby Belch. He was fond of the literature of Queen Elizabeth's age, and of the times of Johnson and Goldsmith. He was certainly a captivating companion.

"He became satisfied that the Catholic church most thoroughly represented the lovely and loving Christ, and unhesitatingly embraced that faith; and every one within the sound of my voice knows that he conscientiously endeavored to live up to its high standard. Strange that the converts to that great church are among its most shining examples.

"This custom of remembering our dead is the best custom we have. In the midst of our engagements, like a flash of lightning, one is taken away. Judge Harmon was just now with us, his eyes flashing and his wit dancing, and before you could say 'Behold,' the 'jaws of darkness devoured him up.' It is time for us to stop and consider, look at the rapidly narrowing horizon, take account of ourselves, and remember that there is some object in life besides making money. Resolve to imitate the example of our dead brother, and for the rest of our lives 'So live that we can approach our grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.'"

The following remarks were made by E. D. Potter:

"The memorial presented and read to your Honors on the life and character of Judge Gilbert Harmon, and what has been said by Mr. Scribner, I know must meet with the approval and voice the sentiment of all those who knew him, and who had occasion to meet and become acquainted with him.

"I can add but little, if anything, to what has been so well stated by Mr. Scribner in this memorial, and I only rise to give oral testimony of my knowledge of his worth as a citizen, lawyer and judge.

"I became acquainted with Judge Harmon in 1867, when he came to Toledo. Our offices adjoined, and acquaintance ripened into a friendship and regard that remained during all the intervening years.

"He was a scholar, and well versed and read in all the standard works of literature, ancient and modern; and could readily quote at length many selections from both the Greek and Latin classics, as well as the great English writers, in poetry and prose.

"He was well grounded and versed in the study of the law. He was pleasant and entertaining in conversation, and full of pleasant recollections and memories, and numerous stories.

"He was quick to see the funny or ludicrous side of a situation, and as sensitive and quick to see the pathetic side.

"As a judge he was firm and impartial, with a high resolve to do what he thought was right and just, and with courage to follow his convictions, regardless of friends or opponents—and he did not hesitate to right a wrong if he found himself in error.

"He had a high, noble and lofty conception of the obligations and duties devolving upon him as a judge; and as a lawyer, he had the highest respect for the courts. No one could ever accuse Judge Harmon of belittling the courts, or uttering slanderous and libelous charges against them; and he was firm in his resolve, as an officer of the court, to uphold the honor, integrity and dignity of the bench.

"In politics he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and never avoided, when called upon, to voice his sentiments on matters National, State, or local. He was a ready and strong debater, and in the trial of his cases was courteous to the courts, opposing counsel and witnesses, and never neglected the honorable discharge of duties to his client, with an honest endeavor to aid and assist in the due administration of justice.

"The last time I met Judge Harmon was in Judge Morris' room, a short time before the close of the last session of our courts. He was most cordial in his greeting. We sat and chatted together for some little time on books and authors. He asked me if I ever read 'Charles O'Malley, or the Irish Dragoon.' I told him I had. Needless to say that he repeated some of the quaint and laughable sayings of Mickie Free and Tom Powers; and we lived over together again the times when we were young and had read and been delighted with the best of Charles Levers' stories.

"Many will miss Judge Harmon's kindly face and smile, his cordial greeting and hearty handshake."

MEMORIAL TO JAMES M. BROWN.

On Nov. 1, 1909, the following memorial, relative to the death of James M. Brown, was read and unanimously adopted:

"James M. Brown, for many years an active and prominent member of the bar of Lucas county, died suddenly at his home in this city on Aug. 25, 1909, in the seventy-fifth year of his life.

"It is fitting that we, his late associates and colleagues of the bar, should take note of his life and death, and pay just tribute to his worth.

"He was born in Delaware county, Ohio, June 2, 1835, where his father, Hiram J. L. Brown, followed the triple vocation of farmer, miller and merchant. His early education was received in the public schools of Delaware and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. At an early age he became an apprentice to the printer's trade, in the office of the *Olentangy Gazette,* and followed the printing business in all of its departments for seven years, in the latter part of which period he was the editor and owner of the Oskaloosa *Herald,* at Oskaloosa, Iowa. In 1858 he retired from the printing business, returned to Ohio,

and entered upon the study of law in the law office of Lee & Brown, at Tiffin, Ohio. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and began his professional career at Lima, Ohio, with William E. Lee, under the firm name of Lee & Brown. He continued the practice of law at Lima until 1869, when he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Gen. John C. Lee, then lieutenant governor of the State, and removed to Toledo, where, under the firm name of Lee & Brown, they continued in active and general practice until 1891, when the firm was dissolved by the death of General Lee. The legal business of the firm was continued and conducted by Mr. Brown until 1893, when he formed a law partnership with his oldest son, Walter F. Brown, under the name of James M. & Walter F. Brown, and this partnership continued until a few months preceding the death of Mr. Brown.

"In 1865 he was married to Miss Lavina C. Folger, of Massillon, Ohio. She was his faithful helpmate and companion until her death, in 1887.

"During the Civil war, Mr. Brown served as Deputy United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio, and also as assistant United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Congressional District of Ohio.

"In politics, Mr. Brown was an active and zealous Republican. He was chairman of the Lucas County Republican Central Committee for many years, and the Lucas County Republican Executive Committee during the successive presidential campaigns of 1880, 1884 and 1888. For six years he served as a member of the Board of Elections of the city of Toledo. In 1890, Mr. Brown was appointed postmaster at Toledo, and served the public in that position for more than four years, with signal ability and success.

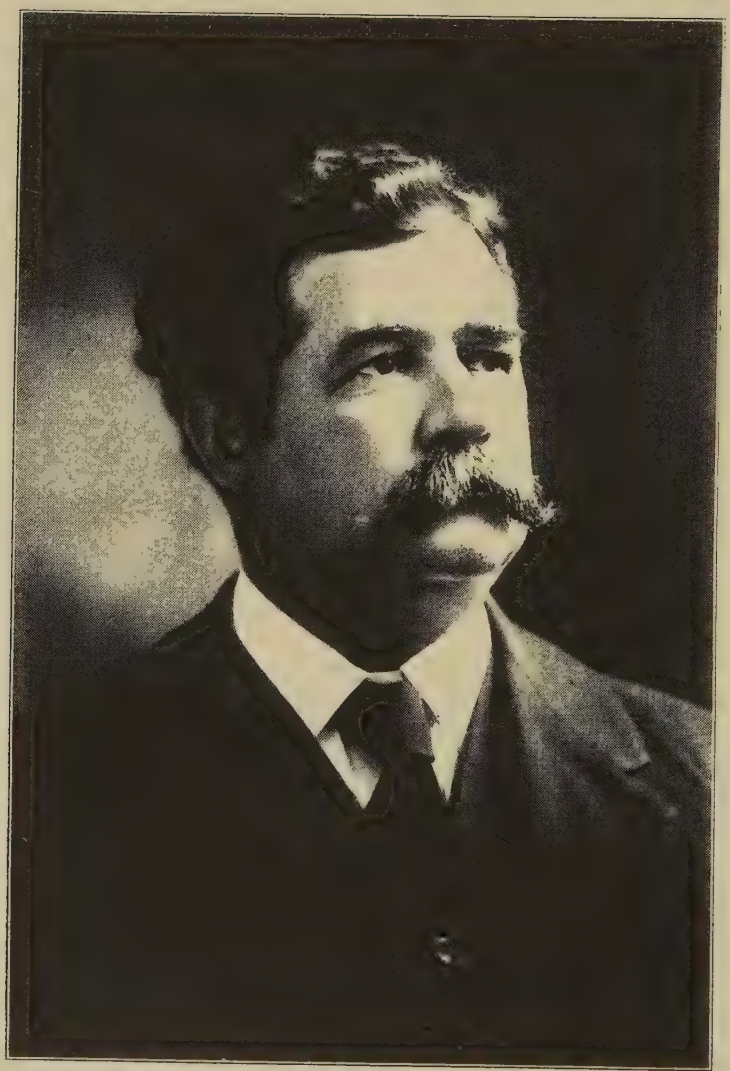
"On the formation, some years ago, of the Board of Review for the city of Toledo, under existing law, Mr. Brown was appointed a member of that board, and was elected president of the board, which position he filled until his death.

"He gave much of his time and thought to humane and charitable work and to other reformatory measures, looking to the protection of the helpless and unfortunate, and to the suppression of cruelty to child and brute.

"In 1880, at the organization of the Toledo Humane Society, he was elected its president and, thereafter during his life, he was annually elected to the same position. He was also for many years an active and leading member of the American Humane Association, a national organization, filling many of its offices, preparing much of its literature, and was, at the time of his death, vice-president of that association.

"Called to these various positions in social and political life, with their exacting and varied requirements, he discharged the duties of each with fidelity and care, while at the same time he was diligently pursuing the practice of the law, in the office and in the court room, and guarding and protecting the rights and interests of a large clientele with ability and success.

"An intimate acquaintance with Mr. Brown at this bar for nearly



LINN W. HULL

forty years enables us to speak with some degree of assurance of his qualities and qualifications as a lawyer. He was a man of clear judgment, of clean, well disciplined mind, well read in the precepts and principles of the law in all its departments; of quick comprehension —active, alert, cautious, thoughtful, forceful, and resourceful—he was, by nature, by study and wide reading, and by force of character, well qualified to fill, as he did fill for many years, a conspicuous place at this bar and in this community. Now he rests from his labors and his works do follow him.

"Honor to his memory and peace to his ashes."

Signed by J. M. Ritchie, Julian H. Tyler, Elmer E. Davis, J. K. Hamilton, and Clayton W. Everett, committee.

MEMORIAL TO LINN W. HULL.

On June 12, 1905, the following memorial, relative to the death of Linn Walker Hull, was read and unanimously adopted:

"Linn Walker Hull was born April 19, 1856, on a farm in Perkins township, Erie county, Ohio, near the city of Sandusky. His parents were both natives of America and types of its various virtues. The father, John Linn Hull, had come early to Ohio from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and married Angeline Walker, the daughter of Samuel Walker, a pioneer of Sandusky, and among the founders of the Congregational Church there, in 1819. John Linn Hull was a good farmer and a good man, with a wholesome interest in public affairs. He was twice elected a commissioner of his county, was a trustee for his township, and a member of its board of education. He and his wife spent their lives in Erie county, and their son, Linn Walker, continued a resident of the county where he had been born until his death.

"Judge Hull was a representative man of all that was best in life. Like so many other men of his country who have won distinction, he had the beginnings of his formal education at the little district school of his native township, and from there, in time, went to the high school at Sandusky. Then he attended Oberlin College and Cornell University, and, having determined upon the professional life, entered the Cincinnati Law School, in which institution he was graduated, in May, 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In June of that year, he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and entered at once into practice. His choice of a profession had been well made. Almost immediately he displayed at the bar that ability which soon was to extend his practice and his reputation beyond his own county and later to distinguish him on the bench. Even in those first days of Judge Hull's practice, a member of this committee, while holding court in Erie county, was impressed with the readiness with which so young an advocate seized upon the legal questions involved in the causes he tried before him, and remembers well the zeal, the grace and the ability which Judge Hull then displayed at the trial table.

"But Judge Hull's efforts were not narrowly confined to his own affairs. Twice he was chosen to represent the Second ward of San-

dusky in the school board of that city; and, like most young lawyers, 'was in politics,' as is the phrase, twice leading the forlorn hopes of a minority party as candidate for prosecuting attorney. He also acted as chairman of his party's committee and, in 1896, went as delegate to the national convention that nominated President McKinley.

"In November, 1896, he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and, while filling that post, was appointed, in October, 1899, one of the judges of the Circuit Court for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, succeeding the Hon. E. B. King, who had resigned. In November of the following year, Judge Hull was elected to succeed himself as a member of the court for the full term, and served with distinction until he died.

"He was also a candidate for the nomination for Governor of the State of Ohio, before the Republican State Convention, in 1899, with a very strong following in that convention, especially from his own section of the State. The turn of politics, however, together with certain representations and pledges made to him, induced him to withdraw his name from before the convention before the balloting began.

"Judge Hull married, July 18, 1883, Mary Emily Hall, of Cincinnati. This union was ideal, and Mrs. Hull died only too soon, in August, 1887. The three daughters that had been born to him—Marguerite, Florence and Emily—were thereafter his constant companions, and the life of this home was beautiful, the father supplying a mother's tenderness. Latterly, of course, the daughters were necessarily away at school during a great part of the year, but the vacation of the schools and the vacation of the courts brought endearing reunions, the happiness of which was increased by the separation that had gone before. These daughters survive Judge Hull, as do also a sister—Mrs. Ida Hull Barber, the wife of the Hon. Jason A. Barber—and a brother, the Rev. J. H. Hull, of Frankfort, Mich.

"Perhaps this sketch has not given a sufficient impression of the success that soon attended Judge Hull's efforts when he began the practice of the law. When he came among us as a judge of the Circuit Court, the members of the bar of Lucas county learned to know him more intimately than they had before, and they speedily formed an affection and respect for him which increased until he was taken away.

"His reputation had preceded him in Toledo; indeed, it had extended through all the counties of this region while he was still at the bar, for he was already widely known as a competent lawyer who was scrupulous in the discharge of his duties to the courts, to his many clients and to his professional brethren. Those judicial qualities which Judge Hull possessed in such large measure had already been displayed on the bench of the Common Pleas Court, and he had been recognized as a man marked for higher station and larger duties.

"His career as a circuit judge established beyond question that his selection had been most happy and wise. Judge Hull demonstrated himself a jurist of no mean powers. He was clear and prompt in grasping the real questions involved in a case; he went straight to the vital point, and that the many important decisions he so ably and

clearly rendered reflected the convictions of an honest and upright man was always beyond question. This won him our respect, and his affable, gentle nature, his kindliness and courtesy, endeared him to us. He was a good man to know, and there was that in his personality which made it a pleasure to meet him day after day. He was so natural, so unaffected, and of so sweet and cheerful a nature, that the atmosphere about him seemed always gladsome. He had a modesty that added to the dignity of his fine presence; that dark, and large, and splendid head, cast in almost perfect mold; that strong and intelligent face; the kindling, kind blue eyes that were so filled with humor and sympathy—these characteristics that caused him to be loved will cause him to be missed and mourned, and the place his absence leaves in our hearts will not be easily filled. We shall always bear his memory gratefully.

"We may say of him that he was a jurist with rare perception of justice; a man of the simple tastes that make for real culture; a rare nature with the kindness that betokens strength, and the modesty that accompanies dignity; the humor that brightens the sane and serious life, and a genius for friendship, especially in the young.

"If he erred in his judicial career, it was upon the side of humanity, for his heart and sympathy were with the oppressed, and he abhorred injustice in whatever guise it assumed. He had the courage to stand by his convictions, and never hesitated to condemn wrongdoing, whether in high life or among the lowly. He detested shams and tore the mask from deceit with an unsparing hand. It was this courage to deal out even-handed justice from the bench, regardless of social, political or class influences, that peculiarly fitted him for his high calling, and won for him the full confidence of litigants and attorneys.

"The qualities of courage so strong in him were never better shown than in the illness that he must have known to be his last. He went about cheerfully, smiling and serene, until the end, which came to him at Battle Creek, Mich., on Saturday, May 27, 1905.

"We, among whom he thus so bravely lived and moved, were at all times ready to say of him:

> "'His words were bonds, his oaths were oracles:
> His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate:
> His tears pure messengers sent from his heart:
> His heart as far from fraud as heaven from earth.'"

Signed by George P. Kirby, I. P. Pugsley, Orville S. Brumback, Henry W. Seney, and Brand Whitlock, committee.

WILLIAM PECK TYLER.

Three brothers by the name of Tyler came to this country from England, in 1640. One settled in Connecticut, one in Virginia, and one in New Hampshire. William Peck Tyler descends from the one that settled in New Hampshire. His maternal ancestor, Samuel Peck,

came to this country in 1638; was one of the founders of the New Haven Colony and one of the signers of its by-laws.

William Peck Tyler, second son of Justin H. Tyler and Hattie (Peck) Tyler, was born in Napoleon, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1863, and died at his home in Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1909, leaving a widow and two children.

He was graduated in the Napoleon high school, in 1880, and prepared for college in the high school of Ann Arbor, Mich., in which he was graduated, in June, 1881, and entered the University of Michigan the fall of that year. He remained at the University of Michigan for three years, and, in the fall of 1884, he went into business. After his recovery from a serious and protracted illness, in 1886, he was appointed Paymaster's Clerk in the United States Navy, and served one year on the Pacific Coast. He was then appointed to a position in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, at Toledo, and shortly thereafter took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of this State on June 5, 1890. In 1892 he formed a partnership with his father at Napoleon, where he remained until 1893, when he entered the office of Brown & Geddes, of this city. In 1896 he formed a partnership with James E. Pilliod, which continued until 1903, when Mr. Pilliod retired to engage in business. In 1903 he formed a partnership with N. H. Swayne, B. A. Hayes and Rathbun Fuller, which continued until 1907, when he entered the office of his brother, Julian H. Tyler, and continued in the practice of law to the time of his death.

On March 12, 1896, he was married to Charlotte Whitaker, daughter of William Henry Whitaker.

Mr. Tyler was devoted to his profession and jealous of its dignity. He was loyal to his clients and tireless in his efforts to conserve their interests. He presented his cases to the court in a modest, logical and orderly manner that was extremely effective with both the court and the jury.

He was universally beloved, and it was a common remark at the time of his funeral that he did not have an enemy at the bar.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

AFFLICTIONS OF THE PIONEERS—THE AGUE IN POETRY—SICKLY SEASON OF 1838—TREATMENT OF MALARIA VICTIMS—A SCOURGE OF CHOLERA—TRIALS AND INCONVENIENCES OF EARLY PHYSICIANS—THE FIRST PHYSICIAN IN THE COUNTY, AND BIOGRAPHICAL MENTION OF SOME OF HIS SUCCESSORS—MEDICAL SOCIETIES—MEDICAL COLLEGES—HOMEOPATHY—SKETCH OF DR. BISSELL AND OTHER PRACTITIONERS OF THE HOMEOPATHIC SCHOOL.

During the early days in Lucas county the settlers suffered considerably from illness. Especially was this true of the year 1838, which is remembered throughout the entire lake region and the Ohio valley as "the terrible sickly season;" and for many years thereafter the people suffered more or less in the summer and autumn of every year. The settlers of the county, and particularly those who made their homes in the rich bottoms of the various water-courses, were terribly afflicted with fevers and racked with chills. It was those conditions that contributed to the inspiration of that "mute, inglorious Milton," who gave to the early literature of the Maumee valley that well remembered poem, the closing stanzas of which follow:

"On Maumee, on Maumee,
'Tis Ague in the Fall;
The fit will shake them so,
It rocks the house and all.

"There's a funeral every day,
Without a hearse or pall;
They tuck them in the ground,
With breeches, coat and all."

The present generation of dwellers on "the Maumee," in view of the exceptionally good health of the region, feel no sensitiveness over the old-time reports in that respect, whether set forth in prose or rhyme. They can even endure the "old, old story" of the traveler, who, following directions to take "the main traveled road," soon brought up in a graveyard. In this connection may be pertinent an article from the *Maumee Express*, of Nov. 24, 1838, in which the then not rare subject, "The Ague," is philosophically treated. It was written by Henry Reed, Jr., who was at that time editor of the paper,

after the issue of two or three editions of what were called "half-sheets," or sheets half the regular size. In one of these issues he stated that everybody about the office was sick—"both seniors and juniors—every person except the devil!" The editor said:

"As there is a striking affinity between poverty and pickled salmon, so there no doubt exists a near relationship between the fever and ague and profane asseveration; and if the Recording Angel has not on hand a fountain of tears more plentiful than the wash-pots of Edom, he has doubtless but a sorry time of it in the expenditure of elbow grease and blotting paper, to keep his accounts with this country posted up between the first of August and the last of September. Be that as it may, let a man try it, and if his *pious* matter does not become hard granite, his crystalline humors get out of all good humor, and the milk of his human kindness turn to rank 'Bonny-Clabber' in his bosom, he may congratulate himself on possessing more of the spirit of the martyrs than any man we wot of between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean. We know we shall disoblige a young friend of ours, by stealing his doggerel; but, as it expresses what almost everybody feels on such occasions, we shall run the risk. The language has a savor of technology, but we hope no one will from hence infer the author:

"'I know it's not right to swear and curse,
For it puts no money in the purse;
Besides, it only makes one worse,
To curse and to swear.

"'But when a-body's shivering and shaking,
Os dentes chattering, *os humani* aching,
The spinal pillar twisting and breaking,
Who can forbear?'"

The sickly season of 1838 was marked by the most extreme drouth known in the history of the Maumee valley, commencing in midsummer and continuing until midautumn. Dr. Daniel Drake, an old and highly intelligent physician of Cincinnati, spent some time in Toledo, in 1842, and later furnished the following statement of the memorable drouth of four years previous:

"The summer and autumn of 1838 were signalized by a drouth of longer duration and geographical extent than had been experienced from the first settlement of the country. It extended from the River Raisin, or some point further north, round to the head of the Huron river, on the south side of Lake Erie, if not still further east. The country, quite up to the sources of all the rivers lying between the Raisin and the Huron, suffered in nearly equal degree under its withering influence. On the bay and estuary of the Maumee, according to Prof. Ackley, no rain fell from the third day of July until the fifteenth of October. Drs. Calvin Smith and George R. Perkins, of Toledo, reckoned its duration at four months. . . . All the smaller streams throughout the whole region were exhausted, and their beds

became dusty. Wild animals of every kind found in that region collected on the banks of the larger rivers, and even approached the towns. Deer and raccoons were numerous between Toledo and Maumee City; quails passed over the town plat; and frogs of the shallow and sedgy waters of the old bed of Swan creek, now dried up, migrated in countless numbers through the streets of Toledo to the Maumee river. The wet prairies of the interior were dried, and the grass of the dried ones withered; the marshes and pools of the post-tertiary uplands—even those of the Black Swamp, from the Maumee to the Sandusky river—were evaporated, their bottoms cracked open from shrinking, the leaves of many of the trees growing in them perished, and, in some instances, the trees themselves were killed. Under this great drying process it was that the ordinary autumnal fever was raised into such an epidemic as never was known before. But its sway was not equal in all parts of the region in which the drouth prevailed. The excavation of the canal was at that time going on from its mouth at Manhattan to its head at Maumee. The laborers, 400 or 500 in number, were chiefly Irish, who generally lodged in temporary shanties, while some occupied bowers formed with green limbs of trees. It does not appear that a greater proportion of these operators suffered than of the resident population, but a far greater proportion died. Prof. Ackley mentions a circumstance which deserves to be recorded. One canal contractor kept a liquor store and sold whisky to all whom he employed, which was freely drank by themselves and their families. The mortality among these was very great. Another contractor lodged his operators on straw beds, in the upper room of a large frame house, made them retire early, kept them from the use of whisky, and nearly all escaped disease. The occurrence of rain about the middle of October, with subsequent frost, put an end to the epidemic."

The fever was so continuous throughout Ohio in those days, and so frightful were its effects, that it is remarkable that the settlers were heroic enough to remain in the new country. They stayed, partly through grim determination, partly through the natural indisposition to move backward, partly through love of the beautiful country, and largely through hope that is said—doubtless with accuracy—to spring eternal, for it was necessary for it to spring eternally in the breasts of the pioneers, to cheer them in their toil and suffering.

Rich and productive as the lands were, there was a terrible drawback to their attraction in the shape of chills and fevers. So prevalent was this disease in some localities that not a cabin or a family escaped for a single year; and it sometimes happened that there would not be a single well member of the family to furnish drink to the others. It is told that in such cases buckets would be filled in the mornings by those most able and placed in some accessible place, so that when the shakes came on each could help himself or herself. Had there been any seemingly possible way of getting back to the old settlements from which these adventurers had come, most, if not all, would have left the rich Maumee bottoms, with their shakes and fevers; but, as it was, there were no railroads, or even wagon roads, on which they

could convey their disheartened skeletons back to their old homesteads, with their fine springs and health-restoring associations. At the time of the year when a tedious land or water trip could be made there were enough in each family sick to prevent any preparatory arrangements for such a return, while in winter there were more obstacles in the way than the sickness of summer. Thus, held not only by the charms of the scenery and the productiveness of the soil, but by the sterner realities of shakes and burning fever, few came that ever returned, and every year brought new neighbors.

These fevers are described at some length by Dr. Daniel Drake, already mentioned, in his great work on the "Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America," published in 1850. They were called by various names—autumnal, bilious, intermittent, remittent, congestive, miasmatic, malarial, marsh, malignant, chill fever, ague, fever'n'ague, dumb ague—and Dr. Drake himself preferred to call them autumnal fevers. He was disposed to ascribe their origin to what he called a "vegeto-animalcular cause," meaning that the people were infected by organisms that were bred in decaying vegetation, and he pointed out that the disease could not be due to some organism that had a regular period of incubation, because people were not taken with the fevers until some time after the date of supposed infection. This, he stated—not in this language, which is more in the line of modern expression, but to the same effect—demonstrating a remarkable insight into the operations of nature. It is believed now that the malarial infection, whatever its original source, is spread by mosquitoes, but this the doctors and sufferers did not suspect, and if they had, it would have done them little good, so numerous were the insect pests, and so expensive would have been any adequate attempt to suppress them. At the time when people were exterminating bears, panthers, and vast forests, there was no time to make war on such small and ubiquitous things as mosquitoes.

In combatting the fever and the chills the doctors depended on Peruvian bark (quinine) and calomel in heroic doses. Generally the unfortunate victim was first bled, then large doses of calomel were given, and the patient was cautioned to abstain from any acid food or he might loose his teeth, and the calomel was followed by quinine. Dr. Drake reported a case in Southern practice where a patient was given calomel for malarial fever in increasing doses until he took several ounces a day, and in a short time an entire pound of the drug was put in him. The fate of the unfortunate creature is not mentioned. Another patient was given 600 grains of compound of aloes, rhubarb and calomel in equal quantities for six days consecutively. There were other remedies. Dr. Joshua Martin, of Xenia, knew of a case where the chills were permanently cured in a small boy by standing him on his head at the access of the fit. "In many cases," said Drake, "the recurrence has been arrested by means which acted entirely on the imagination and feelings. Of this kind are very loathsome potions, which the patients have swallowed with disgust, and different charms or incantations, which rouse powerful emotions that change the innervation and destroy the habit of recurrence." There

were some very remarkable cases of recurrence of the disease in various forms. One man was subject to monthly attacks of vertigo and loss of consciousness. When medicine had checked this, the trouble soon returned with intervals of twenty-one days, and afterward for five years with periods of sixteen days.

The chills and fever, while not so immediately fatal in ordinary years as yellow fever, from which Ohio has fortunately been spared, was worse in its effects. If a man recovered from yellow fever, he was none the worse for it, sometimes better; but the victim of fever and chills often suffered all the rest of his life with neuralgia, liver or spleen disease, dyspepsia or diarrhoea. At times, however, the malarial fever assumed a malignant form and it was certain death unless the doctor was near at hand and happened to be able to check the paroxysms.

It was this disease, common in every part of Ohio, that the pioneer doctors had to contend with. They battled nobly, some of them falling victims to their antagonist, and it cannot be doubted that they performed a great work in alleviating the sufferings of humanity and encouraging the pioneers in the work of overcoming the evils of a new country. In time, with drainage and extensive cultivation of the soil, the dangerous conditions passed away, and Toledo and Lucas county are now as healthy as any of those older regions, to which the settlers longed to return in the days when they were shaking with ague.

The cholera appeared in Toledo about June 1, 1852, and between that date and July 6, of the same year, 130 deaths occurred from that dread disease. Of the number, thirty-four cases were in what was then known as "Utah," and now East Toledo. The greater number of the deceased were strangers, largely foreigners but recently arrived in this country. It was officially reported that in a large majority of the cases no attention had been paid to the premonitory symptoms of the disease, the patients having been past recovery before their condition was made known to the authorities. The victims were huddled together, in close and pestilential quarters, and even when in way of recovery they were guilty of gross imprudence and neglect, and thus were subjected to fatal relapse. A large number of the cases were of persons just arrived here, with the germs of the disease already planted in their systems. A colony of German immigrants, then recently arrived, suffered greatly. Between July 6 and July 26, 109 deaths from cholera occurred, averaging more than five per day, and between the last named date and Sept. 1, when the disease had ceased its ravages, eighty-eight deaths were recorded. The aggregate mortality of that season was 327. The peculiarities as to subjects of its fatality continued throughout, there being comparatively few deaths among the classes of residents who were careful in habits and diet and prompt and judicious in the employment of remedies. All the conditions considered, it is safe to state that the prevalence of the disease in Toledo at that time was not due so much to local causes existing as to the condition and habits of those who happened to be here when attacked by the disease. At that time

the population of Toledo was about 4,000, showing a ratio of deaths to population of 1 to 12, a ratio which, though a sad one, was far below the mortality in some other cities, where the disease raged with dreadful fury.

The practice of medicine and surgery during the early history of Lucas county was not a sinecure. The roads—where there were any—were necessarily poor, and many journeys had to be made over bridle-paths. Sometimes even these were impassable and the journey had to be made or completed on foot and by fording streams, climbing over fallen trees, crossing marshes—in fact, any way possible to carry succor to the afflicted. And many times the doctor arrived after death had closed the eyes that had looked so long for his coming.

The doctor went on horseback, carrying his saddle-bags, which contained his small stock of crude drugs (and he acquired rare proficiency in their efficacious combination) that he was compelled to use for all kinds of diseases. The medical practitioner of to-day can have but little comprehension of the arduous and resourceful life of the early "country doctor." Then, the physician furnished all of his medicine, many of his remedies being procured by himself from the vegetable kingdom, and they were administered in what was known in the vernacular as "horse-doses." To-day, the busy doctor hands a prescription to his patient, who, taking it to some drug store, is furnished with an elegant pharmaceutical preparation which is satisfying to the eye and pleasing to the palate, in place of the crude and frequently nauseating compound then administered. Then, he had no trained assistants or nurses, and the attention given to the sick, while prompted by love or friendship, frequently was disastrous from excess of kindness.

In the domain of surgery, the advancement has been simply appalling. Then, the skill and ability of the operator were handicapped by his ignorance of sepsis, and many a patient paid with his life the penalty for the doctor's hands not being clean. Had we an authentic record of the early accidents, diseases and deaths, together with their causes, and could we appreciate the limitations of the early physicians, we would not wonder that so many died, but that so many lived; and we of to-day should take off our hats to the resourcefulness and ability of the early practitioner, who derived no assistance from the multitudinous antiseptics and the operative paraphernalia and technique that have been evolved since the early days.

The medical education of many of the early physicians was extremely limited, and even those who had taken a college degree and possessed a diploma had no such educational equipment as the graduate of to-day. The early requirements to enter a medical college was a certificate of "good moral character," no preliminary education being necessary, providing they could read and write; and the requirements for graduation were that the student should have attended two terms of lectures, each of six months' duration. Since that time the requirements have been steadily increased until to-day most colleges require a term of four years, each of nine months' duration, and it is not an exaggeration to assert that it is now necessary

to know more to get into a medical college than was necessary forty years ago to get out of one, with a diploma.

The history of the medical profession of Lucas county must necessarily be incomplete, as, unlike the legal and other professions, no early records are preserved from which authentic data can be secured. For the matter contained in the following pages, concerning the early physicians, the writer is indebted to a large extent to an article written by the late Dr. William C. Chapman and published in "Waggoner's History of Toledo and Lucas County."

The first physician that settled in this region was a Dr. Barton. Nothing can be said of him, except that he located about the Rapids of the Maumee in the early part of the last century, taking the place of the missionaries who had some skill in the healing art, being accustomed to aid both Indians and whites when called upon. Dr. Barton was still at Maumee when Dr. Conant came to that place, in 1816.

Dr. Horatio Conant, who is given personal mention among the county officials, on another page, was the second physician to locate in Lucas county, coming here in 1816. He first engaged in the mercantile business at Maumee, for about one year, and then commenced the practice of medicine, which he thereafter made his chief occupation, although he became prominent in public affairs and filled several important positions. His professional visits extended up the Maumee river to Defiance, embraced all the country below, north to the Raisin river, east and south to the Portage river and Blanchard's Fork, and on one occasion as far as Fort Wayne. One spring, in making a horseback trip to Defiance, he was obliged to swim eight streams, and upon reaching that place he left his horse and purchased a canoe, in which he floated to his home. As indicated by this statement, he was an active, earnest worker in his profession.

Dr. Walter Colton, father of the late Carlos Colton, of Toledo, was born in New England in 1773, and after spending fifty years of his life in that region, he concluded to move westward, and selected Maumee as the place for his home. To this place he came in 1823, when there was nothing there but a few houses. He remained in Maumee until 1827, when he removed to Monroe, Mich., where he remained until his death, which occurred Sept. 26, 1834, of cholera.

Dr. Oscar White was born Nov. 18, 1809, at Ackworth, N. H., a small village where school privileges were limited. He struggled along, working days and studying nights, until he was fourteen years old, when he went to live with his uncle, Charles White, who was a physician, and three years were spent in study and in helping about the office and house. He next attended Dartmouth College, taking first the academic and then the medical course. In 1829, at the age of twenty, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After a limited survey of prospective locations, he came to Maumee City and formed a partnership with Dr. Conant, which association extended over a period of many years, and a friendship was formed which was only terminated by death. The practice thus begun extended, in a few years, to large proportions, so that Dr. White received calls from Tecumseh, Mich., from Defiance, and from points equally

as remote in other directions. In 1858, he removed to Toledo, where he lived until called away from earthly scenes, in 1883, having spent over fifty years of his life in the Maumee valley. He gave to the Toledo Medical Association his large and valuable library, which he had accumulated during his practice.

Dr. J. V. D. Sutphen was born July 24, 1802, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He attended school in New Brunswick, afterward studied medicine with Dr. Vandenburg, of Somerset county; took a course of lectures in New York, and afterward at Castleton, Vt., where he was graduated in 1824. He came to the present site of Toledo in 1825. Subsequently, he bought an interest in a tract of land, elsewhere referred to as purchased of him by Jessup W. Scott. Upon this land he erected his dwelling and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1832, he sold the greater portion of his tract of land to Mr. Scott for twelve dollars per acre, reserving the westerly portion for his homestead and erecting thereon a commodious frame house, in which he lived for several years. On the breaking out of the "Toledo war," he espoused the cause of Michigan, believing she was right in her claim, and when the question was finally decided he was so deeply chagrined that he determined to move to his beloved Wolverine State. Selling his house in the year 1836, he removed to Berrien, St. Joseph county, and after devoting himself to his professional duties for several years, he moved to Clay county, Indiana, where he died in 1856.

Dr. John Fassett was born in Bennington, Vt., Dec. 17, 1769. In early life he removed to Cambridge, in the same State, and when old enough was sent to Amherst, N. H., to study medicine with Dr. Peabody, who gave him thorough instruction, thus fitting him for his after professional life. He began his practice in Cambridge, his home, but desiring to extend his usefulness, determined to move West. Selecting Vistula as his future home, he arrived there Oct. 12, 1832, and immediately entered eighty acres of land, at what is now the foot of Locust street. As there was no tavern in that section of country, he began the erection of a hotel building which came to be known as the "Mansion House." Having completed the hotel, he immediately constructed his own residence of logs, on the southeast corner of Superior and Locust streets. There being then no other physician in the neighborhood, and much sickness prevailing, Dr. Fassett was overworked to such extent that he was compelled to remove from the west side of the river, and, crossing to the east side, he established himself at the point where the Cherry street bridge now terminates. He named his home Utah Postoffice, as all mail for the surrounding country was left there for distribution. He died in May, 1853.

Dr. Welcome Pray was born in the town of Winfield, Herkimer county, New York, Oct. 27, 1809. Having received an education in the schools of that part of the State, he attended lectures and was graduated at the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, located at Fairfield, N. Y., an uncle, Dr. Paris Pray, being his preceptor. Having received his diploma in the spring of 1830, he immediately began the practice of his profession, but being a young man, he believed

that his field for usefulness was away from the scenes of his boyhood, and so chose Ohio as his future home, removing to this State in 1833. Maumee City was at that time the largest place in Northwestern Ohio, and he selected the village of Waterville, only a few miles south of the metropolis. There he continued to reside for more than half a century, engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Harvey Burritt was a native of Connecticut, having been born in that State in 1804. After attending school for some years, he began reading medicine, his early advantages in the study of his profession being of a high order. He was graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, under the tutorship of those giants of the profession of that day, Willoughby, Delamater, McNaughton, Romeyn, Beck, and others. He came to the Maumee valley, in 1833, and settled at Gilead, Wood county, where for nearly twenty years he followed the practice of medicine with continued success, beloved and honored by all classes of his fellow-citizens. In 1853 he removed to Maumee City, where he was engaged in his professional duties until his death, Feb. 10, 1868.

Dr. Jacob Clark was another of the pioneer physicians of Toledo, taking up his residence here in 1834, and he is elsewhere mentioned in connection with the political history of the county.

Dr. John Mosher was another of the pioneer physicians of Lucas county. He was born in Dorset, Vt., March 28, 1805, and was graduated at Woodstock, same State, in 1831. He removed to Toledo in 1834, and after practicing his profession there for eleven years, he retired, in 1845, to a farm in Oregon township, where he led the quiet life of a farmer, yet occasionally rendering medical aid to his neighbors. While not regarded as wealthy, he accumulated considerable property, and died at his residence Oct. 24, 1872.

Dr. Horace Green was born in Amherst, Mass., in 1811. He attended school there until his father moved to Wayne county, New York, when he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lovejoy. He attended lectures at Geneva College, receiving his diploma there in 1835, and removed to Sylvania in the same year. He was successful in business, but during the cholera epidemic of 1852 he contracted that disease, of which he died.

Dr. James L. Chase was born in Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 10, 1805. In 1816 the family removed to Titusville, Pa., then a mere hamlet, when "Seneca Oil," now the great "Petroleum," was known only as a remedial agent. In 1827 the family removed to Forest county, same State, where James engaged in iron manufacture. At the age of twenty-three years he commenced the study of medicine, and three years later had completed the prescribed course. On Jan. 1, 1836, he reached Lucas county, then just organized, and stopped at Manhattan, which continued to be his home while there was a Manhattan. He soon began the practice of medicine, which he continued for nearly forty years in that locality. He was the township treasurer of Manhattan for thirty-six years and a trustee for several terms. He remained in Manhattan as long as the name was spared from the terri-

torial grasp of its older rival, and then, in 1874, he removed to Toledo, taking up his residence on Superior street.

Dr. Blakesley Henry Bush was born at Sangerfield, Oneida county, New York, March 25, 1808. Having received a good common-school education, he entered the College of the Medical Society of the County of Madison, at Eaton, N. Y., where he was graduated with honors, Jan. 26, 1831. After graduation, he remained for some time in the office of Dr. Thomas Spencer, president of the college, but practiced for a short time thereafter at Chittenango. From that place he went to Manlius and, in 1834, came to Port Lawrence township, living for a short time in a log house, the site now being the corner of Monroe street and Detroit avenue. Shortly thereafter, he moved into the Vistula division of Toledo and located a drug store on Cherry street, near the corner of Superior. Having always had a natural taste for farming, he soon purchased a farm near his old home on Monroe street, and moved there, continuing for some years the practice of his profession; but finding the labor too severe, he finally retired entirely from the work and remained upon the farm until his death, in 1874.

Dr. Alexander Anderson, an eminent physician, commenced the practice of medicine in New Philadelphia, Ohio, but soon thereafter removed to Fremont, then called Lower Sandusky. There he practiced from 1826 to 1842, when he removed with his family to Maumee, thus entitling him to rank as one of the pioneer physicians of this county. In the year 1849, in company with James B. Steedman and others, he "crossed the plains" for California, in which trip he encountered hardship and found "all is not gold that glitters." Having accumulated money, he returned to Maumee; but not being content to remain, he went back to California. Being interested in some mines in Mexico, he took his family to New Albany, Ind., and went to Mexico to look after his interests there. Having accumulated enough to satisfy him, he started on his journey homeward, but was stricken with disease and, in the year 1862, in a strange land, surrounded by friends, he passed to "the bourne whence no traveler returns."

Dr. Horace A. Ackley was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1805. He removed to Elba, in the western part of that State, when a boy, and studied in both the common schools and the academy. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Billings and continued it under Dr. Coats, of Batavia. He was graduated at Fairfield, N. Y., under Dr. Delamater, in 1833, and went to Rochester, N. Y., remaining there a short time, giving a course of lectures on anatomy at that place. In the spring of 1835, he came West and settled at Akron, Ohio, and, in the winter of 1835-36, gave his first course of lectures in the medical college at Willoughby. In the summer of 1836 he located in Toledo and, in 1837, entered into partnership with Dr. George R. Perkins, with whom he remained until he removed to Cleveland, in 1839. He was appointed to the chair of surgery in the medical college at Cleveland, which position he retained until 1855, when he resigned on account of failing health. In the year 1849, when the cholera in its worst form visited Sandusky, he went thither with his students and

remained until the scourge had abated. When returning from a visit to Detroit, April 21, 1854, he was taken severely ill with pneumonia, and died three days later.

Dr. Manley Bostwick was the oldest son of Shelburn and Mercy (Smith) Bostwick, and was born Jan. 29, 1810, in Manlius, N. Y. His father removed to Ohio with his family in the summer of 1828, and located on a new farm in Geauga county. Manley remained at home, assisting his father in clearing up the farm, until he reached the age of twenty-one, when he entered school at Concord. In the fall of 1831 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Gorham, and continued it under Dr. Sherwood, of Unionville. Having received license to practice medicine and surgery, from the Medical Society of Northwestern Ohio, he went to Jefferson and afterward to Toledo, arriving at the last-named place in May, 1836. He soon entered into partnership with Dr. Mosher, which association continued until 1838, and then, after practicing alone for several years, he became a partner of Dr. Jacob Clark. Dr. Bostwick died April 27, 1849.

Dr. Charles McLean was graduated in Washington City, and came to Toledo in 1836, locating at the corner of Summit and Walnut streets, where he opened an office and drug store. During his stay of about four years in Toledo, he was a leading physician, doing a large and lucrative business. His health failed him and he was compelled to move East, and selecting Baltimore, he remained there, practicing his profession until he died, in 1883, at the age of seventy-six.

Dr. B. S. Woodworth was born in Leicester, near Worcester, Mass., in 1816; went to Rome, N. Y., when thirteen years old, and resided there eight or nine years. In 1831, he went to Hamilton College, but did not graduate, although in after years the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by that college. Dr. Woodworth began the study of medicine in Rome, attended his first course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated at the Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, in 1837. Soon after his graduation he came west, and was the pioneer physician at the head of the Rapids of the Maumee, selecting Providence, then one of the embryo towns of this seemingly inviting country, as a location. After practicing at Providence for about nine years, he removed to Fort Wayne, where he remained until his death.

Dr. William St. Clair was born at Bangor, Me., May 23, 1799. He was graduated at Harvard in 1834, and came immediately to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he practiced about two years. From there he came to Maumee, in 1837, and in that place he practiced for many years. In 1864 he retired from his profession and removed to Kansas City, where he engaged in the banking business. He died Nov. 4, 1877.

Dr. Wheeler came to Manhattan, in 1837, from Unionville, having previously been graduated at Willoughby Medical College. He remained at Manhattan but a few years, and then returned to Unionville.

Dr. Calvin Smith was born Feb. 23, 1811, in Franklin county, Massachusetts, and received his academical education at his home, where he also read medicine. He attended lectures at Pittsfield and

Woodstock, and afterward in Philadelphia. In 1835 he came West and settled in Ypsilanti, Mich., afterward removing to Manhattan, and in 1841 he came to Toledo, where he continued in practice until his death, in 1852.

Dr. George R. Perkins was born at Roxbury, Conn., Jan. 6, 1813. He studied medicine in Utica and Geneseo, N. Y., was graduated at the Fairfield Medical School, in Herkimer county, New York, and, in 1835, moved to Toledo, where he soon built up a good practice. He died in Geneseo, N. Y., July 15, 1846.

Dr. Parker came from Massachusetts to Manhattan in 1844, remained about a year, and then removed to Monroe, Mich., where he died.

Dr. Chauncey Matthews was located in Maumee, where he practiced medicine and engaged in lumbering. He was in charge of the county infirmary for some time. He died from erysipelas in 1847.

Dr. Isaac N. Hazlett was born in 1815; was graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1842; practiced medicine in Dresden and Zanesville, Ohio, and came to Toledo in 1848. He was one of the founders of the Toledo Medical Association, and took deep interest in medical questions. He died in Toledo, May 10, 1861.

Dr. Hosmer Graham was born in West Simsbury, Conn., Oct. 26, 1797. He accompanied his father's family to Madison county, New York, when quite young, and his medical education was received at Lexington, Ky., being graduated at Transylvania University in 1827. He first practiced in Rochester, N. Y., removing thence to Willoughby, Ohio, and from there to Monroe, Mich. In 1843 he was called to fill a professor's chair in the Willoughby Medical College. Dr. Graham came to Toledo in 1848, and there resumed the practice of his profession. He died Nov. 10, 1855, from injuries caused by a runaway horse.

Dr. John H. Van Avery studied medicine under Dr. Oscar White, at Maumee; graduated at Cleveland, and was appointed surgeon in the Mexican war. He came to Toledo in 1849, and remained several years.

Dr. Alfred Taylor was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., in 1827; was graduated at Philadelphia; came to Lucas county in 1850, and practiced in both Maumee and Toledo. He lived for a short time in Bryan. He enlisted as surgeon of a cavalry regiment, soon after the breaking out of the Civil war, and died on the way to join the regiment. He was one of the original members of the Toledo Medical Association.

Dr. Franz Joseph Klauser was born at Hallingen, Oberamt Riedlingen, Kingdom of Wuertemberg, Germany, Feb. 21, 1824. At the age of eight or nine years he prepared for the gymnasium, after passing through which he entered the University of Tuebingen, where he studied medicine and surgery, as he also did at Heidelberg and Freiberg. He began the practice of medicine in 1849 (the year of his graduation), but as most of the students of that time and vicinity were readily thrown into the German revolution, known as the Baden Insurrection, he became one of the revolutionists and was attached to

the movement as a surgeon, fleeing with the others to Switzerland, where they were received and treated as political refugees. While in Switzerland, he was married to Miss Loeffler, and with his wife emigrated to America in the winter of 1849-50, settling in Toledo, where, with a brief intermission, he practiced his profession until his death. He served as United States consul at Amsterdam, Holland, from September, 1861, to the summer of 1863. Dr. Klauser died Sept. 1, 1883, the immediate cause being a cold which he contracted while making professional calls, he not having rallied from a serious illness which had previously confined him to the house for many months.

Dr. David L. Briggs was born in the State of New York, in November, 1824. He moved to the West when a youth, selected medicine as his profession, and was graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1850. He commenced practice in St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Toledo and there devoted his energies to his profession until the time of his death, Feb. 6, 1863.

Dr. Frederick Hohly was born in Neustadt, Wuertemberg, Germany, Nov. 27, 1831. He studied medicine in Germany for four years and came to this country in 1856, locating in Toledo. He shortly afterward removed to the upper peninsula of Michigan, and also, for a short time, was located in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In 1860 he returned to Toledo, where he practiced his profession until his death, which occurred Oct. 16, 1884. In 1863 Dr. Hohly enlisted in the army as surgeon of the Twelfth Missouri cavalry, was subsequently transferred to the Thirty-seventh Ohio infantry, and served with it as surgeon until mustered out, in the summer of 1865. He served two terms as coroner of Lucas county, which office he filled with credit.

Dr. Gustave Fenner von Fenneberg was born at Cassel, Germany, Jan. 29, 1823. He studied at the University of Marburg, first as a pharmacist, and after having received his diploma as such, he journeyed through Italy and Switzerland, and then returned to the university and studied medicine. After graduating, he emigrated to the United States, in 1853, landing in New York in September of that year. For a year he practiced medicine in Cincinnati and then came to Toledo, where he located permanently. For a time he practiced alone, but afterward with Dr. Valentine Braun, his office being on Summit street, near Perry. In 1869, he formed a partnership with Max Witzigareuter, in the drug business, locating on the corner of Huron and Washington streets. Two years later, he purchased his partner's interest and remained sole proprietor until his death. In the spring of 1883 he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. From that time until his death he was frequently attacked by pneumonia, which, accompanied by grave complications, led to his death, June 17, 1887.

Dr. Thomas Waddel was born in Seneca, Canada West, Oct. 13, 1843. His preparatory education was obtained in the common schools of Canada. In 1865, he went to Buffalo and began the study of medicine. His first course of lectures was taken during 1866-67,

and then he was obliged to discontinue his studies for a time on account of failing health. In 1870, he attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, and on graduating, in 1871, he was elected valedictorian of his class. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, and, in December, 1873, moved to Toledo, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 9, 1879, after an illness of forty-eight hours.

William W. Jones was born in Smyrna, Chenango county, New York, Sept. 28, 1819. He was in a district school until his tenth year, when he went to a private academy for three years, and then to an academy at Salem, N. Y., where he completed his studies. When about thirteen years of age he entered a printing office at Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York, which establishment closing, he went to Buffalo. There he was employed on a literary publication for a time, and then he obtained work on the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, remaining there until his removal to Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1836. There he took an interest, as partner, with his brother, who was engaged in the wholesale manufacture of flour and the sale of merchandise. But determining upon a professional life, in 1844 he began the study of medicine, his preceptor being Dr. W. W. Rickey, of Dresden, who was prominent in the profession, having been the president of the Ohio State Medical Society. For some time Dr. Jones was a student of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, then Professor of Surgery in the University of Buffalo, where Dr. Jones was graduated, in the winter of 1848-49. He at once came to Toledo, then a town of less than 4,000 inhabitants, and entered upon the practice of his life-calling amidst strangers. The first case of lithotomy successfully performed in this section was by him, and he became very prominent as a physician. He also became identified with public affairs and for six years served as mayor of Toledo, having been elected to that office in 1871, 1873, and 1877.

Symmes Henry Bergen was born near Princeton, N. J., July 15, 1826. When thirteen years old he was sent to a private school at Freebold, where he remained until prepared for the senior year at college, and, in 1844, he began the study of medicine with a brother, in 1846 matriculating at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. The next year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City. There he remained but six months, when, at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Alonzo Clark, he went to Woodstock, Vt., and accepted the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the Vermont Medical College, from which institution he received his diploma, in 1848. His practice of medicine was begun in North Bay, Oneida county, New York, at which place he remained seven years. He came to Toledo in 1855, and became a successful and honored physician, always commanding an extensive and lucrative practice. During the Civil war he was coroner of the county four years. He was physician to the county infirmary for ten years and for several years was consulting physician for the St. Vincent Hospital. He was for some years

United States pension examiner at Toledo, and served as treasurer of the pension board.

William C. Chapman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1840, and his early educational advantages consisted of the public schools. Subsequently he attended an academical course in the private school of Charles E. Matthews, and, at the age of eighteen years, he directed his attention to pharmacy, under the instruction of his father, a leading pharmacist of Cincinnati. In 1861 he entered upon the study of medicine as a profession, taking a partial course of lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, and pursuing his studies under the preceptorship of Drs. William Clendenin and William H. Mussey. His course of study was for a time interrupted by reason of business connections, but it was resumed in 1871, and, in the spring of 1873, he was graduated at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. Having received his diploma, he directed his steps toward Toledo, choosing that locality for entering upon his life work, and it was ever after his home. He continued the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred May 29, 1910.

Samuel Wolcott Skinner was born at New Britain, Conn., June 19, 1820. Shortly after his father's death, which occurred in 1825, the family removed to Weatherfield, Conn., and soon thereafter to Hartford. The family finally moved to East Windsor, where the future doctor's preparatory studies were continued until 1837, when, for one year following, he attended school at Gorham, Me., and then he returned to Yale College, where he graduated, in 1842. After graduation he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Elijah Reed, of East Windsor, and at the same time he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at New Haven, in 1846, and soon thereafter commenced practice at Windsor Lock, Conn., where he established for himself the reputation of a competent and successful practitioner. There he continued until the breaking out of the Civil war, when, the principles involved in that struggle appealing to his patriotism, in May, 1861, he left his practice and entered the service as surgeon of the Fourth Connecticut infantry, which soon was reorganized as the First Connecticut heavy artillery. He served with this regiment until it was mustered out, Sept. 25, 1865, a considerable portion of which time he was surgeon-in-chief on General De Russey's staff. So well did he perform his duties that, when the regiment was mustered out, he received a brevet commission as lieutenant-colonel, for efficient and meritorious service. In January, 1866, he removed with his family to Toledo, where he was ever after engaged in a general medical practice, and where he justly gained a high reputation for professional attainments, and as a public-spirited citizen.

Dr. Waldo C. Daniels was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1833, and, having gained a liberal education at the University of Michigan, he studied medicine, and was graduated at the Buffalo Medical College, in 1854. Soon after graduation he settled in Toledo and was one of the original members of the Toledo Medical Association. He died in Chicago, Jan. 27, 1882.

Dr. Spencer Dills was born in Warren county, Indiana, and, hav-

ing obtained an education in the schools of that State, studied medicine, and was graduated at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in the spring of 1871. He was an earnest and faithful student and gave great promise of a useful life, but died soon after establishing himself in Toledo, Oct. 20, 1872.

Dr. William M. Douglass was born May 28, 1843, at Johnstown, Pa. He received his education in his native place, entered the army when nineteen years of age, and remained in the service until the end of the war. In 1868 he began the study of medicine and was graduated at the University of Michigan, in 1871. He began practice at Commerce, Mich., but, in 1872, came to Toledo, where he remained until August, 1874, in active practice. At this date he fell sick with pneumonia, resulting in abscess, from which he never recovered. He was removed to his native city, where he died, May 4, 1877, having been a continuous sufferer for nearly three years.

Dr. Harry D. Earl was born at Massillon, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1850. Having obtained an education in Toledo, he spent three years in the study of medicine at the University of Michigan, and was graduated at Bellevue Medical College, in 1876. He began the practice of his profession in Toledo, but soon moved to Texas, where he died from typhoid fever, Nov. 30, 1878.

Dr. John W. Bond, who is now retired from active practice, is one of the oldest physicians, in point of years, in Lucas county. He was born in Baltimore, Md., May 8, 1824, and received his early education in his native city. He was graduated in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in March, 1846, and practiced his profession in the city of Baltimore from that year until 1852. He then removed to Ohio, first locating at Zanesville, where he remained until 1854, and then practiced at Mansfield until 1856. In the last named year he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he practiced his profession until 1862, when he entered the Union army as surgeon of the Thirtieth Iowa infantry. After eleven months' service in that capacity, he was discharged on account of ill health and, coming to Toledo, he was here continuously engaged in the practice of his profession from 1863 to 1892. Failing eyesight then caused him to give up his practice and has since lived retired. While yet a resident of Baltimore, Dr. Bond occupied the chair of Demonstrator of Anatomy in Washington University of that city, and while in Keokuk, Iowa, he filled the chair of Practice of Medicine in the Keokuk Medical College. He served as health officer of the city of Toledo for several years, and was chief of staff at St. Vincent's Hospital for nearly a quarter of a century.

It is not the aim of the writer to give anything like a complete list of the men who have "lived and labored" in the practice of the medical profession in Lucas county. For reasons that are obvious, that task would be impossible of accomplishment if entered upon, as there have been scores of physicians who have been "birds of passage;" but those who are mentioned in this chapter fairly represent the class of men who devoted their time and talents in the earlier days of the county to preserve the health of the people. Of the physicians now engaged in active practice, and others who are deceased, many are

given extended mention in the biographical volume of this work, and some are given a place in chapters upon affairs with which they were prominently identified.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The earliest organization of physicians in this section, of which record is found, was the Maumee Valley Medical Association. The date of its start is not known. Notice was given in the public press of a meeting of this association, held at the Commercial building in Maumee, June 6, 1842, with Dr. Horatio Conant, president, in the chair. Dr. Calvin Smith, of Toledo, submitted the following resolution, which, after discussion, was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved,* That in the opinion of this society, the so-called science of 'Mesmerism' or 'Animal Magnetism,' as generally understood and advocated, is an imposition upon the public credulity."

Among the officers chosen at this meeting were: Harvey Burritt, of Maumee, vice-president; Cornelius Matthews, of Toledo, secretary; Oscar White, of Maumee, treasurer; Calvin Smith, of Toledo, and Horace Green, of Sylvania, censors.

The first organization by the medical practitioners of Toledo was effected June 22, 1851, by Drs. Graham, Jones, Hazlett, Timpany, Scott, Taylor and Dawson, who then met at the office of Dr. Graham. After discussion of the matter it was resolved to organize a medical association, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and the secretary, Dr. Jones, was instructed to notify other physicians in the city of the action taken. At a meeting held Sept. 29, a constitution and by-laws were reported from the committee and were adopted by the society, thus bringing into existence the Toledo Medical Association. The following named gentlemen then signed as charter members of the new society: Hosmer Graham, P. H. Dawson, I. N. Hazlett, Alfred Taylor, William W. Jones, F. J. Klauser, W. C. Scott, and R. H. Timpany. William C. Scott was a prominent physician and a valuable citizen of Toledo, but his career was a brief one, as he died May 9, 1857. At a subsequent meeting, officers were elected and fee bill and additional by-laws adopted. The officers elected were as follows: Dr. Hosmer Graham, president; Dr. R. H. Timpany, vice-president; Dr. P. H. Dawson, treasurer; Dr. William W. Jones, secretary; and Dr. I. N. Hazlett, Dr. Alfred Taylor, and Dr. Smith constituted the executive committee. The association as thus formed was destined to be short-lived. During the cholera epidemic of 1852, the physicians were so busy that meetings were neglected, and the society was allowed to languish. There are no reports of proceedings until at the call of Dr. Jones, who still remained the secretary, a meeting was held in the parlor of the Collins House, July 26, 1856. Again was considered the question of organization, and a committee was appointed to draw up a new constitution and by-laws. At this meeting, Drs. Timpany, Jones, Swain, Bergen, Bostwick, Ellis, Forbes, Braun, Coldham, Fenneberg, Norris, and Daniels were present. At a subsequent meeting the following officers were elected: Dr. Jacob Clark, president;

Dr. William C. Scott, vice-president; Dr. S. H. Bergen, treasurer; Dr. William W. Jones, secretary; Dr. Charles H. Swain, librarian; and Dr. S. H. Bergen, Dr. C. H. Swain, and Dr. Samuel F. Forbes constituted the executive committee. In May, 1857, the association was made auxiliary to the Ohio State Medical Society at its meeting held in Sandusky that month.

The "Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County" was organized in 1902 as an amalgamation of the "Toledo Medical Association" and the "Lucas County Medical Society," the latter organization having been formed in 1894, with Dr. John A. Wright as president, and the "Academy of Medicine" has maintained an unbroken existence from the day of its birth to the present time. The main objects of the society are to raise the standard of professional education; to promote interest in professional work, and to foster and encourage a fraternal spirit among physicians. The officers in 1910 were: John G. Keller, president; Clarence D. Selby, vice-president; Charles F. Tenney, secretary. The regular meetings of the society are held in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association Building every Friday night, the months of July, August and September excepted. The meetings are in the nature of a post-graduate course, papers being read upon different subjects, which are freely discussed. The membership of the society is divided into resident and non-resident membership, of which 202 are residents of Lucas county and 135 are non-residents, who live in adjoining counties and are frequent attendants at the meetings. There are also associate members, who are men engaged in sciences allied to the practice of medicine. The society was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1909.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

In the spring of 1878, the Toledo School of Medicine was organized, its object being to provide preliminary instruction desirable for admission to medical colleges. A more thorough preparation of students, particularly in the fundamental branches of medical science, was considered desirable as contributing toward the elevation of the standard of medical education. The session opened in March and continued twenty weeks. In 1882, the idea of a preliminary school was abandoned, and a charter for a medical college was obtained, under the name of the Northwestern Ohio Medical College. The faculty comprised some of the original members of the preliminary school, with the addition of other well known members of the medical, legal, and scientific professions. The aim of the college was to furnish a thorough course of instruction in medicine and surgery, hygiene and state medicine equal to that obtainable at the best colleges in the United States. A college building, especially adapted to its purpose, was located on Lagrange street, and classes were graduated every spring after its organization until 1892, when the college was suspended.

The Toledo Medical College was organized in 1882, a charter being obtained in that year, and a course of lectures was given in both the spring and the winter. The rooms were on Superior street, near the

corner of Monroe, but that location being undesirable, a building was remodeled for college use on Superior street, near Cherry, and this was occupied for a number of years. In 1892, the building at the corner of Page and Cherry streets was completed, and here the college has since had its home in a building especially designed and erected for the purpose, embracing the necessary lecture rooms, laboratories, etc., which go to form the equipment of a first-class medical college. In 1905, the college became a department of the Toledo University, and with the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Pharmacy, and the College of Music goes to the present formation of that institution. In 1909, there were nineteen professors and twenty-four associate professors and instructors in the College of Medicine. It owns and maintains a free dispensary, and for teaching purposes it has access to the Toledo State Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, and the Toledo, the Robinwood, the Deaconess, and the Lucas County hospitals. From the beginning the school has stood for higher medical education. The course of study is four years, and the requirements for admission are evidence of good moral character, signed by two reputable physicians, and a certificate from the Ohio State medical examiner, in conformity with the State law. The growth and success of the college have been all that its founders could desire, and its future prosperity is assured.

HOMEOPATHY.

The foregoing portion of this chapter appertains to the Allopathic or "regular" school of medicine, the object of which is to produce in the human body suffering from disease a condition different from that in or from which the disease originated, the theory being that if this can be accomplished the disease will cease. Homeopathy proceeds on an entirely different hypothesis. The founder of the Homeopathic school was Samuel Hahnemann, a celebrated German physician, a native of Saxony. It is related that, in 1790, while engaged in translating Cullen's Materia Medica from English to German, he was not satisfied with the author's explanation of the cure of ague by the use of Peruvian bark. By way of experiment, to ascertain the action of the bark on a healthy body, he took a large dose of it and soon thereafter experienced symptoms of ague. After further investigation he arrived at the conclusion that for every known disease there is a specific remedy, and that this remedy will produce in the healthy person symptoms of the disease it is intended to cure. In 1810, he published at Dresden his "Organon of Rational Medicine," in which he set forth his theory, and also proclaimed the advantages of small doses. This work was followed by one on "Materia Medica," which consisted of a description of the effects of medicines upon persons in good health. From this theory came the school of Homeopathy, the fundamental idea of which is expressed by the Latin dictum: "Similia similibus curantur," or, in plain English: "Like cures like."

"The introduction of Homeopathy in Toledo was made under the happiest auspices," said Dr. W. T. Rowsey, in an article written more than a score of years ago. "Its local founder was a man pre-eminently

fitted for the work. Alas! that after many years of earnest labor, wearying of the struggle, the strife and the success, the courtly gentleman and splendid physician turned to quieter pursuits for the employment of the talents which had secured for his beloved school so firm an abiding place in Toledo. Although a quarter of a century has passed since his withdrawal, the chiefest glory of the new school in Toledo is the memory of its founder—Arthur F. Bissell, M. D."

Dr. Bissell was born in Geneseo, N. Y., and removed at an early age to Toledo. His boyhood was passed at school, where he won his diploma in his eighteenth year, and then, after a few months of rest, he began the study of medicine. In the autumn of 1844, the young student matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. Remaining there two years, he passed successfully an examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the sessions of 1846-47, but not then being of legal age his diploma was delivered to him at the spring term, 1848. While a matriculant, he was an office student of Willard Parker, professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one of the oldest and most widely known surgeons of that time. For a brief period after graduation the young physician was placed in charge of the Children's Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Subsequently he opened an office in New York City, devoting himself to such practice as he could obtain and to attendance at the college clinics. Closing up his affairs in New York City, in the fall of 1848, he at once returned to Toledo, where he began his unusually brilliant professional career. On July 20, 1849, he was elected physician to the Hospital of Toledo, erected for the reception of cholera patients. He was elected city physician, June 18, 1850. At the fall term of the same year he was induced to accept the Chair of General and Special Anatomy in the Western Homeopathic College, of Cleveland. He occupied this chair during 1850-51, and also the chair of Surgery during the latter year. But his professional duties at home demanded his undivided attention, and, resigning his professorships, he returned, hoping to devote himself wholly to his large practice. However, the earnest solicitations of the faculty won him back to his old chair, in 1856, and that position he retained with increasing honor until February, 1858, when professional demands forced him to resign. In 1859, he was elected a member of the Board of Censors of the Homeopathic College of Missouri. He continued actively engaged in the practice of his profession until the spring of 1860, when, hoping to get some relief from excessive labor, he accepted as a partner Dr. S. S. Lungren, of Hagerstown, Md. But the experience of another year decided him to quit the field altogether. Accordingly, he arranged to transfer his professional interests to Dr. Lungren, and soon removed to New York City, where he became a member of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, one of the oldest and wealthiest houses in that city.

Some time about 1855, Dr. F. Bigelow, of Syracuse, N. Y., located in Toledo and began the practice of Homeopathy. Dr. Bissell could not have had a more admirable colleague than was Dr. Bigelow, who remained in active practice until 1866, when ill-health drove him out

of the field and compelled him to seek much needed rest. He returned to Syracuse, N. Y., where he entered on a less active scene; but broken and enfeebled by overwork, he never regained his old time strength, and after a brief struggle passed away, sincerely mourned by a multitude of sorrying friends. Dr. Bigelow admitted Dr. Silas Bailey to a partnership, which continued only a little while, the latter retiring to an office of his own, some time in 1862. When the Civil war first stirred the country, Dr. Bailey received an appointment from the Government as examiner of soldiers applying for enlistment. He soon retired from the practice of medicine and established himself in the book trade, which, after a few years, he abandoned and left the city.

After the advent of Dr. Lungren came Dr. Rowsey; then E. M. Goodwin, A. C. Barlow, Russell C. Calkins, Myron H. Parmelee, S. S. Parker, Albert Claypool, and Herbert Chase, in about the order named. Dr. House, later of Tecumseh, Mich., tarried here a while just previous to his fortunate removal to the scene of his labors and honors. Dr. E. P. Gaylord, later of Detroit, was for a time associated with Dr. Bigelow. Dr. H. W. Hartwell, with his accomplished wife—Dr. Emma Hartwell, Dr. Zubenden, and Dr. R. D. Tipple, the eye and ear specialist who located here in 1883, were among the earlier practitioners of Homeopathy in the city.

Dr. F. P. Taylor, a bright young physician, settled here about 1885, and the future seemed full of promise to his eager gaze. A seemingly slight sickness confined him to his house for a few days, when the rupture of a large blood-vessel drained his life away in a few hours.

Dr. Samuel S. Lungren, heretofore mentioned, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, Aug. 22, 1827, and was of Swedish origin. When sixteen years of age he entered the drug store of French & Richards, in Philadelphia, on the corner of Tenth and Market streets, and remained there until he had almost attained his majority. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of medicine and to the acquiring of Latin and French in the night schools of the city. His progress in his studies, even under adverse circumstances, was rapid, and in October, 1848, he became qualified to enter the Jefferson Medical College as a student, and he graduated there in March, 1850. Soon thereafter he began the practice of his profession at Hagerstown, Md., where he remained for the ensuing ten years. After mature study and reflection he became a convert to the system of Hahnemann, and attended a course of lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in March, 1852. After graduation he continued to practice after the tenets of the new system, in Hagerstown, until November, 1860, when, desiring a more extended field of action, he removed to Toledo, where he became recognized as a skillful and able practitioner. He devoted himself more particularly to uterine surgery, and in that branch of medical science attained notable success.

William Thomas Rowsey was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1838, and in 1852, with his parents, he removed to Toledo. Soon thereafter he became a student in the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind., where for four years he pursued a classical course of instruction. He then, for the two years following, pursued a colle-

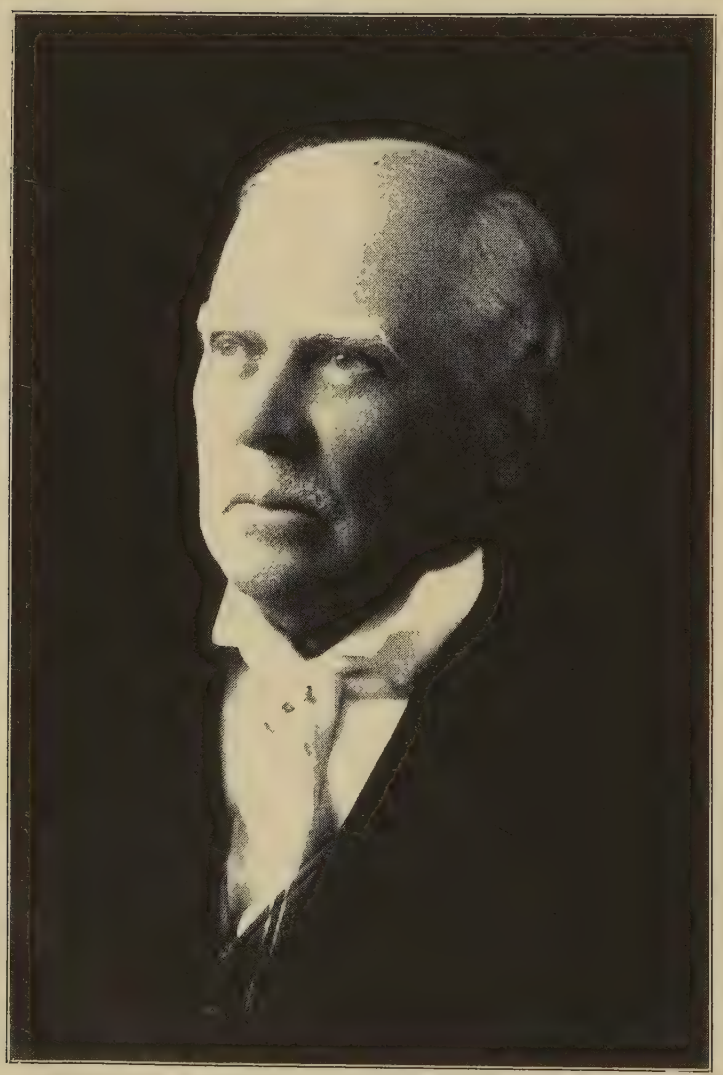
giate course at Mount St. Mary's College, Cincinnati, at the expiration of which period he returned to Toledo. In deference to the wishes of his father, he entered the law office of William Baker, of Toledo, but after a few months' study he relinquished the idea of becoming a member of a profession for which he had no taste or inclination. In conformity to a desire long entertained, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. F. Bissell, of Toledo. He also received a course of instruction at the Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, and the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland. At the latter institution he was graduated, in March, 1862. He began the practice of his profession with a fellow-student at Logansport, Ind., continuing there with fair success three years. He then returned to Toledo, where he continued to practice his profession the remainder of his life.

In the work of the charity hospitals, homes, dispensaries, etc., of the city the homeopathic physicians have always shown a willingness to contribute their share of professional work, giving their services gratuitously upon request of the patients.

The Lucas County Homeopathic Medical Society was organized at an early day by the few doctors of that school in the county, and was maintained by them for several years, when it was allowed to pass quietly out of existence. Several other organizations have existed for a time and then been succeeded by others, and to-day there are two existing in a flourishing state—the Northwestern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society and the Toledo Homeopathic Club. The former was organized about 1886, and has maintained a permanent existence ever since. Of the charter members, from among whom the first corps of officers was selected, those whose names follow are still engaged in the practice of medicine: Dr. George W. Rhonehouse, of Maumee; Dr. A. E. Scheble, Dr. E. M. Goodwin, Dr. A. C. Roll, and Dr. Myron Parmelee, all of Toledo. The present officers of this organization are: Dr. George W. Rhonehouse, of Maumee, president; Dr. W. S. Walker, of Toledo, secretary, and Dr. I. O. Denman, of Toledo, treasurer. The society meets twice a year—in June and December—at Toledo. The Toledo Homeopathic Club, a decidedly active organization, dates from about 1900, when it came into being as the successor of the Toledo Homeopathic Society. Its first president was John Howard McVey, who is still in active practice in the city, and a great interest has been manifested in the meetings of this society ever since its organization. Meetings are held at the Hotel Secor, every two weeks, from Oct. 1 to May 1 of each year, and they are devoted exclusvely to the discussion of matters pertaining to the medical science. The present officers are: Dr. Myron Parmelee, president; Dr. Stafford, treasurer, and Dr. A. A. Taylor, secretary.

The Eclectic School of medicine also has representatives in the city, and there are a number of practitioners of Osteopathy, all doing their part in the preservation of the health of the people. The medical profession in Toledo maintains a position abreast of the times; her surgeons perform successfully the most difficult operations from day to day; her physicians treat in a scientific manner the most difficult

and obscure diseases; those engaged in special work rank among the best in the medical societies. The future of medical science is no doubt very great, and Toledo, with its medical college, its laboratories, libraries and medical societies, is well equipped to join the advance. The high standing and lofty aims of her medical men should stimulate a just pride and confidence in all who believe in true scientific progress, and if education and research mean anything, the medical profession of Toledo merits consideration.



ISAAC R. SHERWOOD

CHAPTER XIX.

MILITARY HISTORY.

THE "PATRIOT" WAR—EARLY MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS—THE TOLEDO GUARDS—THE MEXICAN WAR—THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD—FIRST MASS MEETING IN TOLEDO—ENLISTMENTS—THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY—SKETCHES OF OTHER REGIMENTS—BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY—CAVALRY—SOLDIER ORGANIZATIONS—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY—COMPANIES FROM LUCAS COUNTY.

The early Indian troubles, the War of 1812, and the "Toledo war" have all been treated of in other chapters of this work. And now it remains to give a history of the military affairs in which the people of Lucas county participated since the territory became an integral part of the great Commonwealth of Ohio.

The latter part of 1837 and the early days of 1838 were stirring times in the annals of Lucas county, as well as in that portion of country bordering on the Great Lakes, in both the United States and Canada. What was known as the "Patriot" insurrection, the alleged object of which movement was the overthrow of British rule and the establishment of an independent government, to be known as the "Republic of Upper Canada," began in 1837, when there was great agitation, and some hostile collisions in Canada. By December of that year, such forces as the leaders had been able to raise were gathered along the line between the United States and the British possessions for the purpose of a combined movement. The two ends of Lake Erie were the scenes of the revolutionary forces that intended to invade Canada. For purposes of communication with the American shore a small steamboat, the "Caroline," was employed. This craft proved very useful and so far aggravated the British authorities that, on the night of Dec. 29, a British force sent for the purpose burned the steamer, while lying at Schlosser, on the American side of the Niagara river. This action inflamed the American patriots and aroused our government in protest against such unwarranted violation of our territorial rights; the question at one time threatening the peace of the two countries.

The people of Toledo were not united in sentiment, as to either the merits of the revolutionary movement or the character of the Schlosser affair. A meeting of about 150 citizens was held at the Mansion House, Toledo, Jan. 20, participated in by a number of leading citizens. Resolutions were adopted, after much debate, denouncing the

destruction of the "Caroline" as "an outrage upon a body of unoffending and unarmed citizens of the United States" and "an open violation of the laws of nations," etc. The outrage was further characterized as "an unprovoked invasion of our soil and wanton massacre of our citizens." With these declarations, however, was another by the same meeting, that its members would "use all their power to prevent the unlawful organization of armed forces within our territory, and to avoid any measures calculated to involve our country in further trouble; and at the same time pledging "sympathy with the people of Canada in their grievances," and promising whatever aid "a neutral people could consistently" render them. The meeting was addressed by Mr. McDermott, late of London District, Upper Canada, and by several citizens of Toledo.

The campaign at the eastern end of Lake Erie collapsed with the loss of the "Caroline," and operations were transferred to the West. In February, 1838, the volunteers from Ohio made a movement from Sandusky, crossing on the ice to Point au Pelle Island, where they landed on the 25th of that month, and took possession. On March 3, British troops arrived, and then was fought the "Battle of Point au Pelle," in which Col. Edwin D. Bradley, long a resident of Stryker, Williams county, Ohio, later a captain in the war with Mexico and colonel of the Thirty-eighth Ohio infantry in the Civil war, commanded the "Patriot forces."

Coincident with the advance of Colonel Bradley's forces across the lake from Sandusky was a similar movement by another command from the Michigan side, to Fighting Island, in the Detroit river, some eight miles below the city of Detroit, and there an engagement took place, Feb. 25, 1838. The Detroit *Free Press* of Feb. 26 had the following report of this bloody trouble:

"Yesterday the war commenced in or near Canada. On Sunday p. m. the Patriot forces, which had been lurking in small and detached squads at various points between Toledo and Gibraltar, collected on the American shore, opposite Fighting Island, belonging to the British, their number amounting to between 200 and 300, without arms, except five or six muskets and a small field piece mounted on two rails. In this condition, after receiving and cheering a patriotic speech from General McLeod, who commanded them, they crossed (on the ice) and took possession of the island. They did not, we understand, intend to cross until their arms, which were undoubtedly delayed, had been reecived; but they were forced immediately to abandon American territory, in order to evade the civil authorities, which, aided by the United States troops, were in close pursuit of them. In the course of the night, about fifty stands of arms were conveyed to them on the island. About daylight yesterday morning the British troops opened a fire on them with grape-shot from the Canadian shore. After receiving two or three shots and returning as many, the islanders retreated in confusion to the American shore, with three wounded—one severely and two slightly. At the shore they were met by the United States troops, who arrested and disarmed them as fast as they landed. The British troops took possession of the island as soon as it was evacuated.

. . . General Vreeland, of the 'Patriot' forces, has been arrested by the United States authorities."

Toledo contributed her quota to the revolutionary forces on this occasion, the contingent from this locality being commanded by Captains Dodd and Crane, who were strongly endorsed for their bravery and skill by General McLeod, the "Patriot" commander, in a letter published in the *Blade* at the time. The letter is as follows:

"I beg to recommend to your favorable notice the gallant and intrepid conduct of Capt. William Dodd of this city, and his company, who so gallantly and intrepidly sustained me in the unequal contest of the morning of the 25th instant. I have seen much service in Europe and America, but never witnessed officers of a commission who conducted themselves so coolly, determinedly, and deliberately, as did Captains Dodd and Crane for three and one-half hours, with forty men against 500 British troops, well armed."

With the disastrous result at Fighting Island and also at Point au Pelle the revolutionary movement collapsed, and conditions that imperiled the peace of two nations soon passed away. The arrest and trial of General McLeod, by the authorities of the United States, for the part taken by him in the movement, led to complications and discussion with the British government, which for a long time excited more or less alarm and apprehension of serious trouble. But the prudence of the two governments prevailed in an amicable adjustment of the delicate questions involved.

EARLY MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

During the interim between this warlike episode and the commencement of the war with Mexico, in 1846, the martial spirit of the people was kept in forced abeyance. This was due partially to the stern realities of pioneer life, with which they had to contend, and partially to the lack of opportunity or occasion to show their fighting tendencies. Hence, facts and dates as to early military organizations are difficult to be obtained. The first military company in Toledo was the Lucas Guards, which had its birth in 1835, amid the stirring scenes of the so-called "Toledo war." Capt. Granville Jones was in command. How long the Guards maintained their organization is not definitely known, but probably not long after the boundary question ceased to call for warlike defense from "Wolverine" aggression. In 1838 a second military company was in existence—the Toledo Guards—but nothing can be learned of its organization at that time. In 1840, Charles W. Hill was its captain, and Charles B. Phillips secretary of the company. The company was connected with the First regiment, First brigade, of the Eighteenth division of Ohio militia. While probably not a partisan organization, the Guards became prominent in the political campaign of 1840, and especially in its attendance at the great Whig gathering at Fort Meigs, in June of that year. Under the head, "Military Election," the *Blade* of May 22, 1839, says:

"On Thursday last, John R. Osborn, Esq., of this city, was elected colonel of the regiment of Ohio militia in this city."

Colonel Osborn not accepting command of the First regiment, First brigade, Eighteenth division, Ohio militia, he was succeeded by Col. B. P. Peckham, with L. S. Lownsbury as adjutant. Edson Allen, paymaster of the same regiment, on Dec. 26, 1842, reported that the amount of fines collected for non-performance of military duty during the year was $36.50. Capt. C. W. Hill of the Toledo Guards was elected brigadier-general in June, 1842.

THE TOLEDO GUARDS.

A new military company, taking the name of the old Toledo Guards, was organized, in August, 1855, with Charles B. Phillips as captain, and at a convention of the several military companies, held in Toledo, June 6, 1857, James B. Steedman was unanimously chosen as major-general of the division. A military election was held at Toledo, Sept. 29, 1857, when Charles B. Phillips was elected brigadier-general of the Ohio militia, receiving fifty votes to forty-six for Garret Dunn. In February, 1859, Col. James M. Ashley, having resigned his position on the staff of Governor Chase, was commissioned as commissary-general of the volunteer militia of Ohio, with rank as brigadier-general, and Maj. John Stevens, of Milan, Erie county (later of Toledo), was at the same time commissioned as engineer-in-chief of volunteer militia of the State, with the rank of colonel.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Lucas county's part in the war with Mexico, while not conspicuous, was such as to reflect credit. One company was raised in the county, of which Daniel Chase, then of Manhattan, was elected captain. It left Toledo for the field, May 18, 1847. The Toledo Guards, commanded by Captain Willey, turned out on the occasion to escort the company to the steamboat, and the citizens, through Judge Myron H. Tilden, presented Captain Chase with a sword. Little appears in the records concerning the service of this company, but what is known is creditable to men and officers. It became Company B of the Fifteenth United States infantry, which regiment proceeded to Vera Cruz, in the spring of 1847, and participated in the advance on the City of Mexico. The regiment was mustered out Aug. 21, 1848.

In a letter dated at Chapultepec, near the City of Mexico, Dec. 19, 1847, Captain Chase furnished the following list of deaths in his command: Chester G. Andrews and John Sleath, killed in battle near City of Mexico, Aug. 20, 1847; Joseph F. Clark, died of wounds received in same battle; Jonas G. Anglemyer, died of wounds received at storming of Chapultepec; John Ball, died in hospital at New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1847; Solomon Blenbaugh, died in hospital at City of Mexico, Oct. 6, 1847; Chauncy Crego, died at San Borgia, Sept. 3, 1847; Robert Graves, killed at City of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847; Isaac H. Huyck, died in hospital at Chapultepec, Nov. 19, 1847; Joseph Hickory, died in hospital in Vera Cruz, June 22, 1847; Samuel Jennings, died near Jalapa, June 26, 1847; Thomas L. Kolloch, died in

hospital at Chapultepec, Dec. 15, 1847; Thomas Marks, died near Sante Fe, June 19, 1847; Jacob Reid, died in Perote, July, 1847; David Robinson, died in Chapultepec, Nov. 19, 1847; Noble Robinson, died in hospital at Perote, July 3, 1847; George W. Hough, died in same, July 15, 1847; James W. Skoen, died in hospital at Mexico, Sept. 27, 1847; and members of the company who died in hospital at Puebla were: Calvin Waggins, Charles Carroll, Edward Bennett, Joseph Cummings, William Davis, Samuel Garrison, William Gee, —— Hann, George Holder, Robert Kinkley, William Reigert, Ephraim Smith, Aaron Strevor, Leander P. Stoddard, Charles Tupel and Charles Smith. It is evident from this record of fatalities that the members of Company B did hard service, and by their conduct reflected honor upon Toledo.

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

The "irrepressible conflict" had raged fierce and hot for a whole decade previous to April 13, 1861, when Major Anderson pulled down the American flag from the ramparts of Fort Sumter, and the fiercest, bloodiest and longest enduring war of modern times was on. The four following years will remain for all time the epoch-marking period in the heroic life of the Republic. We must remember that before General Beauregard sent the swift cannon messengers against the walls of Fort Sumter, April 12 and 13, 1861, that six Southern States had seceded from the Union, and a Confederate Government had been organized at Montgomery, Ala., and proclaimed to the world as the Confederate States of America. In the four succeeding years of desperate struggle, Toledo and Lucas county furnished at every call for volunteers more than her share and also gave to the cause a large number of volunteer officers who won continental fame in battle. The most distinguished volunteer officer of the war, James B. Steedman, was one of the first volunteers from Lucas county. He inaugurated his enduring fame as colonel of the Fourteenth Ohio infantry in the first battles of the war in West Virginia.

The day following the fall of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteer soldiers "to put down the rebellion." The first mass meeting in Toledo was held at the Union Depot on the evening of April 15. Speeches were made by General Steedman, M. R. Waite, M. T. Brown, H. L. Hosmer, S. A. Raymond, D. S. Price, H. S. Commager, E. P. Bassett, and others. The news of the fall of Fort Sumter set the people of Toledo and the surrounding country to the highest tension of patriotism, and the call for this meeting was signed by Republicans and Democrats indiscriminately. The universal feeling was that the Government must be sustained. This first war meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic public gatherings that had ever been held in Toledo. Judge James Myers was president of the meeting. Patriotic resolutions were adopted and the fiery war speeches were wildly cheered.

Those were days of deeds, and not of words. Philharmonic Hall,

on Summit street, was at once engaged for "Patriotc Headquarters." The *Blade* of April 17 said:

"Many of our citizens are awaiting instructions from General Carrington, adjutant-general of Ohio, as to the mode of raising troops. Persons requiring information may call on Gen. C. B. Phillips, Gen. J. B. Steedman, or George P. Este."

The same paper of the 18th said:

"The work of enlistment is progressing here actively, and the enthusiasm is more general and deeper than at any former time."

The recruited men were already drilling at Philharmonic Hall. The first company of volunteers for the Union army, from Lucas county was sworn in April 17. Sheriff Henry D. Kingsbury, George P. Este, E. P. Bassett, and John A. Chase each was raising a company, and it was expected that these would be filled in Toledo, and a regiment recruited within the military district in a week from that time. On April 19, Robert H. Bell, Joel W. Kelsey and Augustus Thomas, as a committee, gave notice that they had obtained from citizens contributions sufficient to defray the immediate necessary contingent expenses of the companies organizing at Toledo. On April 23 these companies recruited at Toledo organized, and on the following day Col. J. B. Steedman, commanding, issued his order for the "Northwestern Ohio Regiment" to proceed the next morning for rendezvous at Camp Taylor, Cleveland. D. H. Nye was detailed as quartermaster. The *Blade* said of this occasion:

"Never has our city experienced such a day as the present. At early dawn, the people from the country began to arrive in immense crowds, and the firing of cannon aroused our citizens from their slumbers, and by 9 o'clock there must have been 10,000 people on the streets. At the railroad depot the scene was truly grand. The crowd filled the entire space devoted to passenger trains; but after energetic effort by the police, a passageway was made and the troops, in sections, marched to the cars. The regiment numbered 1,058 men, all told, composed mainly of young men. At 8 a. m. religious services had been conducted on the parade ground by Rev. H. B. Walbridge, of Trinity Episcopal Church. Much disappointment was felt by the Waynesfield Guards, Lieut. R. B. Mitchell commanding, that the offer of that company had not been accepted by the President."

THE FOURTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

At Cleveland, regimental officers were chosen—James B. Steedman being elected colonel, George P. Este lieutenant-colonel, and Paul Edwards major—and upon organization at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, the regiment became the "Fourteenth Ohio." It was composed of four companies from Lucas county (three from Toledo and one from Waterville), two from Williams county (one from Bryan and one from Stryker), one from Defiance, one from Napoleon, one from Antwerp, and one from Wauseon. The German Rifles of Toledo, the Waynesfield Guards of Maumee, and one company each from Delta, Bryan and Defiance were not accepted, for the reason that the regiment was full.

Enlistments and company organizations followed in rapid succession all over the State, and while the companies named were the only completed organizations from Lucas county in the three months' service, the members thereof were not the only troops, as a number of boys residing in the northern part of the county joined Michigan regiments, and still others were enrolled in companies from the neighboring counties in Ohio. Counting these and the members of the four companies accredited to Lucas county, it is probable that nearly 500 men from the county were in the three months' service. The professions, merchants, mechanics, farmer boys and laborers, all were imbued with the same spirit and promptly laid aside their several vocations and joined in the supreme effort to preserve the Union of the States. Gentlemen of the cloth laid aside their shepherd's crooks and went to the front in various capacities. During the four years of bloody warfare, Ohio met every call for troops in advance of the time limit, and Lucas county was always among the first to respond with her quota.

While the "boys" were at the front, the citizens at home were not idle, and the devoted mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts, imbued with the same spirit which had taken their loved ones to cruel war, assisted in organizing relief associations. There was much outward show of sympathy and patriotic interest during the first few months, but in the following year, after the disasters of the Peninsular campaign, it was realized that a long and desperate struggle was on, and the end afar off. Private donations to the Federal cause, however, were kept up unabated until the final surrender at Appamattox Court House.

It would be impossible to trace the record of Lucas county's valiant soldiers through the ranging fortunes of four years of bloody war. Neither would space permit. Without disparagement to the heroic services of any, it is the purpose only to mention the organizations which, as a whole, were closely connected with Lucas county.

The Fourteenth infantry, in the three months' service, was raised in and around Toledo, and, as before stated, contained four Lucas county companies. On the formation of the regiment these companies received the designations of the letters "A," "B," "I" and "K." They were officered as follows: Company A—S. Backus Moe, captain; Wilbur F. Stopford, lieutenant, and Frank N. Marion, ensign. Company B—Louis Von Blessingh, captain; John A. Chase, first lieutenant, and William Schultz, second lieutenant. Company I—Caleb Dodd, captain; Dennis C. Lehan, first lieutenant, and James Marston, second lieutenant. Company K—George W. Kirk, captain; John F. Wallace, first lieutenant, and Samuel Sherman, second lieutenant. The colonel of the regiment was James B. Steedman, the lieutenant-colonel was George P. Este, and the major was Paul Edwards, all of Toledo. On April 25, 1861, the regiment left Toledo for Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, where it was thoroughly drilled and its regimental organization completed. On May 18, Companies A and K, and on May 20, B and I were mustered into the service of the State of Ohio, for a period of three months, to date from April 27. The second call being made by

the President for 300,000 troops, this regiment was transferred to the United States service. On May 22, it left Camp Taylor for Columbus, where it received arms and accoutrements and left the same day for Zanesville, thence to Marietta, remaining in Camp Putnam until May 27, when it left for Parkersburg, W. Va., at which place, for the first time, the regimental flag was unfurled in the enemy's country. It was double-quicked along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the bridges of which were being destroyed by retreating Confederates. The railroad was diligently guarded to prevent further destruction. On the 29th, the regiment reached Clarksburg, Va., having repaired the railroad property to that point. It left Clarksburg on June 2, by rail for Webster, and from thence marched a distance of thirteen miles to Philippi, and surprised a force of 2,000 Confederate cavalry at 5 a. m., after a very disagreeable march during the night. The enemy was routed and scattered to the hills, leaving stores, arms and munitions behind. The Fourteenth went into camp on the hills in the rear of the town of Philippi, expeditions being sent out against the guerrilla bands which infested that region. The regiment was engaged with the enemy at Philippi, Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. The latter was a brisk fight at short range, in which the Confederate general commanding, General Garnett, was killed, and the Confederate army defeated.

After the victory of Carrick's Ford, the Fourteenth Ohio infantry remained in West Virginia until July 22, when it was ordered home, on account of expiration of term of service. It reached Toledo July 25 and on Aug. 13 was paid off and mustered out, every private soldier being paid at the rate of $17 a month, in gold and silver.

The Fourteenth infantry for the three years' service was organized at Toledo, from Aug. 14 to Sept. 5, 1861. It first saw service in Kentucky, and in October went into quarters at Camp Dick Robinson. About this time rumors were rife that the Federal forces stationed at or near Wild Cat were surrounded by the Confederates. The Fourteenth, with Barnet's First Ohio artillery, started at once for that place, making forced marches through deep mud and driving rain, and reached there on the morning of Oct. 21. On nearing the battlefield the crash of musketry and artillery was heard. This spurred the excited troops, who were going into their first engagment, and they double-quicked to the point of attack. The enemy shortly abandoned the field and retreated. In the charge which carried the works at Mill Springs the Fourteenth was the first regiment to enter, and pushing on after the flying enemy, it reached the bank of the river in time to fire into the rear of the retreating column as it was boarding the steamer. The regiment was with the army that shared in the slow advance upon Corinth, Miss. The following winter was spent at Gallatin and other points in Middle Tennessee, and in June, 1863, the regiment formed a portion of Rosecrans' advance on Tullahoma and Chattanooga. At Hoover's Gap a brisk engagement ensued, in which the Fourteenth participated.

On Sept. 19, it made a rapid march to the battlefield at Chickamauga and was immediately deployed in line of battle. The men were

not in the best physical condition to engage in that terrible struggle, having marched incessantly all the previous day and night, but they were ready and steady to perform their whole duty, and they did it bravely and well. The regiment was engaged in hot and close contest with the enemy from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Being then relieved, it replenished its ammunition boxes and again entered the fight, continuing until sunset. The regiment went into the battle with 449 men, and out of that number it lost 233, killed, wounded and missing. In the brilliant assault on Missionary Ridge the Fourteenth bore a gallant part, charging and capturing a Confederate battery of three guns, which General Hardee in person was superintending, losing sixteen killed, ninety-one wounded and three missing. Of those that were eligible, all but thirty men of the entire regiment veteranized for another term of three years, and after a thirty days' furlough it rejoined the army at Ringgold, Ga., and commenced that long, unparalleled 110 days' campaign for the possession of Atlanta, the "Gate City" of the South. In front of Atlanta the regiment lost twenty men, killed and wounded. In that heroic charge at Jonesboro, the Fourteenth took nearly as many prisoners as the regiment numbered men, and a battery of four guns and several stands of colors. One hundred members of the regiment whose time had expired went willingly into this fight, some of whom were killed and many wounded. It next followed Hood into Tennessee and then returned and participated in the ever memorable "march to the sea." It was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry was made up of recruits from different parts of the State, and was organized June 28, 1861, at Camp Chase. Company K was from Lucas county—the Anderson Guards, organized at Toledo. It left Toledo June 25, when it was escorted to the railroad by the Zouave Cadets and Fire Engine Company No. 1. When mustered in, its officers consisted of Jonathan Brown, captain; Nathaniel Houghton, first lieutenant; and Harlan Millikan, second lieutenant. The original members of the regiment (except veterans) were mustered out July 16, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. The organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in service until June 18, 1866, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department. It fought at Cheat Mountain, Greenbrier, Camp Allegheny, Huntersville, Monterey, McDowell, Cross Keys, Freeman's Ford, second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Fort Wagner, Honey Hill, Deveaux Neck, Gregory's Landing, and several minor actions. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and on the 15th started for Ohio on veteran furlough, which began Feb. 3, at Camp Taylor, Cleveland. Company K, or what remained of that command, reached Toledo on the 4th, being met at the railroad station by a goodly number of citizens with the Union Silver Band, and escorted down Summit street to Cherry, where it was welcomed in a speech by M. R.

Waite, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Of the ninety-seven men who left Toledo in 1861, only sixteen returned to Cleveland, and but fourteen came to Toledo. On calling the roll after the two days' fight at Gettysburg, only four men responded to their names.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Twenty-seventh infantry could not strictly be called a Lucas county regiment, but the representation of the county therein was such as to demand brief mention here. It was organized at Camp Chase, July 15 to Aug. 18, 1861, to serve for three years. The Lucas county representatives in the command consisted of John W. Fuller, colonel; Rev. John Eaton, Jr., chaplain; Theodore Sawyer and James H. Boggis, first lieutenants. The last-named for a long time served as adjutant, and was promoted to be captain, March 19, 1864. Lieutenant Sawyer served with special credit, was promoted to be captain, March 5, 1863, and was killed at Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864. He was a graduate of the Toledo high school and a young man of much promise. Some fifteen elisted men of this regiment were from Lucas county. Chaplain Eaton had been superintendent of the Toledo public schools, and subsequently entered the ministry. He served as chaplain until 1863, when General Grant appointed him "Superintendent of Contrabands," and he served in that capacity until the close of the war. Afterward, he was Commissioner of Public Schools of Tennessee. In 1870 he was appointed United States Commissioner of Education, continuing as such until he was elected president of Marietta College, Ohio, in 1886.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Thirty-seventh regiment was composed substantially of Germans, and was raised in Toledo, Cleveland and Chillicothe, being the third German regiment from Ohio. It was organized at Cleveland, from Sept. 9, 1861, to March 1, 1862. For colonel, Edward Siber, a skilled and competent officer of the German army, who had served in Prussia and Brazil, was appointed, with Louis von Blessingh, of Toledo, as lieutenant-colonel. The regiment moved to a point on the Kanawha river, in West Virginia, and spent the winter in that region. In the spring of 1862, it was engaged in some severe and unsuccessful fighting at and near Princeton. In an expedition to Wyoming Court House, in August, a detachment of the regiment fell into an ambuscade and was surrounded by the enemy, but fought its way out. At Fayetteville and Cotton Hill, the regiment was also engaged. In the early part of 1863, it was transferred to the West, and in the bloody but unsuccessful assaults on the enemy's works at Vicksburg and the subsequent siege of that place, it lost nineteen killed and seventy-five wounded, the latter including Lieutenant-Colonel von Blessingh. After the surrender of Vicksburg, it participated in the expedition against Jackson, and on the capture of that city performed provost-guard duty

for some days. At Missionary Ridge it participated in an assault on the enemy's fortified position. In March, 1864, three-fourths of the men re-enlisted for another term of three years, and at the expiration of their furlough rejoined the army and participated in the advance on Resaca, Ga. On the retreat of the enemy from Dallas, the regiment pursued toward Acworth, went into line of battle in front of Kenesaw Mountain, and participated in the memorable and disastrous assaults made by the Federal forces upon that mountain stronghold. The regiment participated in General Sherman's "march to the sea" and up through the Carolinas, then after the grand review at Washington was sent to Arkansas. It was mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Forty-seventh infantry was organized at Camp Dennison, Aug. 27, 1861, to serve for three years. But one company (I) was from Lucas county. Of that, the captain was Hananiah D. Pugh; the first lieutenant was Horace A. Egbert, who served from Aug. 28, 1861, until Oct. 9 of the same year, when he was drowned in West Virginia, being succeeded by Alonzo Kingsbury; the second lieutenant was Herbert Steyer. The day following its organization, the regiment left by rail for Benwood, in West Virginia. Going from there to Sutton, it then moved forward and took part in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. It went into winter quarters on the Tompkins farm, Gauley Mountain. After spending the remainder of the year in Virginia, the regiment joined the campaign against Vicksburg, reaching Walnut Hills on May 18, 1863, and capturing many prisoners on the march. On the next day it led an assault upon Cemetery Hill, gaining a footing close under the works, which position was held until nightfall, when it was abandoned, the loss being very severe. It led another charge on the 22nd, with the same result, and from that time until the surrender was in the front line, occupying Cemetery Hill fort. Being transferred to Eastern Tennessee, in January, 1864, the required three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted, and after their furlough home resumed their place in the army. The regiment met the enemy at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain; and at Hood's dash to the rear of Sherman's army, the Forty-seventh participated up to and beyond Rome, Ga. The regiment then participated in the march to the sea, up through the Carolinas, and was mustered out Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Sixty-seventh infantry was organized in the State at large, from October, 1861, to January, 1862, to serve for three years, and left Columbus for the field, Jan. 19, 1862, for West Virginia. There are no available records showing the number who enlisted in Lucas county. Among the prominent officers who went to the front with this regiment from Toledo were Lieut.-Col. John R. Bond, afterward colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio, and Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Commager, later colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth.

The Sixty-seventh was the first to engage the enemy at Winchester, March 23. At Harrison's Landing it campaigned with the Army of the Potomac until the evacuation of the Peninsula, when it went to Suffolk, Va. It was then transferred to the Carolinas, took part in the siege of Charleston, and was in the attack on Fort Wagner, sustaining a heavy loss. Its term of service having expired, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and returned to Ohio on furlough, reaching Toledo Feb. 20, 1864. It was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the people, whose spokesman, M. R. Waite, addressed them in eloquent and patriotic approbation, and was responded to by Colonel Voris. It so happened that the First Ohio militia had arranged for the commemoration of Washington's Birthday at that time, which fact added much to the interest of the occasion. Depositing their guns at Hanks' Hall, the members of the regiment marched to the Oliver House for dinner. The regiment's furlough having expired, it left Toledo for the front March 24, 1864, taking the field again in Virginia. It was in the siege of Petersburg, witnessed the close at Appomattox, and was mustered out Dec. 7, 1865. Among the brave men of this regiment who were killed in the battles of May 9 and 10, 1864, near Petersburg, was First Lieut. George M. Ballard, of Company I. He was a son of James Ballard, of Toledo, and a young man of high courage.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Eighty-fourth infantry was organized at Camp Chase, in May and June, 1862, to serve for three months, in response to a call for additional men for guard duty. The first company to respond was the Toledo Light Guards, Capt. Richard Waite, of the Ohio Militia of the Reserve, which reported June 3. A second company, recruited in Toledo by Uriah Gregory (then proprietor of the Ohio Business College) and Edmond Paine, left Toledo June 5, for Camp Chase, where the Eighty-fourth was organized, June 7, in which the company first mentioned became Company A and the other Company K. On June 11, the regiment was ordered to Cumberland, Md., where it was employed in preventing transportation of supplies into the Confederate lines. It was ordered to Camp Delaware, where it was mustered out, Sept. 20, 1862, after having served about a month longer than its term of enlistment.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundredth Ohio was recruited exclusively in Northwestern Ohio and was drilled and mustered into the service at Camp Toledo, Sept. 1, 1862, to serve three years. It first moved to Cincinnati for the defense of that city and went into position on Covington Heights, a few rods in front and to the left of Fort Mitchel. It remained in Kentucky for nearly a year, going wherever the presence of the enemy rendered it necessary, and then was sent to East Tennessee, where it participated in the siege of Knoxville. In the spring of 1864, it joined Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign and was

present in nearly every battle from Rocky Face Ridge to Atlanta. On Aug. 6, it was engaged in an assault on the Confederate works in front of Atlanta, and after the evacuation of Atlanta it joined in the pursuit of Hood and was severely engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. It was then transferred to North Carolina. It was at Kingston and Raleigh and at the final surrender of the last army of the Confederacy. It was mustered out June 20, 1865. On April 2, 1864, there was published at Toledo a letter from Lieut. Norman Waite, asking the people of Toledo to furnish the regiment with a new stand of colors, for reasons which he stated as follows:

"Sept. 8, 1863, 300 of the regiment met 1,200 of the enemy and fought them from 9 to 11:30 a. m., and repulsed them, and then fell back six miles, and from 1:30 till 5 p. m., fought 2,100 Rebels with four cannon, our boys having no artillery—holding them until their last cartridge was fired, and then retiring into log stockades, which the enemy soon knocked down over their heads, and only surrendered when overpowered by seven to one. We have lost one flag and have one-half of the other, filled with bullet-holes, the balance having been shot away by a shell from the enemy's guns. Will not the citizens of Lucas county see that this regiment—true to its country—true to its State, and an honor to this district—is furnished with a new stand of colors?"

Within three days after such publication the requisite sum of money was on its way to Lieutenant Waite. On March 28, 1865, the flag which had thus been provided was delivered to the Toledo Board of Trade, by Capt. J. B. Blinn, accompanied by the following letter, written by Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. L. Hayes, from the headquarters of the regiment at Wilmington, N. C.:

"Sir—In behalf of the officers and men of this regiment, I have the honor to present to you this tattered banner, with the request that it may be preserved by the Toledo Board of Trade, in memory of the brave men who have gallantly carried and defended it in the battles of Utoy Creek and Atlanta, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and of Town Creek; also in sacred remembrance of Color-Corp. Byron C. Baldwin, who yielded up his life in its defense at Franklin, Tenn., saturating its folds with his precious blood. Its term of service has been short—less than a year—but it is covered with honorable scars, worthy of a veteran. Presented to us by the citizens of Toledo, we know of no better hands in which to deposit it than yours."

In a letter dated Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1864, Adj. Norman Waite gave this incident of the battle of Franklin, which explains the reference to the heroic color-bearer in the foregoing letter:

"Col. E. L. Hayes ordered the color-bearer (Byron C. Baldwin, Company A) to advance and place his colors in the works, which he did, and the works were ours again. It was nearly dark, and they had charged at six different times, and we fought nearly the whole time until 10 p. m. Capt. W. W. Hunt, acting major, fought nobly. About 7 o'clock we missed him, and found him dead near the front works. Lieut. Milton A. Brown was on the skirmish line and was wounded as it was falling back, but gained our works, and while cheering on our men was shot dead. Color-Sergeant Baldwin had the

flag presented to us by the citizens of Toledo. The upper part of the staff was broken off by a bullet, and the lower half gone. While thus carrying the colors he was shot, when he deliberately wrapped the flag around him and died—his life-blood saturating the folds of the flag. In less than forty-eight hours the regiment fought in two hard battles, and marched over forty miles, besides building a line of works. We went into the fight with 250 men and lost 62 in killed, wounded and missing."

THE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Eleventh infantry was organized at Camp Toledo, Sept. 5 and 6, 1862, to serve for three years. It was a Northwestern Ohio regiment, having been raised in Sandusky, Lucas, Wood, Fulton, Williams and Defiance counties. Company H was raised in Lucas county. It took the field at Covington, Ky. It was in a brisk skirmish at Chittenden, Ky., and also at Glasgow and Bowling Green. It was in a forced march to the Ohio river in the campaign after John Morgan and was in the skirmish and capture of the bulk of John Morgan's command at Buffington Island. It then became a part of General Burnside's army which marched over the Cumberland mountains, in the memorable East Tennessee campaign. It was in the infantry charge at Huff's Ferry, made to impede the crossing of the river by General Longstreet's advance. This regiment was detailed to cover the retreat of Burnside's army from Huff's Ferry to Lenoir Station. At Loudon Creek a brisk skirmish took place between the regiment and the Sixth South Carolina Sharpshooters, composing General Longstreet's advance, and in this engagement the regiment lost four killed and twelve wounded. In the engagement at Campbell's Station the regiment occupied the front line, directly in front of two batteries of Confederate artillery, and was for two hours exposed to the shells of the enemy's concentrated fire. It passed through the siege of Knoxville, occupying the fort of College Hill, and lost six men in killed and wounded. When Fort Saunders, in front of Knoxville, was attacked by a furious daybreak charge, the One Hundred and Eleventh was rushed to the fort and arrived in time to take part in the repulse and to aid in the capture of 800 Confederates. After General Longstreet's retreat, it took part in the skirmishes at Blain's Crossroads and Dandridge, and occupied an outpost six miles in front of the city when General Schofield fell back the second time on Knoxville. In May, the regiment united with the left wing of General Sherman's army to participate in the Atlanta campaign. It marched to Tunnel Hill May 7, and on the following day skirmished into a position in front of Buzzard Roost Gap. In the engagement at Dallas it lost fifteen men in killed and wounded. It was actively engaged in the siege of Kenesaw Mountain, the battles at Pine and Lost Mountains, on the Chattahoochee river, at Nickajack Creek, at Peachtree Creek, in the siege of Atlanta and the engagements at Utoy Creek and Lovejoy's Station. It started on the Atlanta camapign with 380 men, and of this number lost, in killed and wounded, 212. Following Hood into Tennessee, it

participated in the skirmishes at Columbia and was detailed to remain in the rear to guard the fords of Duck river while General Thomas' army fell back on Franklin. In the fight at Franklin, out of 183 men engaged, the regiment lost twenty-two men killed on the field, and forty-six wounded, many being killed by Confederate bayonets. The regiment lost 37½ per cent. in killed and wounded, this being the largest casualty list of any regiment engaged in that awful conflict. This loss exceeds that of the immortal 600 in the charge of Balaklava. After the battle, Gen. Orlando H. Moore, brigade commander, complimented the One Hundred and Eleventh in General Orders. This regiment was severely engaged during both days' fighting in front of Nashville, and in the final charge on the second day it captured three Confederate battle-flags and a large number of prisoners, losing seven killed and fifteen wounded. After pursuing Hood's army across the Tennessee river, the regiment was sent to North Carolina, where it joined the army under General Terry, and was in the charge on Fort Anderson and in the skirmishes at Town Creek and Goldsboro. It then did garrison duty at Salisbury until ordered home to be mustered out, July 5, 1865. The regiment numbered 1,050 when it entered the service and received eighty-five recruits. Of these men, 234 were discharged for disability, disease and wounds; 200 died of disease contracted in the service; 252 were killed in battle or died of wounds, and 401 were mustered out, leaving forty-eight unaccounted for.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth infantry was organized at Columbus, Johnson's Island, and Camp Cleveland, from Dec. 7, 1861, to Jan. 8, 1864, to serve for three years. Companies A, B, C and D were originally known as Hoffman's Battalion and were transferred to this regiment Jan. 5, 1864. The regiment was principally engaged in guarding Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island, but frequently furnished detachments for service elsewhere, including a short but active campaign in pursuit of Confederate troops in West Virginia in 1862. The original members of Companies A and B were mustered out Jan. 20 and Feb. 28, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the remainder of the regiment was mustered out July 13, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth infantry was organized at Johnson's Island from May 13 to 31, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the First regiment Ohio National Guard, from Lucas county, and the Seventy-fifth battalion Ohio National Guard, from Fulton county. The regiment left Toledo, May 12, 1864, to report to Brigadier-General Hill at Sandusky, for consolidation and muster-in. It moved to Johnson's Island and was engaged in guarding Confederate prisoners. On June 4 the regiment took the cars for Washington, D. C. It remained there but three days, when it embarked on the

transport George Weems and reported to General Butler at Bermuda Hundred, from which place it was ordered to Point of Rocks. The time was occupied in picketing the lines until June 21, when it marched to Deep Bottom and remained there until Aug. 11. It was mustered out at Toledo, Sept. 22, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth infantry was organized at Camp Chase in February, 1865, to serve for one year. Immediately after muster-in it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it remained for a short time doing garrison duty. From Nashville it proceeded to Chattanooga, thence to Bridgeport, Ala., which place it reached about March 21, and was engaged in protecting an important railroad bridge over the Tennessee river. On July 25, the regiment was ordered to Edgefield for garrison duty, and remained at that place until it was mustered out of service, Sept. 20, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. Its commander, Col. Henry S. Commager, had won distinction as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel in the Sixty-seventh Ohio; Ezra S. Dodd, afterward State senator, was major of the regiment, and Judge David H. Commager was a second lieutenant.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth infantry was organized at Toledo, Camp Chase, Cincinnati, Marietta, Hillsboro and Dayton, from Jan. 12 to March 6, 1865, to serve for one year. On March 4 it was ordered to report to General Thomas at Nashville. From there it was ordered to Murfreesboro, where it remained for two months, and was then ordered to Tullahoma. There it remained for two months and was then ordered back to Nashville, where it was mustered out, Sept. 28, 1865. The field officers of the regiment were as follows: Henry D. Kingsbury, colonel; J. McDermott Roe, lieutenant-colonel; Norman Waite, major; all of Toledo.

FIRST OHIO ARTILLERY.

First light artillery, Battery H.—In the fall of 1861, largely through the efforts and influence of Harvey Kellogg, George W. Norton, and others, the young men of Adams and adjoining townships organized a company. On Sept. 18, the company went into Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, where it was reinforced by a squad from Marietta, thus completing a battery, which became Battery H, First light artillery, Col. James Barnett. Recruits entering the command later were mostly from Toledo and vicinity, so that it eventually came to be substantially a Lucas county company. Battery H was mustered into service, Nov. 7, 1861, and in January, 1862, proceeded by river to Parkersburg, W. Va., thence on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Patterson's creek. It was at Winchester in March, and on the 22nd engaged the enemy and performed in a very creditable manner. It

was engaged in the battle of Port Republic and, although it left three guns upon the battlefield to fall into the hands of the enemy, General Shields complimented the battery on its gallant and efficient service. It marched with the army back to Fredericksburg and took part in the bombardment of that place by General Burnside's army. It participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, where, assisted by the Eleventh and Fourth New York, the men stood to the guns at a critical moment and helped to save the Union army from destruction. In June, the battery was placed in the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac and acted with it during the remainder of the war, being mustered out at Camp Taylor, June 14, 1865. About ninety members of the battery reached Toledo at 12:45 p. m., June 15, with Capt. Stephen W. Dorsey and Lieuts. James Harris, William E. Perigo and William E. Parmelee, Jr. They were met at the station by the Union Silver Band and a large number of citizens, by whom they were escorted to the dining hall of the Island House, where a dinner had been prepared, and where they were welcomed home as valiant heroes.

THE TWENTY-FIRST OHIO BATTERY.

The Twenty-first Independent Battery light artillery was mustered into service April 29, 1863, at Camp Dennison, by Capt. J. R. Paxton, of the Fifteenth United States infantry, to serve for three years. On May 8, Capt. James W. Patterson, with four of the guns, was sent to West Virginia, and after a brief but arduous campaign was ordered back to Camp Dennison. On May 20, the battery was placed on board the gunboat Exchange, as guard to Vallandigham, who had been banished by the President to the Confederate States. It went as far as Louisville, Ky., and was then brought back to Camp Dennison. The battery was engaged in the pursuit of Morgan's raiders through Indiana and Ohio. On Sept. 23, 1863, it started for Camp Nelson, Ky., and from there moved to Greenville, Tenn. It took part in the engagement at Walker's Ford and continued on guard duty in Tennessee and Alabama until the end of the war. It was mustered out July 21, 1865, at Camp Cleveland, Ohio, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

THE THIRD OHIO CAVALRY.

The Third cavalry was organized from the State at large, at Monroeville, Huron county, from Sept. 4 to Dec. 11, 1861, to serve for three years. In March, 1862, it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and arrived there on the 18th. In September, the first battalion of the regiment had a sharp engagement at Munfordville, Ky., with three times its own number and drove the enemy into his own works in three separate charges. Near Bardstown, the same battalion, reinforced by two companies of the Second Ohio and Third Kentucky cavalry, attacked the enemy, 1,200 strong, but without success. In October, a detachment of the regiment, with a portion of the Fourth cavalry, numbering in all 250 men, was completely surrounded near Lexington by John Mor-

gan's forces, and after an obstinate resistance was compelled to yield to superior numbers. Private Thomas Croft, of Toledo, in a letter to his parents, stated that in the fight he was not more than fifty feet from the Confederate ranks. Edwin E. Carr, of East Toledo, and Charles H. Colerain, of Toledo, and F. M. Kent, of Bryan, were killed in the battle. During the first day's fight at Stone's River the regiment was actively engaged and suffered considerable loss. On the second day it left the field to escort a train of 4,000 wagons to Nashville for supplies. The train was attacked at Stewart's creek by Wheeler's Confederate cavalry, and the regiment, supported by the Tenth Ohio infantry, repulsed the Confederates with severe loss. After the battle of Stone's River, the regiment was sent in pursuit of the enemy, and near Middleton, Tenn., attacked his rear-guard, capturing one of his trains. During the battle of Chickamauga it occupied a position at Lafayette, on the extreme left of the Federal lines, where it was attacked by the Confederates and forced back to Charleston, Tenn. After the battle, the regiment moved as the advance of General Crook's forces in pursuit of Wheeler's cavalry through Tennessee, engaging them at McMinnville and on the Shelbyville pike. The latter engagement was a handsome and successful cavalry fight, in which Wheeler's forces were completely routed and demoralized, large numbers of the Confederates being killed and captured. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and on the expiration of the thirty days' furlough returned to duty. Of the company which left Toledo, only thirty returned on furlough, many of the men being on detached service when the command left Nashville. In May, the regiment was engaged at Courtland, Ala., with the Confederate General Roddey's command, the Confederates being routed with the loss of upward of thirty men in killed and wounded. The regiment participated in the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged in the battle of Peachtree Creek, and in the flanking movements on Jonesboro it was in General Garrard's cavalry division, and it was the first to attack the enemy's forces at Lovejoy's Station, taking possession of the railroad. It was engaged in the Wilson raid through Alabama and Georgia, and in the battles of Selma, Ala., and Macon, Ga. In the engagement at Selma it lost heavily in killed and wounded. Capt. Archibald J. Eyster, later of Toledo, was in command of the advance guard, and Lieut.-Col. H. N. Howland commanded the second brigade. The regiment was mustered out Aug. 4, 1865.

There were representatives of Lucas county in nearly every regiment organized in Northwestern Ohio and Southern Michigan, either by original enlistment, transfer, or promotion, and wherever they were these soldiers—the men who stood behind the guns—are the real heroes who saved the Union of these States.

SOLDIER ORGANIZATIONS.

Of the veteran soldier organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic made its first appearance in Toledo Nov. 19, 1866. A number of resident ex-soldiers met at the office of Col. John A. Chase, at which time Capt. Henry E. Howe presented the nature and advantages

of such an organization, and Forsyth Post was instituted. On Jan. 21, 1867, Ford Post, No. 14, was chartered, and a second charter was issued Aug. 26, 1878.

Charles B. Mitchell Post, No. 84, at Maumee, was organized June 9, 1881, and the beautiful soldiers' monument at that place, with granite base and bronze statue, is an outgrowth of the organization.

Ruckle Post, No. 335, at Monclova, was organized July 28, 1883, and although but few in membership and never strong in purse, through untiring efforts, it erected a fine brick building, at a cost of $1,800, and also a soldiers' monument at an expense of $500. The monument was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1870. It is fifteen feet in height, surmounted by an eagle, of pure white marble, and on the shaft is cut the names and records of twenty soldiers who enlisted from the vicinity of Monclova.

Brint and McBride Post, No. 225, at Richfield Center, was organized and mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic, May 16, 1883, by Capt. I. P. Grover, of Toledo, under a general order from department headquarters. In 1885, with the aid of the Relief Corps, the post erected a fine building, 25x60 feet, two stories high. Previous to that time their meetings were held in the old Town Hall.

Page Post, No. 471, at Sylvania, was organized July 5, 1884, by Capt. I. P. Grover, of Forsyth Post, No. 15.

Quiggle Post, No. 289, at Swanton, was organized Jan. 2, 1883, by Maj. E. O. Brown, of Forsyth Post, Toledo.

Ray Heller Post, No. 284, at Whitehouse, was organized by Comrades Grover and Brown, of Forsyth Post, No. 15, Toledo, Dec. 27, 1882, with twenty-two members.

Albert Moore Post, No. 582, at West Toledo, was instituted March 29, 1886.

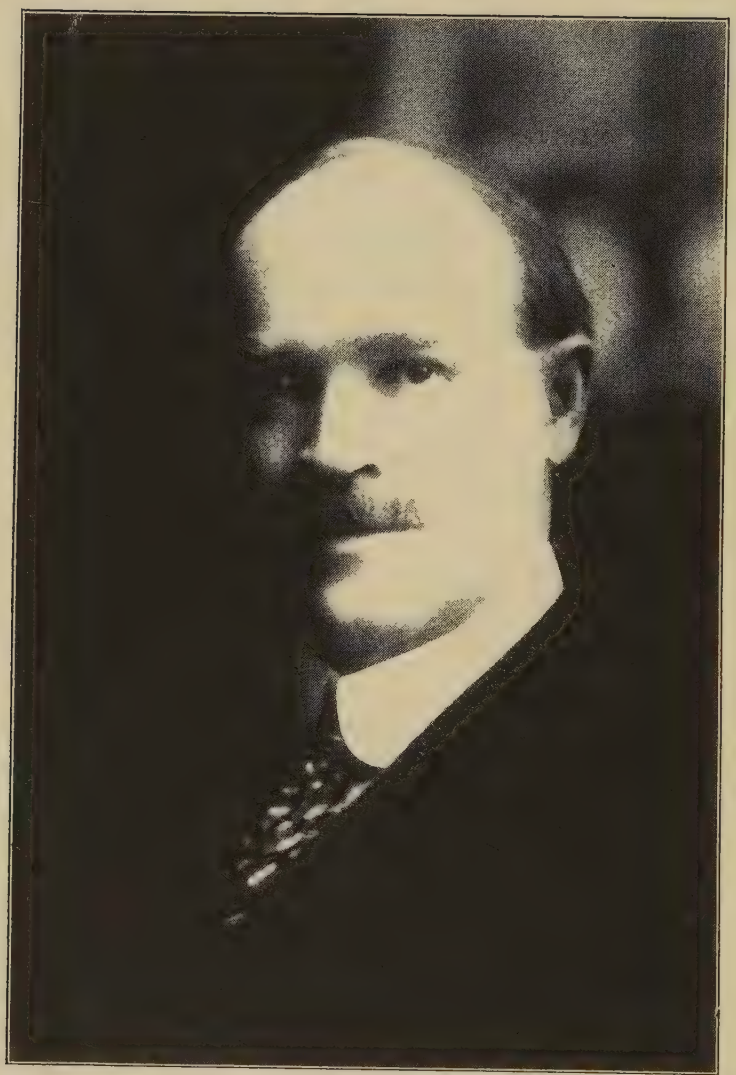
The Grand Army posts in the city of Toledo at the present time are Ford Post, Forsyth Post, Toledo Post, and Volunteer Post. There are Woman's Relief Corps connected with most of the Toledo Grand Army posts, and a Circle of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. But the lapse of forty-five years since the close of the war, and more than forty-nine years since the beginning, has decimated the ranks of that once proud and unconquerable army, and left the remnant in the "sere and yellow leaf" of declining years. This is the only fraternal organization with a "time limit" as to its existence. In the very nature of things, it must soon become only a memory.

The Grand Army—in war or in peace, we shall never look upon its like again.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

In the spring of 1898 came the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, and the equipment of an army and navy to combat the haughty Spaniard. In the settlement of this trouble Lucas county responded with old-time vigor and enthusiasm. The noble sons of patriotic sires promptly offered their services in the cause of liberty and performed their duty with commendable devotion. The

response was so universal over the land that many were disappointed in not reaching the scene of action, but they had shown their devotion to country and sympathy with the down-trodden and oppressed. The Lucas county boys, mostly members of Companies A, C, H, and L of the Sixth Ohio infantry, were off to the rendezvous at the earliest opportunity. They returned after about a year of service, but were dissatisfied that they could not have done more. A grand reception was accorded the regiment on its return, and then its members resumed the thread of peaceful life. A few Lucas county men reached the scene of action in the Philippines, where they rendered valiant service and proved their worthiness on every field. Of the Sixth Ohio infantry, William V. McMaken was colonel, Sanford B. Stanbery was major, Park L. Myers was surgeon with the rank of major, William H. Porter was adjutant, and John D. Howe was assistant surgeon.



E. L. Lacey

CHAPTER XX.

INDUSTRIES.

LUMBER, DOORS, SASH, ETC.—MILLS AND MILLING—FURNITURE FACTORIES AND DEALERS—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING—WHOLESALERS AND JOBBERS IN SHOES—WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSES—GROCERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—HARDWARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—COMMISSION MEN IN FRUITS, PRODUCE, HAY, ETC.—GRAIN COMMISSIONERS AND BROKERS—MISCELLANEOUS WHOLESALERS—CLOTHING, RETAIL—DRYGOODS AND DEPARTMENT STORES—COAL COMPANIES—INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE—PRINTERS AND BOOK BINDERS—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—WINES AND LIQUORS.

Toledo is pre-eminently a manufacturing city, and the present status is the result of three-quarters of a century of steady development. The early manufacturing enterprises were primitive in character and confined chiefly to the production of articles for home consumption. Lumber was one of the great necessities of the pioneer town, and the first manufacturing concern in Toledo is believed to have been a saw-mill, established in 1831, by Ezra Goodale and Oliver Stevens, and located on Swan Creek, where the Maumee and Monroe road (now Detroit avenue) crossed that stream. From a very small beginning, as the natural advantages were improved by railway facilities, the importance of Toledo as a manufacturing point gradually became recognized. It will not be practicable, within the limits allowed in this chapter, to attempt to give a full exhibit of the variety or the extent of the present manufacturing interests of the Corn City, but a few facts and details will indicate something of the progress already attained in that and other lines and of the prospects for the future.

LUMBER—DOORS, SASH, ETC.

The C. H. Schroeder Company, the oldest concern of its kind in the city, began the manufacturing of sash, doors blinds, etc., in 1867, on the same ground that the factory now occupies. In that year a small mill was built by Casper H. Schroeder, and for twenty years he conducted the business in his own name. In 1886, the business had reached such proportions that a stock company was organized, consisting of Casper H. Schroeder, Sam D. Dare, and Charles Dreyer. The authorized capital stock of the company is $70.000. The factory has been destroyed twice by fire—1880 and 1887. The company does

a wholesale business in filling orders, using white, yellow and Norway pine, hemlock and oak in its products. Orders are received from all parts of the United States, and in the past some shipments have been made to other countries, a notable shipment being made, in 1902, to the Westinghouse people of Manchester, England, the same being forty-two car loads of sash, doors, etc. The factory is located at the intersection of Erie and Kraus streets, and the men representing the company at the present time are: Wm. H. Schroeder, president and treasurer; Charles Dreyer, vice-president; and Frederick Schroeder, secretary. The first-named is a son and successor of Casper H. Schroeder, the founder, who died in 1903. In 1908, Wm. H. Schroeder formed a partnership with his brother, Charles H., the firm being styled Wm. H. & C. H. Schroeder, to handle the local trade in sash, doors, etc. This concern was formerly located at the corner of Nebraska avenue and fifteenth street, but in 1910 it moved to quarters just below the factory of the C. H. Schroeder Company, at 361 to 367 Erie street.

The Western Manufacturing Company was organized and incorporated, with a capital stock of $50,000, in April, 1870, by John H. Puck, Frederick Puck, and four others. Of the original firm, John H. Puck is the only one still retaining an interest in the business, Frederick Puck having died, in 1900, and the other four sold their interests prior to 1886. The factory has always been located at the corner of Water and Vine streets, occupying ground 83x198 feet, and in addition to this the company owns and occupies a section of dock property 246 feet in length, adjoining on the river front, from Sycamore to Locust streets. The company does a general lumber business and manufactures everything necessary to complete any kind of a building. About seventy-five men are necessary to handle the business of the company at the present time, and the output is approximately 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually, besides a large amount of shingles, lath, cedar posts and glass. The company has always treated its employes with consideration, and has never had a strike. An evidence of the mutual relations existing was shown on April 6, 1910, when the company banqueted its men on the fortieth anniversary of its organization. At that time, one employe that began work for the company on the day it started was still on the pay roll, and there were twelve others that had been with the firm for periods of from twenty-five to thirty-nine years. The firm is now composed of Frederick Schulty, president; John H. Puck, vice-president; Charles C. F. Sieving, secretary; and Fred J. Puck, treasurer, together with the widow and daughter of Frederick Puck, who are stockholders.

The Witker Manufacturing Company, with yards and factory at the corner of Jackson and Water streets, was incorporated, May 1, 1886, with a capital stock of $50,000, under the laws of the State of Ohio, the incorporators being, Fred E. Witker, Wm. F. Witker, Edward F. and Edward H. Witker, and George H. Witker. The company occupies ground that was formerly used by J. W. Walterhouse as a lumber yard. It is supplying the local trade in the manufacture of doors, sash, mouldings and all kinds of interior woodwork, also dealing

in lumber, lath and shingles, of which a full line is carried. The concern has been very successful and does an annual business of over $150,000. In 1900, Edward F. Witker withdrew, and in 1908, Edward H. also withdrew his interest, leaving Fred, George and William—the former as president and the latter as secretary and treasurer—to conduct the business.

In the year 1901, four independent concerns were merged into one, under the name of The Toledo Builders Supply Company, and it was incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000. The four concerns included in the organization of the company were P. T. Degnan Builders' Furnishing Company, Kind & Kuhlmann Builder's Supply Company, Fred Boice Company, and Doherty & Company. The company manufactures Cresceus Hard Wall Plaster and deals in all kinds of building material. In addition to being a supply company, the concern is interested in the manufacture of builders' brick and also is a dredger of sand. The yards of the Company are located as follows: No. 1, Main street and Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad; No. 2, 417 Water street; No. 3, Cherry street and Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad; No. 4, South St. Clair street; No. 5, Fasset street and Pennsylvania Railroad; and No. 6, at Consaul street and Terminal Railroad. The company is a member of the National and also the Ohio Builders' Supply Association. The officers of the concern are Peter H. Degnan, president; Adam R. Kuhlmann, vice-president; Richard Kind, secretary and treasurer; Thomas J. Degnan, manager; and T. D. Doherty, yard superintendent. The business of the company is scattered throughout Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, besides having a large local trade. About 150 men are used to carry on all the work.

The Phoenix Box Factory is an industry that has been established within the past ten years. In 1900, the box manufacturing concern of Barbour & Starr—Marcus D. Barbour and Roland Starr—suffered severely by fire, the factory being located at 2800 Summit street, on the river front and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. Later in the same year, Messrs. E. M. and Frank J. Starr, younger brothers of Roland Starr, in partnership with Charles W. Riegal, purchased the undamaged machinery of the old firm of Barbour & Starr and commenced the manufacture of boxes on a small scale, at the corner of Vine and Water streets. From a small beginning, the business increased to such an extent that larger yards and more ample facilities were needed. On Oct. 12, 1908, the firm moved the plant to the present quarters, at 2800 Summit street, having leased for a term of years the entire power plant and mills of Barbour & Starr, who had rebuilt, in 1900, after the fire. In connection with the machinery from the old plant the firm erected a modern factory of ample capacity, with facilities equal to the best, enabling it to care for every requirement in its line that could be mentioned, including every character of mill work. The location is excellent, having several acres of mill yards on the river front, affording good dockage, and also being on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. The firm today consists of E. M. Starr and C. W. Riegal, the death of F. J. Starr having occurred in 1905. The com-

pany carries a sufficient quantity of material in its dry sheds at all times to execute any and all orders received, and it manufactures boxes of all sizes and kinds for all purposes. It employs about seventy-five men and does both a wholesale and a retail business, most of its trade being in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and some shipments reach Boston and St. Louis. The raw material comes from Northern Michigan and Southern Canada, by rail and water. The name of the company is significant of its origin.

Box manufacturing with the Wilsons began when, in 1854, George Wilson, the founder of the business, established himself in small quarters near the corner of Monroe and Erie streets. In the course of a few years, the business prospered to such an extent that Mr. Wilson decided to take Walter O. Wilson into partnership, and later, in 1881, Frank M. was given an interest. In the last named year the factory was moved to its present location, at 115 Lucas street, to have better facilities and more space. The partnership arrangement was continued until 1900, when the business was incorporated, with a capital stock of $30,000 under the name of George Wilson & Son's Company. The factory manufactures boxes for bottle companies and bottle users, hence the sales from the box factory are not limited to local territory, but orders are received from all parts of the United States. Upon the death of the father and founder of the company, F. M. Wilson became the president, W. H. McKenna, secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. W. O. Wilson, vice-president.

The B. A. Stevens Company, which had its origin some thirty-five years ago, is one of the solid industries of Toledo. This large business was founded, in 1875, by B. A. Stevens, who conducted the factory in a modest way for many years. The plant, which is located at the corner of Erie, LaFayette and Lucas streets, consists of the offices, three factory buildings, and a warehouse. The main factory is a five-story structure, 200x200 feet; a four-story structure, 50x100 feet; and a two-story structure, 50x100 feet. All parts of the plant were erected with special regard to the products of the company. Each building is supplied with the most modern machinery for the manufacture of standard bowling alleys and fixtures, bar furniture and fixtures, refrigerators and ice boxes, billiard tables and fixtures, tobacco cases, etc. More than 100 people are employed, most of them being experts in their line and commanding high salaries. After the death of B. A. Stevens, in 1905, the company was incorporated, with a capital stock of $250,000, and the following officers were chosen: W. L. Chase, president, treasurer and manager; J. T. Dempsey, vice-president; and J. A. Haverfield, secretary. Most of the business of the company is carried on through the mails, and orders are received from all parts of the United States and many foreign countries.

The history of the American Woodenware Manufacturing Company, with its factory at Nos. 371-472 South Erie street, in Toledo, dates back to 1867, when James H. Taylor, at the age of sixteen years, entered the employ of the Union Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of woodenware, in the city of Toledo. He spent the greater

part of the next thirteen years with this company and, in 1880, was offered and accepted the position of superintendent and manager of a similar factory at Westfield, Mass., where he spent the next three and one-half years. With a wide and practical knowledge of the woodenware business, he then returned to Toledo and organized the American Churn Company, which later became the American Woodenware Company. This plant was eventually sold, in 1890, to the estate of William Peter, and Mr. Taylor was retained as manager of the woodenware department, receiving, in return for his services and patents, a royalty on the output thereof. After spending eleven years as manager of the above company, he organized, in 1902, the present company, which was incorporated, in August, 1902, with a capital stock of $50,000, as the American Woodenware Manufacturing Company, of which he has been the president and general manager to the present time. The site of the present factory was purchased in 1903, modern buildings being erected thereon immediately following that date. The concern is one of the largest factories of its kind in the United States, covering and using thousands of feet of floor space, in the manufacture of such commodities as churns, butter workers, washing machines, plant and tree tubs, heavy pails of oak, cedar and cypress, harvest kegs, cider and pickle kegs, wine and liquor kegs, railroad water barrels, hardwood kits, and fireless cookers. The company won medals at the Jamestown Exposition, in Virginia, in 1907, and also at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, in 1904. Branch sales houses are maintained at Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco, Denver, Seattle, Nashville, Memphis, Salt Lake, Boston, and Dallas, in the United States, besides having three in Canada—at Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg. Outside of the above sales houses and offices, the company carries on considerable exporting to foreign countries—a part of the business that has steadily increased. Many men are given employment in the factory, and the sales-representatives are well scattered over the country, looking after the trade interests. The officers at this writing are: James H. Taylor, president and general manager; James Hodge, vice-president and treasurer; James H. Taylor, Jr., secretary; Julius Byron Taylor, superintendent; and Herbert G. Taylor, managing salesman; all of whom are well known in the social and industrial life of the city of Toledo.

The Collier Barnett Company, general wholesalers of sash and doors and mill wood-work of all kinds, began business in Toledo, in 1906. At the same time it was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, the plant being located at the corner of Vance and Twelfth streets. Some 60,000 square feet of floor space is used, all devoted to the handling of lumber articles. The plant is a branch of the main factory at Dubuque, Iowa, one of the largest factories of its kind in the country. Other branches are located at Omaha, Des Moines, Peoria and Indianapolis. The Toledo branch handles much of the trade, from the Ohio and Indiana line to the State of New York, on the south to the Kentucky line, and on the north to the Canadian line. Many traveling representatives are kept busy in the field, placing the material

of the concern. The officers of the company are : J. T. Adams, president; J. C. Collier, vice-president: H. S. Fox, treasurer, and C. L. Barnett, secretary and manager.

The Robert Hixon Lumber Company, with its main offices at Nos. 1231-1233 in the Nicholas Building, in Toledo, was organized, in 1904, as a partnership arrangement, by the Hixon brothers—Robert and William—and F. S. Smith. The business grew to such a volume that articles of incorporation were applied for and secured, in 1908, with a capital stock of $100,000. The concern has always conducted a retail lumber business and has local yards established in fifteen cities in Ohio and three in Indiana. Those in Indiana are located at Garrett, Winchester and Butler, and the more prominent ones in Ohio are at Mansfield, Orville, Shreeve, Ottawa and Leipsic. At the last mentioned place a mill is maintained for the purpose of doing any mill work for the company that may be necessary in filling a shipment. The firm is a large dealer in all classes of lumber and building material, principally hemlock and yellow pine. The concern is what is known as a line-yard company, buying all its products ready milled, as far as a general purpose, and in turn shipping from its yards. The product is obtained from Texas to Alabama on the Gulf Coast, and also from the State of Michigan. Mr. Smith was, prior to 1904, in the retail lumber business in Illinois and also at Sandusky, Ohio. The present officers of the company are Robert Hixon, president and treasurer, and F. S. Smith, secretary. In the fall of 1909, Mr. Hixon was chosen to represent Wamba, the king of the carnival in Toledo.

MILLS AND MILLING.

Toledo-made flour has long been recognized as the best to be found at any point in the Middle West, and it finds a ready sale in all the Eastern markets of the land. A large number of mills have been started in Toledo and have been operated with profit to the owners, for many years past. One of the largest mills is that of the National Milling Company, located in East Toledo, with offices in the Produce Exchange. This concern was incorporated in 1891, with a capital stock of $200,000. In a few years the company had established such an excellent reputation for its product that it was deemed necessary to increase the capital stock to $600,000, the additional amount being used to increase the capacity, and the mills now manufacture 4,000 barrels of both flour and feed per day. The storage capacity is estimated at 1,500,000 bushels, and the concern in its trade dealings ships to the Eastern, Southern and Central States, some exporting being done to parts of Western Europe and the British Isles. Modern machinery is used for the manufacture of both spring and winter wheat flour. The officers of the company are David Anderson, president and general manager; George J. Rudd, secretary and treasurer; W. C. Marmon, vice-president; and A. C. Brantingham, superintendent.

Another mill, fully equipped with splendid milling machinery, is the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Company, located at the corner of

Summit and Columbus streets. Incorporated in 1896, with a capital stock of $250,000, the mill has a producing capacity of 1,800 barrels of flour and many tons of feed per day, and they are sent to the New England States, and the Southern and Eastern parts of the United States, as well as to England. Elevators, with a capacity of over 300,000 bushels, are convenient for shipping purposes, both in Toledo and at Mt. Vernon and Loudonville, Ohio, where the company has two branch mills to handle the surplus trade. The president, Rathbun Fuller, together with C. S. Coup, vice-president and general manager, and J. H. Taylor, the treasurer, are all well known Toledo men.

The Isaac Harter Milling Company, a Toledo concern—the mill being at Fostoria, Ohio—has offices in the Produce Exchange. The men connected with this concern are: A. Mennel, president; L. A. Mennel, vice-president and secretary; M. N. Mennel, treasurer; and F. E. Near, superintendent. Twenty-three years ago this company commenced operations, with a capital stock of $200,000, which in the last few years has risen to $500,000. Starting with a small force of men, the company now employs nearly 100, and it ships flour and feed to the entire eastern half of the United States, as well as to Europe, South Africa and Cuba. Over 1,200,000 bushels of grain can be stored in the immense elevators, and the mill, when working to its capacity, produces 2,200 barrels of flour per day.

One of the smaller mills of note is that of the Toledo Grain & Milling Company, known as the "Armada Mills," and located at the foot of Harrison street. The men who were directly connected with the founding of this manufacturing industry were F. N. Quale, D. W. Camp and W. J. Woods. For several years prior to 1889, the site of the mill was occupied by a large milling plant, known as the "Armada Mills," but it was destroyed by fire in the '80's. The present company subsequently bought the ground and, in 1889, erected the building and commenced to manufacture flour and feed, with a capital stock of $30,000, incorporating as the Toledo Grain & Milling Company. The specialty is Camp's Pansy Brand of flour. The mills have an output of 500 barrels of flour per day and a storage capacity of 75,000 bushels. Besides manufacturing flour, the mills devote considerable attention to the grinding of feed of all kinds, putting out 150 tons per day. The men actively connected with the business are: D. W. Camp, Sr., president and general manager; A. W. Wanamaker, vice-president; E. L. Camp, secretary and treasurer. In its business dealings, the concern is well known in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, as well as doing a large amount of home business.

One of the smaller mills of the city is that of George W. Wagoner, located at 958 and 960 Oak street, on the East Side, where for six years Mr. Wagoner has been operating very successfully, manufacturing both flour and feed. A ready sale has been found in the city and in Northwestern Ohio and Southern Michigan. The mill, a three-story affair, is nicely equipped with improved milling machinery and turns out 1,250 barrels of flour per month, also having a capacity of twenty-

five tons of feed and grinding per day. Mr. Wagoner's special brands are "Wagoner's Pride" and "Home Trade Flour," both of which are equal to any on the market.

East Toledo has many concerns that rank well with those of other cities, in all classes of industries. The East Side Iron Elevator Company was organized and incorporated, with a capital stock of $30,000, in the year 1895. It stands at the intersection of the Lake Shore railroad and Miami street. It has always kept many men busy in handling the grain shipped in and out. The capacity of the steel storage tanks of the plant is approximately 1,000,000 bushels. Being on the Lake Shore railroad and the Maumee river, the location is such that shipping is convenient either by rail or water. The officers of the company at this writing are: W. W. Edwards, president; James Hodge, vice-president; and A. W. Boardman, secretary, treasurer and manager. The offices of the concern are located in the Produce Exchange, No. 17. This year (1910) extensive improvements have been added in its shipping facilities and its capacity has been increased 100,000 bushels by new concrete additions. The capital stock stands at $100,000.

FURNITURE—FACTORIES AND DEALERS.

Toledo has been quietly and steadily turning out fine products in the furniture line for several years, and doing a work to which the people may well point with pride. Many large factories, wholesale houses and retail stores have been established, making the business one of the important industries of Northwestern Ohio.

The Hein Furniture Company, 126-136 South Huron street, stands among the foremost in the city to-day. Over sixty-five skilled workmen are employed and many sales representatives are placing orders in all parts of the United States, Southern Canada and some portions of Mexico. The factory is a three-story brick structure, having a floor space of 40,000 square feet, and several large dry kilns. The company makes a specialty of designing and manufacturing furniture of all kinds, interior woodwork for bank, office and public buildings. A large number of complete lines are carried in stock, so that they can fill most any order in a very short space of time. The business was organized in 1898, on a partnership basis, by Theodore Hein, Carl Otte, Charles Schnaitter, and John Kiel. The partners, being very successful, in 1905 decided to incorporate, which was accordingly done, with a capital stock of $50,000. The officers of the company are: Carl Otte, president; Troy A. Dahn, vice-president and general manager; and E. C. Roemmele, secretary and treasurer.

The firm of Stolberg & Parks, wholesalers and retailers of furniture, was organized by F. J. Stolberg and J. L. Parks, and began business Jan. 1, 1888, in a four-story brick building, formerly erected by them, on the corner of Summit and Adams streets, their present location. A few years later, an additional building was constructed, in the rear, and soon another addition was completed to Water street, covering two lots. The business grew so rapidly that it was neces-

sary to add four stories to the original building, on Summit street, making it the largest store building, outside of Chicago or New York, exclusively devoted to furniture. The death of Mr. Stolberg, in 1909, left J. L. Parks in sole ownership of this immense business.

Six years after Messrs. Stolberg & Parks engaged in the wholesale and retail furniture business, they decided to organize a company for the manufacture of high grade upholstered furniture. This was styled the Toledo Upholstering Company, and many furniture stores in all parts of the United States sell its goods. The concern exhibit their stock on the sixth floor of the Blodgett Block, in Grand Rapids, in January and July each year, and many orders are taken at that time. After the death of Mr. Stolberg, a stock company was formed, with the following officers: J. F. Barker, president; Joseph J. Bracht, vice-president; J. L. Parks, treasurer and general manager; Arthur F. Stolberg, secretary; and Mrs. A. F. Stolberg, assistant treasurer and confidential bookkeeper. Mr. Barker and A. F. Stolberg are the sales agents and visit most of the principal cities each year. New designs are brought out twice a year.

In 1903, attracted by the rapid, yet healthy, growth of the city of Toledo, and counting on the reputations of its citizens to support new industries, the Kobacker Furniture Company, with interests in Pennsylvania, decided to make Toledo their headquarters for the distributing of home furnishings throughout the States of Ohio, Southern Michigan, and Western Indiana. In this year, the Kobackers opened a beautifully appointed store at Nos. 324-326 Summit street, the six floors being stocked with the finest lines of furniture, carpets, stoves, etc., brought from many manufacturing plants in various countries. In 1905, only two years after the concern was established, the firm having outgrown its floor space, an addition, equal to the original building, was erected on Water street, giving the company a floor space of 86,000 square feet, one entire block in depth. From 1905, various warehouses were secured to accommodate the continuous growth of the company until to-day they occupy, in addition to their store building, 60,000 square feet of warehouse floor space, in all nearly 150,000 square feet. In 1909, to facilitate the handling of their Michigan trade, the company erected a large building in the city of Flint, Mich. The firm is composed of M. Kobacker, I. Silverman and M. Rosenblum.

The Buckeye Parlor Furniture Company, although less than five years established, has made a success for itself that speaks well for the members of the concern. Organized and incorporated with $10,000, in July, 1906, the company has twice since increased its capital stock, to-day $50,000. The members of this new venture are J. M. Skinner, F. B. Anderson, L. G. Torgler, C. V. Skinner, and Mrs. Jeannette Wright. The original quarters were on Erie street, at present occupied by the Voegele & Dinning Company, but in 1907 larger space was needed, and the company moved to the present location, formerly used by the Hettrick Brothers Manufacturing Company, corner of Monroe and Twenty-first streets. As the building was but two stories in height, it was soon necessary to add two floors, making a

four-story structure, 80x120. Since the remodeling, in 1909, the company has continued to build up a good trade in all the central States, from New York to Kansas City. Besides manufacturing all lines of upholstered parlor furniture, devoted to parlor and library styles, the company has given an entire floor to the displaying of complete sets for the inspection of prospective buyers, entertained by the local retailers.

The King House Furnishing Company was established in March, 1908, with a capital stock of $30,000, and it occupies the entire six floors of the large brick structure at Nos. 444-446-448 Summit street. The concern is carrying a full line of furniture, stoves, carpets and draperies, and has an excellent trade in Toledo and in the immediate vicinity. The company is associated with May, Stern & Company, of St. Louis, a syndicate of stores located in twenty-three of the larger cities of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING.

Of the leading industries in Toledo, the development of iron and steel manufacture to its present large proportions is due mainly to the city's favorable location. Being within easy reach of the Lake Superior mines on the north and the immense coal fields in the southeast, and profiting by favorable freight tariffs, it is not surprising that Toledo has become a great producer of iron and steel goods.

The Haughton Elevator & Machine Company is one of the oldest manufacturing concerns in Toledo. The original company was a co-partnership affair, formed in 1866, and known as Cooke, Kniesser & Groff, and their plant occupied property on South Huron street, now used as part of the plant of the present company. About 1867, Col. Nathaniel Haughton succeeded Mr. Cooke, and the firm became known as Haughton, Kniesser & Groff. Shortly afterward, Mr. Haughton purchased the interest of Mr. Groff, and the name became Haughton & Kniesser. In 1890, Mr. Haughton purchased the interest of his partner, and from that time on the concern was known as the N. Haughton Foundry and Machine Company, not incorporated. H. B. Haughton, son of Col. N. Haughton, became interested in the firm, about 1890, and in 1897 the concern was incorporated, with a capital stock of $25,000, under the name of The Haughton Elevator & Machine Company. From the small start made by the original company, the concern has grown until, at the present time, it has about twenty times the floor space occupied in 1866. The ground occupied by the original company forms a part of the present plant, so that it has practically been in the same location for a period of forty-five years. At the present time 150 men are employed, and the company is the only concern of its kind between New York and Chicago not belonging to, or controlled by, the Elevator trust. The officers of the company at this writing are: Spencer D. Carr, president; Moses G. Bloch, vice-president; Irving N. Haughton, treasurer; and Harry B. Haughton, secretary and general manager. The company builds passenger and freight elevators, to be operated by electric, hydraulic, steam

and hand power, and in addition carries a full line of repairs, besides doing a general machine, foundry and forge work.

East Toledo has many factories of note, among them being the plant of the American Bridge Company. In 1867, R. W. Smith, now deceased, incorporated the Smith Bridge Company for manufacturing bridges. He had secured patents covering the construction of a wooden bridge, and the work of the company at that time was making these bridges. A very successful business was carried on, bridges being made up to 300-foot spans, the timbers being framed in Toledo and shipped to their destination in the surrounding country. About 1875, iron began to take the place of wood in many parts of the structures, and the company added smith shops, etc., for getting out the iron parts. By the early '80's, wooden structures were entirely abandoned, and the company installed machinery for the riveting and making of complete structures of iron. In the late '80's and early '90's, steel began to take the place of iron, and the business gradually grew to the manufacturing of steel bridges. The plant at first was situated on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, near the river, and the business was carried on by the Smith Bridge Company until about 1890, when it was sold to new parties, and the name was changed to the Toledo Bridge Company. The business was carried on at the same place and in very much the same way until 1901, at which time it was transferred to the American Bridge Company, and since that time it has been known as the Toledo plant of the company. In 1900, a new plant was built on the main line of the Lake Shore Railroad, and the old plant was abandoned. The concern to-day employs about 450 men and produces about thirty tons of finished structural work for bridges and buildings, each year. M. J. Riggs is the manager of this plant for the American Bridge Company.

Among the recent industries incorporated is the Toledo-Massillon Bridge Company, located at the corner of Dorr street and the Michigan Southern Railroad. This company is engaged in the construction of bridges and building material of every description, and has a capital stock of $400,000. The company employs over 300 men and the present officers are: T. H. Tracy, president; Charles A. Peckham, vice-president and general manager; and W. S. Stephenson, secretary and treasurer. The product of the concern finds a market in the entire United States, from coast to coast, and, in addition to bridges and building material, manufactures electrical traveling cranes and coal and ore handling machinery. The factory is modern in every respect, compressed air and electricity being the operating power. All the tools and machinery are of the latest pattern, and some 45,000 square feet of floor space is used.

New enterprises are constantly entering Toledo, among them being the United States Malleable Iron Company, situated on the Bay Terminal Railway, in East Toledo. This plant was incorporated in 1903, with a capital stock of $100,000, and it has since been increased to $150,000. Several large concrete buildings are now used to house a force of some 400 men, at times busy both night and day. Manufacturers of automobiles are using the products of this factory in large

quantities, in all the Middle West, and the company is constantly adding to its facilities for supplying the trade. Being connected with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad and the Lake Shore Railroad gives it the very best of shipping facilities, both as to getting raw material and to sending out the finished castings. The officers of the company are: R. C. Pew, president; E. C. Hagener, vice-president, treasurer and general manager; and W. H. Jeffery, secretary.

The Toledo Metal Wheel Company, which manufactures baby carriages, go-carts, children's vehicles of all classes, and both adult and juvenile bicycles, was organized as an entirely new concern, in Toldo, in 1887, by Frank E. Southard, and it was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio. Its product was limited in the first few years to the manufacture of baby carriage wheels and baby carriage hardware. The plant was of small size and was located at the corner of Bancroft and Smead avenue. The business was so successful that the company soon decided to manufacture baby carriages complete, and in the last few years it has produced children's vehicles and toys of every description. The "Toledo" bike and the "Favorite" go-cart are found in every part of the world. The company has a large export trade, which is handled through a branch office at New York City, devoted exclusively to exporting. Another branch office, in New York, handles the Eastern trade, and other domestic sales offices are established at San Francisco, Los Angeles and Minneapolis. The New York foreign office has sales agents at Buenos Ayres, South America; Cape Town, Africa; Melbourne, Australia; Tokio, Japan; London, England; and even in New Zealand. Some 650 people are employed in the factory, and when the new additions are completed the floor space will aggregate 600,000 square feet. The plant is modern in every way, being electrically operated throughout and having the latest improved machinery. The officers of the company are: F. E. Southard, president and general manager; John Craig, vice-president; F. B. Crosby, secretary, and E. D. Ross, treasurer.

The W. G. Nagle Electric Company began business, Nov. 14, 1898, and two years later incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. Since then, the concern has increased that amount to $125,000, which shows the prosperity that has rewarded the venture. The company has a modern building at Nos. 28-30-32 St. Clair street, of four floors and basement, a total floor space of 42,000 square feet, all devoted to wholesaling and retailing of electrical supplies and automobile accessories. The company not only does a local business, but is supplying dealers in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. The firm also handles a modern line of many kinds of electrical machinery. The present officers are: W. G. Nagle, president and general manager; R. B. Crane, vice-president, and H. H. Dennis, secretary and treasurer.

The Toledo Chandelier Manufacturing Company was established in March, 1901, and incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, which was increased, in August of the same year, to $25,000. Three years later the stock was again increased, this time to $100,000, which shows a phenomenal growth to an almost infant industry. From its inception, the firm has been located at Nos. 127-129 Huron street,

and, in 1905, the adjoining number, 131, was added. This concern manufactures gas, electric and combination chandeliers, and in its trade dealing ships to all the Central and Southern States. Several traveling men are kept busy and a branch sales room has been established at Kansas City, besides agencies in many other fields. The officers, all prominent in Toledo commercial life, are: A. E. Klauser, president; C. W. Klauser, secretary and treasurer, and H. G. Boyers, manager. Seventy-five people are kept busy in making special fixtures for carrying out decorative schemes, in harmony with the plans of architects and builders, for banks, churches, residences, and all types of public buildings. The company has been successful in its own locality. The directors of the company are: A. E. Klauser, C. W. Klauser, William Lindley, William Loeffler, Otto Thume, and William Dipple, the last three named being expert chandelier mechanics.

The Western Gas Fixture Company was established as a co-partnership by Julius J. Coon, James C. Spelman, James E. Brown, and John F. Brown, in December, 1892. This partnership lasted until December, 1896, when the firm incorporated, with a capital stock of $20,000, and with Julius J. Coon as president, James C. Spelman as vice-president, and Edward N. Riddle as secretary and treasurer. The company designs and manufactures a complete line of up-to-date lighting fixtures for all methods of illumination. Starting in a small way at its inception, it has had a healthy and continuous growth and is now one of the most prominent manufacturers in its line. In 1907 the capital stock was increased to $100,000, and the business has been getting larger and expanding into new fields, so that to-day its product is known and esteemed by the trade throughout the entire country, for its quality and artistic merit. Over seventy-five men are employed in the factory, which is located at 607 to 617 St. Clair street, and it occupies two floors and keeps five men constantly busy, looking after the trade interests. The men identified with the concern are: Edward N. Riddle, president and treasurer; Charles C. Corwin, vice-president; and William J. Schlect, secretary.

If the father of Peter Gendron had not been in the wagon manufacturing business on a small scale, when Peter was a boy, we might not have such a large industry in the city of Toledo to-day as the Gendron Wheel Company. Peter undoubtedly spent considerable of his time in his father's shop and, being of a mechanical turn of mind, developed his ideas as he found it convenient. At the age of twenty-one, he came to Toledo and was employed as a patternmaker for Russel & Thayer, of the Toledo Novelty Works. Desiring to better his lot, he moved to Detroit, in 1871, and there he was employed as a patternmaker for the Detroit Safe Company. It was while he was in Detroit that he first gave his attention to the inventing of the wire wheel. After 1875-76, he came back to Toledo and gave his attention to the perfecting of his invention, it first being used on children's carriages. In 1877, with three other men, he started a factory in North Toledo, but failed, owing to lack of capital. After three years of hard work, he established a market for his goods, and, in 1880, organized the Gendron Iron Wheel Company, which was a stock company,

located at 218 Summit street. The business developed slowly, but by 1883 it was necessary to have larger quarters. The present site—corner of Orange and Superior streets—was chosen for the future factory, and a four-story building, 100 feet each way, was erected. The slow growth of the industry was due to the competition of the Eastern factories, which manufactured a wooden wheel. The old wheel Mr. Gendron had been making was too expensive and, in 1882, he invented another, which is cheaper, lighter and more durable. Attracted by the possibilities of the business, such men as George H. Fisher and Joshua F. Vogel had taken an interest in the concern, in the early '80's. By the year 1890, the company had added 120 feet to their plant on Superior street, employed some 300 men, and was capitalized at $300,000—no small concern at that time in the rapidly growing Western town. Additional ground, adjoining the company's plant, was purchased from time to time and buildings were erected thereon until to-day it owns the greater portion of the block bounded by Orange, Jackson and St. Clair streets, having a floor space of over 250,000 square feet. The plant is modern in every respect, fully equipped with automatic sprinklers and the very latest fire-fighting apparatus. Power is supplied by thirty-five electric motors, having an aggregate of 500 horsepower. The company was styled the Gendron Iron Wheel Company for several years, but some years ago the name was changed to The Gendron Wheel Company. The company was not only the originator of the wire wheel, but it has been the recognized leader in goods of that class. Many of the machines used in the manufacture of the company's product are the direct invention of Mr. Gendron or his mechanics. As a result of this, the company is the possessor of some of the most perfect electric welding, rim-truing and wheel-making machinery in existence. The concern has a capacity of 2,500,000 steel wheels, annually, all of which are required to equip articles of their own manufacture. The company has long since been recognized as the largest manufacturers of children's vehicles in the world. The product of the factory consists of baby carriages, go-carts, velocipedes, tricycles, express and coaster wagons, juvenile automobiles, hand-cars, doll carriages and push-carts. The company is still a large factor in the manufacture of bicycles, having been one of the pioneers in that industry. Years ago, the annual sales of the company passed the $1,000,000 mark, and are now considerably above that figure. The present capital stock of the company is $500,000, and the officers are: J. F. Vogel, president; Peter Gendron, vice-president; William L. Diemer, secretary, and Charles R. Wilhelm, treasurer.

The Merrell Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of pipe threading and cutting machinery, was organized by T. S. Merrell and incorporated in the year 1888, with a capital stock of $50,000, taking over the plant of the Toledo Mower & Reaper Company, which company was dissolved and retired from business. Machinery was installed, and the company for several years was interested in the manufacture of windmills, but, in 1893, that business was discontinued and the manufacture of pipe threading and cutting machinery was commenced and continued till to-day, with enviable success. In 1903,

the business was so prosperous that the capital stock was increased to $80,000. The company has a trade which reaches all parts of the United States and portions of Canada and Mexico, and it also does some exporting of its machines. The company manufactures machines for the threading and cutting of the heaviest kind of pipe used in oil fields, shops and mills. Both power and hand machines are turned out, and special attention has been given to the designing and construction of these machines, so that they will stand the constant service required of them in both light and heavy work. The officers of the company are: George W. Thomas, president; C. M. Cook, vice-president; and E. A. Cobley, secretary and treasurer. The plant has always been located at the intersection of Curtis street and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

The Toledo Plow Company was incorporated, in 1905, with a capital stock of $25,000, and commenced to manufacture a general line of agricultural implements and lightning rods, using the former plant of the old Toledo Plow Company, which was dissolved, leaving its name to its successor. The concern employs nearly eighty men and ships its products to various parts of the country, the most of its trade being in Michigan. The officers of the company are: R. W. Kirkley, president; Geo. L. Shanks, secretary; and A. C. Davis, manager and treasurer. The plant is located at the intersection of Lake Shore avenue and Tudor street, in West Toledo.

Twenty-two years ago, Jacob J. Leonard began to manufacture stoves in a small wooden building, located on the ground that is occupied today by the Toledo Stove & Range Company, at the corner of Smead and Grand avenues. The first output was very small and but few men were needed in the factory, as it was practically a new industry for Toledo, the Western trade being supplied by Eastern manufacturers. The business gradually grew and, in 1893, a company under the name of the Toledo Stove & Range Company, was organized to take over the plant, and Mr. Leonard retired from the active conduct of the concern. Starting with a capital stock of $100,000, the company successfully met the Eastern and Southern competition, and in two years' time had established a name for its products in the Middle West. At this writing the company has nearly seven acres of floor space, in all about four acres of ground in buildings, and it is planning for still larger quarters. Raw material is shipped in from the Southern States in pig form and in a short time is worked up into the various stoves, ranges and heaters, so well known to the modern trade. The company manufactures an average of 20,000 per year, at an estimated value of $300,000. The finished product in the factory store-rooms shows that the company has kept pace with the fuel question of today. About 175 men are given employment and all are expert in their knowledge of the business. Branch sales houses have been established at New York, St. Louis and Kansas City, to supply a field consisting of the entire United States and parts of Canada. The larger part of the business is in the northern tier of States, where the climatic conditions are such that artificial heat is necessary. Both steel and cast-iron stoves

and ranges are manufactured, and the company uses the name "Toledo" to denote durability and quality. The company manufactures and designs its own patterns, and the plant is operated by both steam and electrical machinery, the latter gradually becoming predominant. The concern is independent in every way, doing its own nickle-plate work and manufacturing all accessories. After a new design is developed, it is given a thorough test, and none of the products leaves the factory without the stamp of approval, under all conditions. A. L. Canfield is the New York representative, Jacob Retterer in Chicago, and the Nowell-Shapleigh Hardware Company in St. Louis. The officers of the company are: George G. Metzger, president; George Detwiler, secretary; H. A. Furber, vice-president and general manager; and John N. Sneider, treasurer.

The largest jobbers and manufacturers of electrical supplies and machinery is the F. Bissell Company, which was established in 1902, with a capitalization of $150,000. The main office and supply building used by this company is modern throughout, consisting of four floors and basement, at 226, 228 and 230 Huron street. The warehouses and yards are conveniently located for shipping purposes in various parts of the city. The factory is at 361 South Huron street. The company manufactures and deals in nearly everything for lighting, power, railways, telephones, dynamos, motors, and switchboards. Such supplies as poles, cross-arms, pins, and brackets are shipped in from various parts of the United States. The officers are: Frederick Bissell, president; James Hodge, vice-president; D. C. Scott, treasurer; Walter Bissell, secretary. The board of directors consists of the officers and G. B. McNary, R. S. Holbrook, and W. W. Landman. The company ships most of its products to Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

The M. I. Wilcox Company was incorporated in 1886—forty years after the business was founded by the man whose name the concern bears—with a capital stock of $125,000. The business was established for the purpose of supplying the ships and boats on the river with all necessary articles, such as canvas, oil, tar, ropes, etc., and the volume of business of the resultant company speaks well for the success of the venture. The buildings of the company consist of a large store, with factory adjoining, on Water street, at Nos. 210, 212, 214 and 216, and a warehouse on Water street—in all, some 70,000 square feet of space available to the company's use, for manufacturing, wholesaling and jobbing. In the past years, the company have added to their line until now they not only handle supplies for vessels, such as rope, oil, paint, canvas, etc., but also deal in mill and railroad supplies. Tents, awnings, tarpaulins, etc., are manufactured of any size or grade, and many orders come from the Government for the Army and Navy. Eleven men are in the field, throughout Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and the Great Lake region, in the interests of the company, and seventy-five men are kept busy in the factory and store. In canvas goods the company is not confined to any locality, but reaches all the Middle West. The company delivers all dock and ship supplies with their own boat, the M. I. Wilcox. The men connected with the

business are: O. S. Wilcox, president; A. J. Wilcox, vice-president; F. F. Ingalls, secretary and treasurer; and C. J. Stanley, manager.

The Toledo Foundry Machine Company, which is a successor of H. Moore & Company, formerly located on the corner of Water and Vine streets, was established and incorporated, in 1880, with a capital stock of $50,000. The plant has grown and expanded till today it covers an area from Cherry to Vine street. The men guiding the destinies of this company today are: H. W. Koelker, president; J. C. Wuerfel, treasurer and general manager; and C. E. Wuerfel, secretary. The company fills orders in all parts of the United States and has many foreign customers. The business of the concern is a general line of machine and foundry work, such as plain and architectural cast and wrought-iron work, marine work, heavy forging, boiler and kiln furnaces. About 100 men are given employment.

Toledo is well known not only for the manufacture of bulky and unwieldy mechanical devices, such as engines, steel and iron working machinery in general, but in the manufacture of fine and delicate labor saving inventions as well. The first springless, automatic, computing scale ever produced in Toledo whereby the weight of an article and the money value are both shown on a dial, was invented and built here, in 1898. Although the first ones were crude in design and workmanship, they demonstrated that the principle was correct, and the old methods that have been in use for years, of using steelyards, weights and springs, are rapidly being superseded by the new invention. The credit of this invention is given to Allen DeVilbiss, Jr., a young man just entering his early twenties. He perfected his ideas in a little shop at the corner of Jackson and Thirteenth streets, where he was engaged in making punches, dies, machine tools, and doing nickel plating. Shortly after the invention a company, known as the DeVilbiss Company, was organized to promote the patents. In July, 1901, the Toledo Scale & Cash Register Company purchased the patents and property of the DeVilbiss Company for the sum of $190,000 and the company began the manufacture of the scales with a capital stock of $600,000. About one year later, the company disposed of its cash register interests and devoted its entire attention to the scale business, and the name became the Toledo Computing Scale Company. The first year the company made three different sizes and eleven styles, ranging in price from $35 to $75, and today there are 105 different styles and sizes, ranging from $37.50 to $165. Less than 5,000 were placed on the market in the four years, from 1898 to 1902, but the number in use at this writing is something over 73,000, and some 250 salesmen are looking after the interest of the future sales in the entire United States. The company has a branch factory in Windsor, Canada, and ships the products of its factory in Toledo to South America, Mexico and Australia. The factory is located at the corner of Monroe and Albion streets, occupying several brick structures, with a total ground space of 50,000 feet, and the company is planning to make extensive improvements in the near future in buildings and an enlarged plant. Over 400 men are given employment in the factory. In 1909, the business

had an increase of 57.6 per cent. over the preceding year and a conservative estimate gives 40 per cent. in 1910 over 1909. Branch sales offices have been established at forty-nine of the leading cities of the United States, very elaborate ones being at New York and San Francisco. In 1909, the Toledo company granted the right to manufacture the scales in England to the W. & T. Avery Company, Ltd., of Birmingham, England, the oldest and largest manufacturers of weighing apparatus in the world. Upon the accession to the throne of King Edward VII, Messrs. W. and T. Avery were appointed weighing machinists to His Majesty. The company employs about 3,000 hands, and their productions range from the finest scientific balance weighing "in vacuo" to the greatest locomotive weighbridge, capable of indicating a load up to 180 tons. The officials of the Toledo company are: Lenox S. Rose, of Newark, N. J., president; John B. Rose, of New York, N. Y., vice-president; F. L. Geddes, of Toledo, secretary; and Henry Theobald, of Toledo, treasurer and general manager. The board of directors consists of the officers, Rathbun Fuller and Charles L. Reynolds, both of Toledo, and C. E. Young, of Newark, N. J.

The Toledo Saw Company, whose salesrooms and factory are located at the corner of Washington and St. Clair streets, was organized as an incorporated company in 1907, having been established in 1869. The plant at its inception was very small and occupied quarters on Erie street, then at the corner of Huron and LaFayette streets, later at the corner of Monroe and Water streets, and removed thence to the present site. The plant today uses the entire space in its three-story building (70x100) and in addition has a one-story annex (75x75). It employs thirty men in the manufacture of circular saws, band saws and machine knives, and is a jobber of mill supplies, being the only concern in its line of business in Toledo. The company contracts for small machinery for saw mill plants and does an extensive business throughout Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The amount of the capital stock, in 1907, was $25,000. The present officers of the company are: A. M. Tillinghast, president and general manager; James Monroe, superintendent, and J. B. Monroe, secretary.

The Vulcan Steam Shovel Company manufactures steam shovels for all kinds of use, principally for the moving of earth. The plant is located at 916 Summit street and its product bears the name of being among the best on the market today. This company was oragnized, in 1889, as a stock company and has had a steady and healthy growth. The men who represent the concern today are: Alexander Backus, president and treasurer and one of the founders; S. A. Hunter, secretary; E. L. Byron, sales manager; and J. B. Webber, superintendent; all interested in the industrial life of the city. The finished product goes to all parts of the United States and to some foreign lands. About 175 men are given constant employment, and in addition to the shovel manufacturing plant, the company has established a foundry, well equipped, for the making and repairing of dredge machinery and supplies.

One of Toledo's leading manufacturing institutions is that of the

Buckeye Paint & Varnish Company. This business had its origin, in 1878, when Peter F. Whalen and Alfred Collins formed a partnership to manufacture varnish and japans in a small building at the corner of Lucas and Fifteenth streets, the firm being styled Collins & Whalen. In 1882, the firm was consolidated with another small concern, known as the Buckeye Paint Works and owned by C. P. Whitwham, and the new organization became the Buckeye Paint & Varnish Company. Four years later, C. P. Whitwham sold his interests to the two former partners, and the business was conducted for a year as a co-partnership, when the death of Mr. Collins left Mr. Whalen to manage the industry alone. In 1888, Mr. Whalen incorporated the business, with a capitalization of $50,000, under the former name. The company has prospered in the many years since and today has a capital stock of $100,000. When, in the late '70's, Messrs. Collins and Whalen first began the manufacture of their goods, after making a number of gallons, it was necessary for them to hustle out and sell the product, and when the supply was sold, return and manufacture another lot. Today it requires six men, traveling in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Eastern Illinois and Western Pennsylvania, to move the product of the factory and call on the trade. P. F. Whalen, Jr., is one of the six men on the road and John J. Whalen looks after the city business. The factory is at the corner of Lucas and Fifteenth streets, across from the original site occupied by the firm, in 1878, it having been moved in 1887. It employs twenty-four men and consists of two buildings, one of three floors, 40x80, and the other of one floor, 22x80. The tank storage capacity of the company is some 150,000 gallons. The company has established branch agencies at St. Paul and Chicago, the product of the company has been furnished to the government in various parts of the United States, and recently a shipment went to the Panama Canal. The officers of the company at this writing are: Peter F. Whalen, president; William F. Malone, vice-president and treasurer; and C. B. McKnight, secretary.

The history of the Ransom & Randolph Company is one of continuous growth and thrift, and it began when J. R. B. Ransom started the institution, in 1871, under his own name, to manufacture dental supplies for a small local trade. Two years later, he was joined by T. F. Randolph, and then the business was conducted under the name of Ransom & Randolph. In 1888, a third partner, C. S. Bigelow, was given an interest in the company, and no further changes were made, until 1892, when the firm decided to incorporate under the name of The Ransom & Randolph Company, and at which time F. G. Crandell took an interest and became an active member of the business. In December, 1907, the two founders and original partners died, and in the following January their business interests in the company were purchased by the two surviving members,—C. S. Bigelow and F. C. Crandell. In January, 1909, the concern was enlarged by the absorption of the T. O. Tracy & Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., and the Cogswell Dental Supply Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, these two concerns now being managed as branches of the Toledo company. The

business of the company is the manufacturing and selling of dental goods and supplies, and it has quite an extensive trade in the United States and Canada, and exports to foreign countries, particularly England, Australia and New Zealand. The company publishes a magazine, called the *Dental Summary*, which has a large circulation and stands high with the profession. The officers of the company are: C. S. Bigelow, president; T. O. Tracy, vice-president; and F. G. Crandell, secretary and treasurer. The concern is located on the fifth and sixth floors of the Manhattan building, Nos. 514-516-518 Jefferson avenue, using the entire floor. The company has an authorized capital stock of $150,000 and is the largest of its kind in the city.

The Gasser Coffee Company was incorporated, in 1905, for $100,000, and since then the amount has been increased to $200,000 (1907). The incorporators were I. E. Knisely, John N. Mockett, Milton H. Gasser, Henry W. Basey and Charles A. Peckham. The original officers were: M. H. Gasser, president and general manager; C. A. Peckham, vice-president; and H. W. Basey, secretary and treasurer. The company, in 1905, had the opportunity of securing the former plant of the Bours Coffee Company at 113-117 Ontario street, and that has been its factory since. The company has established branch sales offices at Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Cincinnati, Kansas City and Dayton, covering the entire Middle West. The present officers are: M. H. Gasser, president and general manager; C. A. Peckham, vice-president; W. B. Miller, secretary and treasurer. Board of directors: I. E. Knisely, M. H. Gasser, C. A. Peckham, G. E. Myers, F. N. Wilson, J. N. Mockett and W. B. Miller. The concern is widely known for the excellence of its roasted and blended coffees, of only the best high grades, and the teas and spices that it imports for the trade. It occupies about 35,000 square feet of floor space, has twenty-five salesmen out, and is rapidly making the name "Kar-A-Van" well known as a brand on the market.

The F. J. Cheney Medicine Company was organized, in 1872, by F. J. Cheney. In its business dealings it covers the entire United States and Canada. Prior to 1872, F. J. Cheney was located at the corner of Summit and Adams streets, where the Clinton-Close Company building is today, in the drug business. Believing that the manufacture of medicine was a profitable investment, he gave it some attention in a small way for a few years, and in the latter part of the '70's gave it almost his entire time, disposing of his drug business. Today the company occupies part of the ground floor and basement of its large three-story building, on the corner of Adams and Thirteenth streets, which was constructed in 1890. The company manufactures proprietory medicines, such as Hall's Catarrh Cure, Hall's Family Pills and Cheney's Medicated Cream.

The Woolson Spice Company, one of the big business enterprises of Toledo, and a firm that is known the country over as coffee blenders and spice manufacturers, was organized in August, 1882, the incorporators being Pliny Watson, S. B. Wood, J. B. Ketcham, John Berdan, George Emerson, A. M. Woolson, P. S. Willis, James

Secor and Samuel Stettiner, all men well known in Toledo commercial circles. For the first three years the company was located at 115 Monroe street, but, in 1885, the plant was moved to quarters in the Locke Building, at the corner of Superior and Jackson streets. Shortly afterward, the company purchased property on Huron street, corner of Jackson, and at the present time the plant covers an area of 280 feet on Huron street, with a depth of 120 feet. The floor space is about 225,000 square feet, in addition to which the company maintains a large warehouse, near Auburndale, for the storing of raw material. The board of directors of the original organization were A. M. Woolson, Pliny Watson, W. A. Brigham, J. B. Ketcham, S. B. Wood, John Berdan and Samuel Stettiner, who elected Pliny Watson as president, John Berdan as vice-president, and A. M. Wilson as secretary and treasurer. In 1885, W. A. Brigham became secretary, and until his retirement from the business, in 1898, he was very active, serving for a number of years as general manager. In 1896, the company was purchased by the American Sugar Refining Company, of New York. This ownership prevailed until June 5, 1909, at which time Hermann Sielcken, a noted capitalist and financier of New York became the principal owner. Mr. Sielcken is the active member of the firm of Crossman & Sielcken, the largest importers and handlers of green coffee in the United States. In the early days of the Woolson Spice Company, "Lion" coffee was its principal brand, and in fact represented its entire business. During the first years of the Sugar Trust's ownership quite a war was carried on between the Woolson Spice Company and Arbuckle Brothers, the latter company's brand being "Ariosa." This fight for supremacy in the roasted coffee business resulted in much litigation, which took place in the local courts. In 1900, the Woolson Spice Company began the development of a general coffee and spice business, giving particular attention to the production and marketing of high grade goods. For the past ten years the company has been remarkably successful, and its "Golden Sun" line of coffees and spices is sold throughout all the territory, extending from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Dakotas to Texas. The company at the present time has a corps of about 150 men and maintains distributing depots at Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Davenport, Memphis, Dallas, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Detroit, etc. Hermann Sielcken became the president in June, 1909, W. A. Brigham being vice-president, S. P. Jermain, treasurer, and J. W. Koehrman, secretary and general manager. With the exception of a period of ten years, W. A. Brigham has been in the service of the company since 1882. S. P. Jermain has been the treasurer for over twenty years, and J. W. Koehrman, for an equal length of time, was sales manager, prior to June, 1909. The company not only handles many grades of coffee but also is handling all kinds of spices. It is the intention of the company to dispose of its present factory and purchase ground more convenient for shipping purposes and erect a larger and more modern plant, the business to remain in Toledo.

The history of The J. M. Bour Company, with its present large

establishment, is of unusual interest to one unacquainted with its line of business. In 1892, J. M. Bour started a small plant on Summit street in handling teas and roasting coffees of the better grades. The success of the venture was assured at the outset, and in a short time larger quarters were secured on Monroe street, which location was soon given up for a third factory, as it was styled, on Ontario street, where the Gasser Company is today. By 1904, the output of the factory had reached such volume that the company was forced to seek still another home, and ground was purchased at the corner of Smith street and Spielbusch avenue, and a large five-story, reinforced, all concrete, fire-proof structure was erected, the first of its kind in the city of Toledo, with a floor space of 40,000 square feet to each floor. Coffees and teas are received here from all parts of the world, where they are grown, only the best on the market being used. The company has a force of expert buyers constantly busy in the Eastern, Oriental and Southern countries, selecting the green coffees and various grades of teas for the Toledo factory. The factory employs an average of 150 people, besides the eighty sales representatives traveling throughout the territory, from New York to Denver and from the Canadian line to the Gulf. The plant is one of the largest of its kind in the United States, is fully equipped with electric power machinery, and has the latest sanitary improvements. The equipment is so complete that the company does its own paper-bag and shipping-box manufacturing. So rapid has the business been increased that the company must either make extensive additions to the present structure or build a branch factory in another city to handle its future trade. In fact, the business of the company shows an increase amounting to more than $1,000,000 since 1905. No cheap grades of teas or coffees are handled, and the company has depended on the merit of its product for success, such brands as "Royal Garden Coffee," "San Marto Coffee" and "Royal Garden Teas" being among the well known ones. Although incorporated only eighteen years ago, in 1892, with a small capital stock, the company has since increased its capital stock to $300,000 and has established branch sales houses at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Detroit, Scranton, Louisville, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dayton, Buffalo, and New York. A complete stock is carried in each branch house. Up till Jan. 1, 1910, J. M. Bour was the president of the company, but at that time he retired and the following officers were elected: Albro Blodgett, president and general manager; S. W. Beckley, vice-president and assistant manager; and Wm. G. Beattie, secretary and treasurer.

A prime factor in adding to the widespread fame of Toledo as an industrial center is the Ames-Bonner Company, manufacturers of brushes and mirrors. The line is an extensive one, including all grades of toilet brushes (hair, cloth, hat, nail, etc), high grades of mirrors in various woods, toilet sets, and also a large line of household brushes, such as scrub, shoe, stove, polishers, etc. It is not only one of the oldest industrial institutions of Toledo, but it is among the earliest brush factories started in the United States. It dates

back to 1845, having been then established by John Ames, Sr., at Lansingburg, N. Y., under the name of the Ames Brush Company. All the products of the factory at that time received the initial trade mark, "A. B. C.," a badge of distinction that is maintained today. In 1872, A. L. Sonn, a nephew of the senior John Ames, came to Toledo and united with Lyman J. Robinson in the establishment of Toledo's first brush factory. The start was made in small quarters on Erie street. Alone, and with different partners, Mr. Sonn conducted the business till 1880, when Col. Joseph C. Bonner and John Ames, Jr., came to Toledo and took positions in the factory. In 1882, A. L. Sonn retired, and John Ames, Jr., Colonel Bonner and J. H. Ainsworth reorganized the business on a larger scale, under the present name, The Ames-Bonner Company. Eight years later, in 1890, the business having grown to large proportions, those interested decided to incorporate, which was accordingly done, the capital stock being $400,000. The American rights to the French Gane machine were afterward secured. This wonderful machine makes brushes from the solid block of wood, in which the bristles are held by anchors of steel, and in the industrial art of manufacture the Ames-Bonner Company thus accomplished a revolution in economics and the betterment in the production of brushes. The primitive processes have now become practically obsolete. The factory and buildings of the company are located on Ottawa street. They are especially adapted to the health and comfort of the large number of employes, though at the present time hardly adequate for the business done. Larger quarters are being projected. This is made imperative by the taking over, on Feb. 1, 1910, of the entire mirror plant of the Kelsey-Herbert Company, of Detroit, Mich. The product of the factory consists of standard brushes and mirrors for the wholesale trade. Upwards of 700 different styles of brushes are made, while the line of mirrors now includes nearly 350 numbers. This line was originally started on a small scale in 1908. The "A. B. C." brushes enjoy a high reputation throughout the country, and have been uniformly successful in public competitions with brushes from all over the world. A gold medal, the highest prize, was awarded by the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in 1901; also the gold medal at the National Export Exposition, at Philadelphia, in 1899, and the Grand Prize at St. Louis, in 1904, during the World's Fair there. Salesmen are constantly calling on the jobbing trade in all parts of the United States, while branch sales offices have been established in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. When the company is installed in its new quarters, a large acreage of land having been secured, Toledo will have no better or thriving industry to sustain her past reputation or assist in her future growth than the Ames-Bonner Company. The officers of the company are: President, Joseph C. Bonner; vice-president, Joseph M. Gazzam; secretary, treasurer and general manager, J. Gazzam Mackenzie.

The Toledo Stone & Glass Sand Company was organized and incorporated in 1903, with a capital stock of $100,000. The offices of the company are in the Ohio Building and the plant is located

at the small town of Silica, some twelve miles west of Toledo, where two stone quarries and a sand bank are found. The company manufacturers crushed stone for all commercial purposes, such as concrete buildings, railroad ballast, macadamized roads, etc. The sand produced is nearly 98 per cent. pure silica and is shipped to nearly all the glass-manufacturing concerns in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and West Virginia. The average shipment per year is close to 300,000 tons. The company formerly employed a large force of men, but it recently installed improved types of machinery to do the most of the work. The present officials are: James J. Robinson, president and treasurer, and Harvey F. Robinson, secretary and general manager.

The Alexander Black Cloak Company was established by Alexander Black, in 1861. The business was on a small scale and devoted mostly to the handling of the products of other concerns until the year 1873, when Mr. Black launched fully into the manufacture of his own line. The business had a rapid growth and, in 1889, S. L. Schoenfield and Henry Streetman were given an interest in the factory, and it was continued under the former name, as a joint partnership affair. In 1905, Mr. Black retired from the active life of the concern, although retaining an interest until his death, in 1906. The company employs over 450 people, and twelve sales representatives are busy throughout the northern, central and middle western States, introducing the goods of the factory. Its manufactures consist of ladies' and misses' cloaks, skirts, suits and children's cloaks. The concern is a member of the National Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association. Branches of the concern have been established at Chicago and St. Paul. The Toledo factory is located at the corner of Jackson and Superior streets in a four-story building, with an aggregate floor space of 60,000 square feet. The factory is one of the best equipped of its kind in every way, and the motive power is of the latest type of electrical appliances. The top floor is for cutting and designing, the third floor for operating and pressing, the second floor for examining and finishing, and the basement for restaurant purposes, which is a new feature in factory facilities, and the main floor for the sample rooms, offices, and shipping.

Toledo stands fourth in the United States in the manufacture of cloaks, suits and skirts, only the cities of New York, Chicago and Cleveland putting out a greater number. One of the largest of the factories making that class of goods is the company composed of A. L. Cohen, L. H. Friedlander and R. Martin, known as Cohen, Friedlander & Martin. This company manufactures women's and misses' cloaks, suits and skirts. The concern was originally started, in1897, as a partnership affair, in a two-story building at 418 Huron street, and in 1899 three stories were added to the old structure. Three years later, an annex, five stories high and having a width of twenty-five feet, was added. This proved inadequate, by 1906, and a new building was constructed on the corner of North Erie and Orange, which is modern in all respects, being sprinkler-equipped throughout, a floor space of five floors, each 85x120, with basement, latest machin-

ery all electrically operated, modernly lighted, of the most approved sanitary means, and having the two work-rooms with fourteen-foot ceilings. The factory employs nearly 600 people on the two floors, and in all, the force numbers over 750. The concern keeps fourteen sales representatives traveling in most of the States. The brand of the company is well known as the "Redfern," and branch sales offices have been established at St. Louis, Chicago and Spokane, Wash. The company took out articles of incorporation, in 1903, with a capital stock of $100,000, and the present officers are: A. S. Cohen, president and treasurer; and L. S. Ottenheimer, vice-president and secretary.

The history of The Hettrick Brothers Company goes back, through three generations, to 1836, when the grandfather of W. E. Hettrick, organizer of the present company, was engaged in the business of sail-making on the Delaware river, in Philadelphia. The family have all shown a tendency to follow this craft, perhaps due to the grandfather having been a sailor part of his life; and his son, E. C. Hettrick, now, at an advanced age, the president of the company, was also a sailor and sail-maker many years ago. E. C. Hettrick filled many orders, given by the government during the Civil War, for tents, knapsacks, and canvas accessories for both army and navy. Naturally, his son, W. E. Hettrick, followed the trade and was for many years in the employ of his father; but, in 1893, he decided to embark for himself in the general manufacturing of canvas goods. His first venture was in a small frame building on Norwood avenue, in Toledo. The business soon outgrew its quarters, though much floor space was added, and, in 1900, the plant was moved to the corner of Monroe and Twenty-first street, the present home of the Buckeye Parlor Furniture Company, in larger and more commodious quarters. From 1895 to 1897, Mr. Hettrick's brother, E. C. Hettrick, was interested in the concern, but his death left W. E. alone again to continue the business. Not long after becoming established at Monroe and Twenty-first streets, additions were made to the buildings, but eventually, after enlarging to three times the extent of the ground space leased, a decision was reached to move to the present site of the factory, at the corner of Fernwood and Hoag streets, where a factory was built. Mr. Hettrick owned the first frame building that he used in 1893, leased the second, in 1900, and now owns the third and present one. At the time of the removal to the Monroe street factory, the name of Hettrick Brothers Company was chosen and the company was incorporated, with a capital stock of $50,000, Aug. 8, 1900. The father, E. C. Hettrick, was elected president, and W. E. Hettrick was chosen secretary, treasurer and general manager. Today the company has three buildings—one three-story, 100x100, for factory purposes, another two-story, 100x120, for warehouse, and a third building, two-stories, 80x130, for a belt factory. This company is one of few of its kind in the United States that manufactures so extensive a line of canvas goods, such as awnings, tents, transmission belts, hammocks, machine covers, tarpaulins, coal and grain sacking and flags. The company

fills many large orders for the government for army and navy supplies, and its goods reach all parts of the world, the larger part being used in the United States. Much of the southern trade and the foreign orders are handled by the New York branch sales office, at 56 Worth street. Nearly 250 people are employed and twenty-five sales representatives look after the business abroad. Most of the raw material comes from the cotton mills in the South and the Southwest. All grades of cotton are used and canvases and belts of unusual size are manufactured. Mr. Hettrick is at present perfecting an automobile tire of cotton fiber of many plies, which may eventually replace the high priced rubber product on the market today.

The Hardy Paint & Varnish Company is one of the leading concerns of its kind in Toledo. This company was organized, in 1907, with a capital stock of $75,000, and purchased and took over the plant of the old Toledo White Lead Company, which began business in Toledo, in 1893. The plant of the company is located at the corner of Oakwood avenue and Hoag street, on the Michigan Central Railroad. The company manufactures two leading brands of ready mixed house paints, also wall, carriage, automobile, and marine paints. Much attention is being given to the manufacture of paints suitable to the use of the railroad companies. The annual sales of the company aggregate over $100,000 and the business is being patronized in Toledo and the immediate vicinity on an extensive scale, the company gaining business that had formerly gone to Chicago, Detroit and other cities. Of the officers of the company, George E. Hardy is president and treasurer, and D. W. Anderson, who came to Toledo, in 1904, from the Detroit White Lead Works, is the vice-president and general superintendent. H. V. Deming, manager of the railroad paint department, and Mr. Anderson are well versed in the knowledge of paint manufacture, having each had several years' experience. The members of the company are well known members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Toledo Business Men's Club.

The history of the Edward Ford Plate Glass Company may be carried back to several years prior to 1873, when John Ford, who is said to be the father of the plate glass industry, became interested in glass manufacturing and founded the Star Glass Company, at New Albany, Ind. The son, Edward Ford, was for several years engaged in the Star Glass Company's manufacturing concern and secured a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1873, he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he established the Columbus Window Glass Company, remaining there till 1876. He then went to Jeffersonville, Ind., and engaged in the plate glass industry, exclusively, erecting there a plant for the Jeffersonville Plate Glass Company. In 1884, he built the plate glass plant of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company at Creighton, Pa., which was first known as the New York Plate Glass Company. After continuing with this company for thirteen years, as president and manager, Mr. Ford sold his interest and went to Wyandotte, Mich., where he became connected with the alkali works owned by his father, and of which he is now the president. In the year 1898, he came to Toledo—attracted by the growth

of the city and the fuel and shipping facilities offered—and purchased 160 acres of land, part of which is now the site of the village of Rossford just south of the city limits. The plant was constructed in the fall and spring of '98 and '99, and it began immediately to manufacture immense quantities of the best quality of plate glass. In all, the company has about fifteen acres of buildings on about thirty-five acres of land. The capacity of the plant is 6,000,000 square feet of glass per year, which has an estimated value of $2,500,000. The factory is operated both night and day to keep up with the orders received and the product goes to all parts of the United States only. Something like 700 workmen are employed in the factory and the most of them have homes in the village of Rossford that sprang up with this concern. The company was incorporated in 1899 with a capital stock of $2,000,000. The officers at this writing are: Edward Ford, president; J. B. Ford, first vice-president; George R. Ford, second vice-president and treasurer; G. W. Demaid, secretary and general sales agent, and C. L. Lewis, general manager.

For a period of over twenty years the Libbey Glass Company has been steadily furnishing the world with cut glass of all kinds, and no concern in Toledo has added more to the fame or industrial growth of the city. The history of this industry may be traced back to the year 1850, when William Libbey—the father of Edward D. Libbey, of Toledo—became a clerk in the firm of Jarvis & Commeraiss, glass importers and manufacturers, of South Boston, Mass. Deming Jarvis, of this firm, was the pioneer in glass manufacturing in the New England States. The senior Libbey, in 1853, purchased the factory and, after conducting it for ten years, gave his entire time and attention to it. In 1870, he sold this factory and entered the factory of the New England Glass Company, of East Cambridge, Mass., as the general manager, a position he held until 1880, when he bought the business and gave Edward D., his son, an interest. Edward D. Libbey gave much of his attention to all parts of the business, and after the death of his father, in 1883, became the sole proprietor. In 1888, he selected Toledo as an excellent place to relocate his factory, owing to the commercial advantages the city possessed, and the further fact of its being convenient to the natural gas belt, and in that year he organized the Libbey Glass Company, under the laws of the State of Ohio, with a capital stock of $125,000, and moved the factory. Under normal conditions, the factory, which is located on Ash street and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, employs 1,800 men; the factory is devoted to the production of all grades of cut glass, lantern globes, and lenses, and in addition manufactures bulbs for incandescent lights, for a local company only. The company has shown its enterprise in the past by erecting a $100,000 building in 1893, at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, for the purpose of showing the public the art of cutting glass. The company also went to much expense at St. Louis, in 1904, to make a similar demonstration, showing the people how the Libbey Glass Company is supplying the homes in all lands with the beautiful and useful articles of cut glass.

The Owens Bottle Machine Company is the outgrowth of an invention by Michael J. Owens, perfected while he was in the employ of the Toledo Glass Company, in the late '90's. Prior to 1903, Mr. Owens spent some four years experimenting on a machine that would blow bottles and do away with the old process of blowing them by hand, and in that year he was so successful that the Owens Bottle Machine Company was organized with a capital stock of $3,000,000, to manufacture the machines for bottle manufacture in the United States only. During the four years prior to 1903, Mr. Owens was aided by a competent crew of mold makers and mechanics and had the financial support of E. D. Libbey and several other experienced Toledo glass men, who together willingly made an expenditure of over $150,000 to bring the invention to a success. The Toledo Glass Company as a whole may take the credit of the invention being a success, as they installed Mr. Owens' first machines, which today are being used by the MacBeth-Evans Glass Company, in Toledo, for the manufacture of tumblers and chimneys. Later, the invention proved so successful that the Toledo Glass Company sold the rights to manufacture the machines in Canada and Mexico to companies in these two countries. Still later, the Toledo Glass Company sold the same rights to a German syndicate, for 12,000,000 marks, for European countries. The output of the machines in use in Europe today exceeds 1,400,000,000 bottles per year. Today over sixty-four Owens machines are in use in the United States, Canada and Mexico, principally as follows: Twenty-seven at Newark, Ohio; twelve at Streator, Ill.; four at Kane, Pa.; three at the Toledo plant of the Northwestern Ohio Bottle Company, and the balance are scattered in all three countries. At the present time over twenty additional machines are being installed in Cincinnati and other cities. The Kent Machine Company in Toledo is an auxiliary concern that manufactures the Owens machines for the Owens Bottle Machine Company. The capacity of an Owens machine is 225 gross in a day of twenty-four hours. The Owens Bottle Machine Company has control of the Northwestern Ohio Bottle Company, in West Toledo, and the Hazel Atlas Glass Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., both manufacturers of bottles. The officers of the Owens Bottle Machine Company for 1910 are: Ed D. Libbey, president; Clarence Brown, vice-president; W. S. Walbridge, secretary and treasurer; M. J. Owens, manager; F. L. Geddes, assistant secretary; and W. H. Boshart, assistant treasurer. The offices are located in the Nicholas Building, in Toledo.

Upon the main building of the factory of the Milburn Wagon Company's works may be seen the date, "1848," significant of the time when this wagon industry was in its infancy. But the history of the first factory and its founders is little known, as the plant was located at a small town in Indiana—Mishawaka, to be exact—and Toledo only knew of the company, as its product was introduced in and about the city. It is known, however, that George and John Milburn were engaged in the wagon manufacturing business at Mishawaka for several years prior to 1873, when, seeking a larger field and better facilities than that village offered, they made the city of Toledo an offer to

move the plant here. The citizens immediately set about to raise the necessary funds and were so successful that $300,000 was soon subscribed and the plant was assured. The committee for subscriptions was composed of W. J. Wells, F. J. King and C. P. Griffith. A company was organized, June 14, 1873, consisting of George Milburn, John Milburn, George R. Hudson, J. H. Whitaker, W. W. Griffith, A. L. Kelsey and William Baker, all of whom were directors. The original officers of the company were: George Milburn, president; J. H. Whitaker, vice-president; G. R. Hudson, secretary and treasurer. On June 24, of the same year, a site consisting of thirty-two acres, on Monroe street and the Detroit branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, was secured by gift and at an additional purchase price of $30,000. The company began building operations on Sept. 9, 1873, and the work was carried on rather slowly till the spring of 1875, when the factory was ready to commence work. The company had just got nicely started by the following year, when, Sept. 29, 1876, a big fire caused a loss of $168,000, covered by $84,000 insurance. One year later, in December, another fire destroyed half the same building. But it seems that the new company was to experience all its adversity in its early days, as no other great losses have been sustained and the plant has grown, year by year, each adding something to the factory in buildings or output, till today the Milburn Wagon Company is one of the most prominent in its line of business in the world, and its goods are sold all over the United States and in many foreign countries. Up to the year 1877, the company manufactured only wagons for farm use, but in that year buggies and spring wagons were added. The output, from being of a limited number each year, has steadily grown, so that today some 30,000 vehicles are made and sold to the trade. The line consists of farm wagons and carts, log-trucks, heavy city teaming gears, dump wagons, delivery wagons, drays of all kinds, and automobile bodies. The company maintains large branch houses at Albany, N. Y.; Nashville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Batavia, N. Y., and Harrisburg, Pa., and in addition operates a large saw mill in Arkansas, where the lumber is cut for the factory. The capitalization is $700,000, and the officers conducting the business at present are: F. D. Suydam, president; T. W. Childs, vice-president; H. W. Suydam, secretary, and Frank Hafer, treasurer. The average number of men employed may range from 550 to 600.

Gustav Lay came from Germany to Toledo in the early '80's and entered the employ of B. Weber, who was then conducting a bakery. Like all thrifty citizens of his nationality, Mr. Lay saved his money, eventually purchased his former employer's interests and branched out into a wholesale as well as retail trade. After many years of success, in connection with Louis Willinger, a baker of the East Side, Mr. Lay conceived the idea of forming a company which would include several independent firms, and, as a result of his efforts, the United Baking Company was organized, in 1903, with a capital stock of $50,000, which was mostly used in launching the new venture. The plant of the company is located at 213 to 229 Vance street and consists of a large

two-story brick structure, 200x100 feet, sufficient room being had for offices and bakery, etc. In this building was installed one of the largest ovens in the United States. It weighs 180 tons, and is twenty feet wide, ten feet high and eighteen and one-half feet deep, the baking chamber being 15x17 feet, capable of turning out 600 loaves of bread every forty-five minutes. The company makes several brands of bread and cakes, the leading white breads being "Tip Top," "Butternut" and "Twin," and of rye, "Prince Henry." Some twenty-five wagons are used in the city business, and orders are filled daily within a radius of 100 miles of Toledo. The men connected officially with the company are: Gustav Lay, president and manager; Fred Hiss, vice-president; Wade D. Holland, secretary, and Louis Willinger, treasurer.

Another box manufacturing concern, of a different nature from others spoken of in this work, is the paper-box factory of Gilbert L. Smith. Mr. Smith is the principal stockholder of the small company, having come to Toledo from New York a few years ago. It not only manufactures but designs its own patterns, of plain, fine and fancy boxes, of all shapes and sizes, to meet the special purpose for which they are intended. Several skilled workmen are employed, and the product is sold locally as well as within a radius of 100 miles of the city. The company was incorporated, in 1909, with a capital stock of $15,000, the officers being G. L. Smith, president and treasurer, and R. Smith, secretary. The factory was originally at 120-122-124 Michigan street, but, needing larger quarters, it was removed to 1312-1314 Dorr street, adjoining the factory of the DeVilbiss Company. Prior to coming to Toledo, Mr. Smith was, for thirty years, connected with a box factory in New York City.

Charles B. Darling came to Toledo, in 1881, and in connection with George Darling, a brother, and Clarence Close, started in the jobbing and manufacturing of candy on Monroe street. In 1884, C. B. Darling took the management of the retail business, buying out the interests of the other two men, and he located at 243 Summit street, where he continued till 1899, at which time he sold his Summit store and retained a small branch store on Adams street. In 1902 he organized the Darling Candy Company, with quarters on Jackson avenue, between Summit and St. Clair streets. After spending six months at that location, the business was removed to Erie street, between Monroe and Jefferson avenue. In 1906, fire destroyed the plant and, the following year, the company moved into the building on Ontario street, Nos. 20-22-24, where the business is conducted today. Until 1907, the company manufactured chocolate chips only, but in that year it added a general line of candies. In 1908, Mr. Darling sold his interest to the present incorporated company and retired from active business life. The name of the company remained the same and has a capital stock of $30,000. The officers of the company are: D. Charles Hart, president; James F. Newcomer, vice-president; Anthony C. Bay, secretary; and Henry Dieckman, treasurer. Five men are out in the interests of the company, traveling from St. Paul, Minn., to Tennessee, and all territory east of that to New York State, inclusive. The company makes a gen-

eral line of candies, their specialties being "Darling's Chocolate Chips" and "Air Ships."

The Toledo Biscuit Company was organized, in 1903, with a capital stock of $150,000, by W. E. Bettridge, F. H. Geer and Nellie Lawler. The company manufactures biscuits, crackers and cakes, employs 175 people, and twelve men are traveling in the interests of the company in various parts of the United States, ranging from Duluth, Minn., to Tampa, Fla.,—in fact all territory east of the Mississippi river to the coast. The company has a modern factory of four floors, 110x110 feet, located at the corner of George and Locust streets, with convenient railroad shipping facilities. The present officers are W. E. Bettridge, president and general manager; M. J. Flanagan, vice-president; F. H. Geer, treasurer; and Nellie Lawler, secretary.

The Smith-Kirk Candy Company was established, in 1902, as an incorporated company, with a capital stock of $30,000, by Jerome H. Smith. The company was organized to do a wholesale candy business, with quarters at 138 Superior street, with the following officers: Jerome H. Smith, president; George Oswold, vice-president; Oscar Siegfried, secretary and treasurer; all of whom are connected with the company today, except Mr. Siegfried, he having been succeeded by W. W. Dumm, as secretary and treasurer. In April, 1906, the company required larger quarters and moved to 42-48 Superior street, which is the present location. The factory is well equipped in every way for the manufacturing of high grade chocolates and pure sugar candies. The firm now employs about 250 people, and fourteen salesmen are looking after the business within a radius of 150 miles of the city.

The Central Ohio Paper Company began business, in 1872, in the manufacture of paper products, at Columbus, Ohio. The business had a very rapid growth and, in 1887, was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio. The present capital stock of the company is $500,000. Branch offices have been etsablished at New York, Cleveland, Pittsburg and also in Toledo. The company turns out all grades of paper used in writing and covers, in its trade dealings, most of the Northern States east of the Mississippi river. The officers of the company are: O. A. Miller, president; F. E. Miller, vice-president; A. M. Miller, second vice-president; K. D. Wood, secretary; and E. K. Morris, assistant treasurer. George W. Beatty has charge of the Toledo branch, with offices in the Nicholas Building. He is assisted by Carroll E. Beatty, traveling salesman, and Karl S. Moening, Toledo salesman. The company has in its employ about 200 men and does an extensive business.

The DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company had its origin, in 1888, when Dr. Allen DeVilbiss, the first nose and throat specialist in Toledo, began making atomizers for his own personal use. The great success which attended his efforts soon became known and he received many volunteer orders, which soon grew to such proportions that it became necessary to embark in the manufacturing business on a larger scale. In 1900, a partnership was formed between Dr. Allen DeVilbiss and Thomas DeVilbiss, with quarters at 1220 Jackson avenue, where the

concern remained till 1909. In the latter year, owing to the increase of business, new quarters were secured at 1304-10 Dorr street, where a two-story building, with 40,000 feet of floor space, is entirely devoted to the manufacture of surgical instruments and all varieties of atomizers, for the use of physicians and surgeons. One hundred and fifty people are employed in the factory. In June, 1905, an incorporated company, under the name of the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company, was formed, with a capital stock of $25,000, and with Dr. Allen DeVilbiss as president, Frank L. Gutchess as secretary and treasurer, and Thomas A. DeVilbiss as general manager, which arrangement prevails today. The company ranks among the foremost of its kind in the world, distributing its products in all parts of the United States and many foreign countries.

The Globe Boiler Works Company began business in the city of Toledo, in 1905, as a partnership affair, consisting of R. W. Krenz, J. G. Coleman and H. Wildman. The company has been well known since its organization as a manufacturer of all kinds of boilers, oil tanks, stills, condensers, heaters, ore and coal buckets, sheet iron and structural iron work, and also as an expert on marine and repair work in its line. Until 1909, the concern was located adjacent to the Duncan Forge Company, on the corner of Jackson and Water streets, with dock frontage on the river, but, owing to a change in the control of the company and larger quarters being necessary, in that year the works were transferred across Water street to the opposite side, where the plant is today, in what was formerly the shops of the Ornamental Metals Company. In 1910, the company was reorganized and incorporated, under the original name. The business of the company covers a wide scope of territory, orders being taken and filled in all parts of the United States. An average of thirty men are employed the year round in the shops and in various parts of the country, installing the products and doing expert work.

The Duncan Forge Company, of Toledo, a recently incorporated concern, owes the greater part of its success and existence to the energy of its founder, Francis A. Duncan, for several years the sole owner and proprietor. In 1905, Mr. Duncan embarked in the business which now bears his name, in quarters at the lower end of Summit street, remaining there for the short space of four months. Having the opportunity to get better quarters and greater facilities on the river front, he removed the plant to its present location, at the foot of Jackson street, adjoining the old location of the Globe Boiler Works, on Water street. The business continued to grow and met with such success that, in the early part of 1910, an incorporated company was formed with a capital stock of $50,000. The men interested in this venture as officers are: Francis A. Duncan, president; Aaron Chesbrough, vice-president; Frank H. Geer, secretary and treasurer. The above men, together with Leonard Bauroth and A. B. Hughes—the last mentioned being a Gibsonburg man—constitutes the board of directors, all of whom are well known in the industrial life of Toledo. The plant, during its few years of manufacturing and business, used some 14,000 square feet of floor space,

and was limited to twelve men in its working force, but, owing to the increase in its output, in 1907 ventured to take over the plant and buildings of the Globe Machine Works, adjoining, and, in 1909, secured the buildings occupied by the Globe Boiler Works; thus, in two years or a little over, gaining much additional space and machinery. It has a frontage on Water street of 226 feet, the same on the river front, with that amount of dockage, and uses much of the ground between Lynn street and Jackson avenue. The plant has a depth of 118 feet and employs an average of thirty men daily. The concern has, for its short period of existence, become well known for its manufacturing of steel forgings, such as tools, dies, auto parts and structural iron work. In addition, the plant is equipped for work on heavy steam shovels, heavy forgings, oil tools, rough turning, ship smithing and general machines. The business of the company extends to Iowa and Missouri on the west, to the Ohio river on the south, to Pittsburg on the east, and north to the Canadian line, including Michigan.

Toledo has a few concerns that are unique in that there are but a small number of the kind in existence, one of these being the L. Beckmann Company. This concern began business, in 1874, under the guidance of Louis Beckmann, with quarters on St. Clair street. Mr. Beckmann began in a small way to manufacture surveyors' and civil engineers' instruments, having learned the business and become thoroughly familiar with it at Berlin and Paris, in Europe. He continued to conduct and oversee the business, at his quarters on St. Clair street, for several years, making two changes in his location, the third one being in 1885, when he secured the room at No. 319 Adams street, where he has been located for the past twenty-five years. His factory occupies the third floor above, and in addition he uses the third floors over Nos. 317, 321 and 323—four floors in width in all. The store, on the main floor at No. 319, in addition to displaying the products of the factory, conducts a retail business in optical supplies and drawing materials, and is also used for office purposes. Some sixteen people are employed in the factory, several of them being experts in the making of scientific instruments. The manufacturing department deals mostly with the wholesale trade, ranging, in scope of territory covered, to all parts of the United States, some portions of Canada, and to various parts of the Old World. The business was corporated, in 1903, with a capital stock of $10,000. The officers are: Louis Beckmann, president and treasurer; Louis Beckmann, Jr., vice-president; and Theodore Beckmann, secretary, the second mentioned being a son and the last mentioned a brother of the founder and president. Louis Beckmann, Jr., grew up with the father's business and at the present time he is active in the conduct of the business, giving it his entire time, while his father exercises a general supervision over all, spending much of his time outside and enjoying a well-earned respite from the details of his life-long vocation. The concern has a membership in the Chamber of Commerce and The American Optical Association.

The William Bolles Company, manufacturers of fountain pens,

was established, in 1903, by William Bolles, who prior to that time, had given the idea much thought and attention. He eventually invented and promoted a self-filling, non-leakable fountain pen, whose excellent qualities are self-evident, and which at once found a ready sale. In 1906, the company was incorporated, and the business has had a steady growth since that time. The factory was originally located in the Snowflake Building, but, early in 1910, it was removed to No. 238 Erie street. Several expert pen-makers are employed in the making and finishing of these pens, which reach all parts of the United States and portions of other countries.

The confectionery business of John Hoffmann, in the city of Toledo, materialized Aug. 12, 1887, at which time Mr. Hoffmann purchased the interests of William Boos, who was the proprietor of a confectionery establishment at No. 423 Adams street. Mr. Hoffmann had entered this concern in the spring of the same year to take charge of the candy-making department. He had spent several years prior to that time in the shop of his father, in the same line of business, in Switzerland, had traveled in France, Italy and Spain, in the same business, besides being employed for some time in various shops in Toledo and Chicago. The business grew sucessfully and, in 1892, he enlarged his place on Adams street to include two rooms, Nos. 423-425, with entrances on both Adams and Superior streets, and in other ways has since made the place attractive and inviting. It is considered the largest of its kind in the city of Toledo. "Hoffmann's" factory or candy-making shop is located on the second floor, at No. 428 Superior street, where several expert candy-makers are employed, together with the retail business numbering over twenty-five people. Many varieties of fine hand-made candies are manufactured, and outside the retail business orders are filled in various parts of the country, as well as some mailed to foreign lands. In addition to the candy feature, Mr. Hoffmann has recently added a line of baked goods, such as cakes and pastries. He holds a silver medal, the first prize, won at New York City, in a contest with many others for making a certain kind of candy, the recipe being furnished by the parties offering the prize. Mr. Hoffmann is a member of the Chamber of Commerce in the city of Toledo and has an office at No. 428 Superior street.

East Toledo has many advantages, in the way of an uncongested river front and rail facilities, for manufacturing sites that the main part of the city on the west river bank will not permit, owing to its crowded factory conditions of many years existence. Hence, the opportunity for concerns of more recent origin on the east shore, in closer proximity to the business district. One of these, the Marine Boiler Works Company, was established and incorporated, in 1902, with a capital stock of $100,000, which was increased, in 1904, to $125,000. This plant was the successor to the R. Reeves & Company, a co-partnership firm, organized in 1890, the members of the company being Richard Reeves and Conrad Georg. The above men located their plant at No. 1009 Water street and engaged in the manufacture of marine boilers and boiler repairs. In 1902, the present company took over the plant of the former organization and relocated it at the foot of

York street, on Front street, in East Toledo. The company purchased the ground, 200 feet on Front street, by 700 feet deep, and erected a suitable building, installing the machinery of the former plant and a large amount of new and modern apparatus, still further enlargement being made in 1904, at the time of the increase in capitalization. The building used has a dimension of 100x230 feet, much of the work being done in the surrounding yards. In 1906, Mr. Reeves, who had retained an interest in the new company, sold his stock and withdrew, Mr. Georg still being a member of the company. The company manufactures marine boilers, from small size to those weighing upwards of sixty tons. Recently it has devoted some attention to stationary boilers. The material is obtained at Pittsburg, Brooklyn, Coatesville and other places. An average of seventy-five men are employed. The promoters in 1902 were John Weber, Daniel C. Shaw and other prominent men of Toledo, including the two original partners of 1890. The officers are: John Weber, president; Daniel C. Shaw, vice-president; and Elmer E. Herman, secretary and treasurer, the last named being a party to the organization of 1902. The business field covered by the company is unlimited—vessels on the Great Lakes, the tributary rivers, the Atlantic Ocean and other bodies of water, floating ships and smaller craft—all carry the boilers of this company. In addition to manufacturing boilers of all types, the company also makes pulp digestors, globe and cylindrical rotaries, water jackets, oil stills, agitators and condensors, steel convertors, stacks, tank and riveted pipe. The shipping facilities are excellent, being on the Wheeling and Terminal railroads, special cars, built for the company, being used in many cases to carry the finished product. The offices of this concern are located at the plant at No. 2339 Front street, a branch office being maintained in the Marquette Building, in Chicago.

The Shaw-Kendall Engineering Company, a mill supply house, was organized in 1896, being incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. The promoters were Daniel C. Shaw, Cornelius Kendall, William Hardee, Joseph L. Wolcott and William L. Brown. The personnel of the company has changed in the intervening years: Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Kendall dying in 1900 and 1909, respectively, Mr. Hardee selling his stock in 1907, and William M. Bellman and Charles H. Carroll taking stock, respectively, in 1901 and 1907. The company was originally located at the corner of St. Clair and Washington streets, in the building now occupied by the Toledo Saw Works. In 1906, needing larger quarters, it constructed the present building, with two floors, each 100x258 feet, at the foot of Superior street, extending from Superior to Huron, with an entrance on both streets. The offices are at the Superior street entrance, the street numbers of the building being 120-130, inclusive. The building is situated on the bank of Swan creek and is flanked by an extensive dock. Two large pipe sheds are used, one 25x250 feet and the other 50x183 feet, the former, on the south side of Swan creek, extending from Superior to Huron, and the latter, on Huron street, adjoining the creek. A line of supplies is carried for steam power plants, such as pipes, valves, fittings, etc. The company

makes flanged fittings, bends pipe and "work to sketch." Pipe from a small size to 30-inch can be handled and bent to any design desired. The supply of pipe material is obtained from Pittsburg, Pa., and the castings used are obtained from the Toledo plants in that line. The majority of the business is done locally, in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, but individual shipments are made to various parts of the United States. The present official personnel of the company is: Daniel C. Shaw, president; William M. Bellman, vice-president; Charles H. Carroll, treasurer; and William L. Brown, secretary. The above company was a successor to a company known as the Shaw & Kendall Company, organized, in 1871, by Daniel C. Shaw and Cornelius Kendall. The company began its business by handling mill supplies and manufacturing steam fittings, steam heating pipe, etc. Later, the same concern developed into the manufacturing of brass work. This concern was located from 1871 to 1896, at the corner of Washington and St. Clair streets, on the present site of the National Supply Company. In 1896, its successor, the present Shaw-Kendall Company, built the building now used by the Toledo Saw Works and took possession.

The Seyfang Baking Company, recently incorporated, is the outgrowth of a business of many years standing. Two men—Matthias Seyfang and George S. Scheuerman—combined their capital and effort, in 1873, in the manufacture of bread, crackers and cakes, under the firm name of Seyfang & Scheuerman, at 17-19 Superior street. That co-partnership arrangement continued until 1890, when Mr. Scheuerman disposed of his interest to Matthew Seyfang, cousin to Matthias, and the style of the firm became M. Seyfang & Company, still on a partnership basis. One year later, Frederick Seyfang purchased the interest of Matthias Seyfang, and the name of the firm remained unchanged. During the various changes in the personnel of the concern, it remained at its original location, but, in 1900, seeking larger quarters and more favorable shipping facilities, the firm erected its present plant and took possession in July of that year. The buildings are in the form of an L, the offices, storage wareroom and shipping department fronting on Lafayette street, Nos. 10 and 12, and the baking department fronting on Ontario street, the corner thus formed being the home of the S. W. Flower seed concern. A spur of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad is convenient for shipping. The floor space of the bakery is three stories, 60x120, and basement. The storage warerooms, offices and shipping department consist of two buildings—one of three floors, 60x130, and basement, and the other of one floor, 60x130. No further changes were made in the personnel of the concern until April 1, 1910, when articles of incorporation were secured, under the name of the Seyfang Baking Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, the officers chosen being Matthew Seyfang as president and treasurer, and Frederick Seyfang as vice-president. There are seven large ovens in use in the plant, with a baking capacity of 30,000 loaves of bread daily. Several salesmen are representing the concern in the three states of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and over seventy-five people are employed in the various departments. The plant, in

addition to its bread business, has a capacity of several hundred barrels of crackers and a large amount of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli and noodles per day.

Among the many reliable industries of Toledo, none can be more active in its line than that of the Toledo Steel Casting Company. This company is successor to the C. E. Sutton Company, which was promoted by Spencer D. Carr, Charles E. Sutton, Curtis T. Johnson, Edward F. Rowley, Ralph S. Holbrook and C. J. O'Hara, the last mentioned being a Detroit man. The C. E. Sutton Company was organized and incorporated in April, 1904, with a capital stock of $200,000. The company at once commenced the manufacture of punch presses and shears for iron and steel structural work and also engaged in making public heating and ventilating apparatus, the underfeed furnace being one of its products. In 1905, equipment was installed for a converter steel plant for the making of all kinds of steel castings. On Sept. 1, 1909, the name of the firm was changed to the present style, no change being made in the organization. Since Jan. 1, 1909, the company has eliminated the manufacturing of all other lines but the steel casting business, to which it is devoting its entire attention and energy. Some 100 men are employed in the various departments of the factory. Several changes have occurred since the inception of the original company. Ralph Holbrook withdrew shortly after the organization was effected. Albert E. Barbour entered the concern Feb. 1, 1905, Clarence L. Smith became interested in 1906, and C. E. Sutton died in April, 1909. The board of directors are: Spencer D. Carr, Albert A. Barbour, Curtis Johnson, Edward F. Rowley, C. J. O'Hara and Clarence L. Smith. The present officers are Spencer D. Carr, president, and Albert A. Barbour, secretary and treasurer. Orders are received and filled in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Castings are made that range in weight from one pound up to 20,000. The plant has always been located at the corner of West Bancroft and Smead avenues, on the Lake Shore Railroad, the office rooms being in connection with the plant. The building occupied is 162x533 feet and two-thirds of it consists of two floors, the balance of one floor. Until lately the motive power was steam, but at the present time electric power, which is supplied by the general electric company, has proven very economical, the steam plant being held in reserve.

The history of the Swigart Watch & Optical Company begins in the spring of 1885, when John Swigart, the president of the concern, started a jeweler's wholesale supply house on Summit street, north of Jefferson avenue, under the name of John Swigart & Company. Mr. Swigart received his early knowledge of the business in the jewelry store of B. H. Broer, and also in the store of L. Tanke, both of Toledo. He then went to Chicago to complete his knowledge of the trade with the manufacturing concern of A. Swartz Company, after which he returned to Toledo and engaged in business, in 1885, as stated above. On Jan. 1, 1886, he moved the business to Cincinnati, Ohio, where it was consolidated with that of his brother, Eugene Swigart, under the name of the E. & J. Swigart Company, wholesale dealers in jewelry and

jewelers' supplies. In 1898, a branch store was located in Toledo, in the Granger Block on Summit street, the style of the concern being the Swigart Optical Company, John Swigart having charge of the business. It soon outgrew its first quarters and, in 1900, was moved to the Doyle & Lewis Building on Madison avenue. In 1906, the business had grown to such an extent that still larger and better facilities were necessary, and the present location at 328-330-332 Superior street, second and third floors, was secured, some 8,000 square feet of floor space being occupied. Up to 1903, the business was conducted on a partnership basis, but in that year a company was organized with a capital stock of $200,000, under the name of the Swigart Watch & Optical Company, and at which time John Swigart acquired the interest of his brother, Eugene. The company does a general jobbing and manufacturing business of watches, diamonds, jewelry and optical goods. It has at the present time six sales representatives on the road, covering the United States, and one man in Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico, with a resident agent in Jamaica and also one in Chili, South America. The officers of the company are: John Swigart, president; John C. Yingling, vice-president; Myrtle Holmes, secretary and treasurer, and Robert L. Turner, manager. Mr. Turner, as manager, has been associated with the company since 1898, and Mr. Yingling since 1903. The above officers, together with Norman E. Hascall, William Kapp and William Broer, constitute the board of directors. The concern employs forty-two people.

Toledo is truly the home of many industries which are unique, in that they are among the pioneers in inventing or promoting inventions which Toledo men have originated. Some have been presented to the world in a short time, and others have required years of experimenting and toil to perfect. Among the more notable ones we find the Gendron Wheel Company, which promoted the first wire wheel; the Toledo Computing Scale Company, which promoted the springless scale; the Owens Bottle Machine Company, which promoted the Owens Bottle Machine; the Conklin Pen Manufacturing Company, which promoted the Conklin Self-Filling Fountain Pen; and there are many others of equal note. The concern known as the Conklin Pen Manufacturing Company was established, in 1898, under the name of The Self Fountain Pen Company, by Roy Conklin—the inventor—and one or two other Toledo men, for the manufacture of self-filling fountain pens. They secured quarters in the Spitzer Building, where the business was conducted until 1904. In 1902, the firm was incorporated with a capital stock of $6,000, and styled The Conklin Pen Company, and the name was again changed, in 1909, to The Conklin Pen Manufacturing Company. At first the men most interested in the company were Roy Conklin and H. E. Fisher. Two years later, the concern having outgrown its original quarters and needing better facilities, secured the fourth floor of the Manhattan Building on Jefferson avenue, for factory and office purposes. In 1903, H. E. Fisher purchased the interest of Roy Conklin, who withdrew entirely from the company. The business had a rapid but

steady growth under the efficient management of Mr. Fisher and, in 1908, a reorganization was effected, the capital stock being increased to $200,000. C. E. Miller, for several years the manager of the mechanical work in the concern, and S. E. Issler, formerly purchasing agent for the company, each purchased an interest in the company. Since that time no change has been made and the officers are: H. E. Fisher, president and treasurer; J. H. Doyle, vice-president, and S. E. Issler, secretary. These officers, together with C. E. Miller, comprise the board of directors. Owing to the volume of business it became necessary, in July, 1910, to make another change in location, and the company moved to the corner of Jackson avenue and Huron street, in what is now known as the Conklin Pen Building, where ample quarters were secured. The building consists of five floors, each 50x120 feet, the company occupying all of the upper floors. The company is considered to be the pioneer manufacturer of the self-filling fountain pen. There is hardly any country of the civilized world, using pen and ink, that can not secure a Conklin self-filling pen, so wide has become the trade-field of the company. No commission houses or jobbers are supplied, the dealer purchasing direct from the factory through the salesmen or the sales agencies. Foreign sales agencies are well planned and promoted. Some 125 people are employed in Toledo in the factory and twenty sales representatives are constantly busy east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States. Sales agencies are also established west of that line, and in Canada, Mexico and many foreign countries.

The Seiss Manufacturing Company, with its busy factory on the corner of Dorr and Twenty-second streets, is the result of a venture made by George J. Seiss, in 1903. He continued the business as the sole proprietor and owner until the latter part of that year, when he was joined by his brother, Frederick H. The business met with such success that Leonard A. was admitted in 1906 and, in 1908, two other brothers—Ernest and August—were also taken into the concern. The five brothers incorporated the business, in 1908, with a capital stock of $10,000. In 1903, the plant was located at No. 427 Vance street, and in 1906 it was moved to the present location at 433 Dorr street, corner of Dorr and Twenty-second. The company makes a specialty of manufacturing metal goods, such as bath brushes, bicycle lamps, gas lamps, punches, dies, machine and screw work, and lately added a noise-making device called a "rooter." The company caters to both the retail and jobbing trade, and receives orders from various portions of the United States, Canada and Mexico. The present building is a brick structure of three floors, each 25x100 feet, and is thoroughly equipped with the necessary machinery and power plant. About forty men are employed. George J. Seiss is the president and general manager.

The history of the National Malleable Castings Company of East Toledo begins, in 1890, when a company was organized under the name of The Toledo Malleable Iron Company, to carry on the business of the manufacture of malleable iron castings. It was an incorporated company, but, in 1891, the property of the above organ-

ization was acquired by The National Malleable Castings Company, with home offices at Cleveland, Ohio, and the Toledo concern has since been operated as a branch of that concern. Besides furnishing castings for general purposes, the company has an extensive business in such specialties for railway use as automatic couplers, journal boxes and other car and track appliances. The company has an extensive plant, located at the intersection of Front street and Paine avenue in East Toledo. The capital stock of the company is $3,000,000.

The Allen Manufacturing Company, whose history begins in 1898, is the outcome of a few years of persistent endeavor on the part of Willard E. Allen in promoting and perfecting several inventions of universal utility, chief among which has been the Allen Bath Apparatus. The company was organized in 1898 and was incorporated in 1901, with a capital stock of $10,000, which later was increased to $50,000. This company has given its attention to the manufacture of such specialties as all varieties of bath apparatus. The concern was originally located on Erie street, between Adams and Jackson. In 1905, seeking larger quarters and better facilities, the plant was moved to its present location, at 2012-2014 Adams street. Electric motors are used in operating the machinery and nearly 100 people are given employment. The business relations of the company extend to many parts of the world, the most of the sales being in the United States. Agencies have been established in all parts of the American continent as well as in many foreign countries. The mail-order system is used in carrying on the business. Ground has recently been purchased on Detroit avenue near Central avenue, for the erection of a new and larger plant. The officers of the company at this writing are: Willard E. Allen, president and treasurer, and Martin Fritter, secretary and manager. Both of these men are well known in Toledo business circles. Mr. Fritter, who, prior to his association with the Allen Manufacturing Company, was in the mail-order business for fifteen years, with Sears Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, and the World Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, became connected with this concern in October, 1907, and he has shown excellent business sagacity as well as rare executive ability in the management and promotion of the general details of the business.

The Asphalt Block Pavement Company, located at 20 Jessie street, Ironville, with general offices at 845 Ohio Building, although one of the newer manufacturing industries, having commenced operations in May, 1908, is very rapidly making itself known in this section of the country. They are manufacturers of compressed asphalt blocks and tiles, and contractors for the laying of pavements with their product. The company is subsidiary to the Hastings Pavement Company of New York, which has had unlimited success in handling this class of material in New York and other Eastern States. They use nothing but Trinidad Pitch Lake Asphalt, generally conceded to be the best for street use, and is imported direct by them from the Island of Trinidad. A fully equipped laboratory in charge of experienced chemists is maintained where raw material and finished products are continually being

tested. About one hundred men are employed. The officers are: E. J. Morrison, president; W. B. Flint, vice-president; Leslie B. Farr, secretary; all of New York City. Charles A. Luck, general manager: M. R. Dickey, treasurer; and George Hyatt, superintendent, are in active charge of the business in Toledo.

Among the large manufacturing enterprises that have recently located in the city of Toledo is the Toledo Ship Building Company, which succeeded the Craig Ship Building Company, Dec. 1, 1905. This concern, since its original location in Toledo by the Craig Ship Building Company, in 1889, has shown a remarkable growth. John Craig, the original owner, came from New York City to Gibralter, Mich., in 1866, and there he started a small yard for the building of wooden vessels. In 1882, he started a yard at Trenton, Mich., together with his son, George L. Craig, under the firm name of John Craig & Son. This firm continued until 1888, when it was incorporated under the name of Craig Ship Building Company of Michigan, being composed of John Craig and his sons, George L. Craig and John D. Craig. In 1889, the business having outgrown the facilities offered by the village of Trenton, the company moved to Toledo and located on Front street and the Maumee river, in Ironville in East Toledo, the present site of the business, building a yard capable of building both wooden and metal boats. The first boat launched in the yard of Toledo was the schooner "Churchill," in April, 1890, of the following dimensions: Length 202 feet and beam 38 feet. In 1894, a dry dock was built, capable of handling the largest boats on the lakes. The business of the company continued to grow until, during the last years of its existence, the Craig Ship Building Company was looked upon as one of the substantial ship building companies on the Great Lakes. In 1905, the plant was sold to the Toledo Ship Building Company. This company was made up of capital from Syracuse, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., the men representing the Detroit capital having been previously connected with the Detroit Ship Building Company. The present officers are: President and treasurer, L. C. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; vice-president and general manager, C. B. Calder, of Toledo, Ohio; secretary, H. S. Wilkinson, Syracuse, N. Y.; assistant treasurer, H. I. Shepherd, Toledo, Ohio. From the date of the purchase of the plant by the Toledo Ship Building Company, and until his death a year ago, Alexander McVittie, of Detroit, was its president. Mr. McVittie had been in the ship-building business and connected with Detroit Ship Building Company for nearly half a century and was looked upon as the central figure in ship building upon the Great Lakes. L. C. Smith is one of the foremost capitalists of the country and is well known through his connection with the typewriter and vessel business. H. S. Wilkinson, also a capitalist of Syracuse, is well known on the lakes as a vessel owner and, together with Mr. Smith, is interested in a fleet of upwards of twenty boats. C. B. Calder has been a familiar figure on the lakes for forty years, during the first half of which he sailed, and he has been for twenty years a ship builder. H. I. Shepherd formerly practiced law and was in the banking business in Detroit. One of the organizers of the company and a director is Frank E. Kirby, who acts

as consulting engineer for the company. Mr. Kirby is the greatest marine architect in this country. Since the business has been taken over by the Toledo Ship Building Company, the plant has been practically rebuilt and stands today the best equipped ship yard on the Great Lakes, with a capacity of 1,500 men, having two dry docks, one of which was recently completed, being of concrete construction, the only one of its kind in the world, capable of docking boats 700 feet long and 90 feet wide, whereas the largest boats on the lakes today are 600 feet long and 60 feet beam. Three boats of the size launched in these yards, in 1890, could now be constructed on one building berth of the present company, with ample room to spare.

The Auburndale Brick Works, now owned and operated by the Macomber Brothers Company, in connection with its real estate business, is located at the corner of Milburn and Valley streets, in the city of Toledo. A sketch and history of the Macomber Brothers Company appears elsewhere in this chapter. The brick works were established by Albert E. Macomber, in 1885, and were owned and operated by him until he relinquished the management of his business generally to his sons, Irving E. and Franklin S. Macomber. The plant was first located at the corner of Ten-Mile creek and Monroe street, but, in 1900, it was moved to the present location, where larger and better facilities were obtained, raw material of excellent grade and easy access lying adjacent to the present site. This yard manufactures common and face brick for building purposes, and uses natural gas exclusively for burning its products. This process of burning brings out the red color in the clay and gives the deep terra cotta tone, so desirable for exterior building material. The plant has a capacity of 4,000,000 per year, employs about thirty men and is modern in every respect, being equipped with steam shovels and hoisting apparatus of the most improved pattern. It has also installed an industrial railway of a type and efficiency unequaled in the city.

The Ready Manufacturing Company, successor to the Chain Stay Fence Company, was organized, in 1907, by John P. Delphey, to manufacture Ready pay-out reels and chain stay wire fence; also to handle ornamental iron and wire fences of all kinds, for both wholesale and retail trade. This company transacts business in all parts of the United States as well as in many foreign countries. The plant is located in North Toledo, having shipping facilities on the Ann Arbor and the Wheeling and Terminal Belt railroads.

WHOLESALERS AND JOBBERS IN SHOES.

The concern of R. H. Lane & Company, wholesalers and jobbers in shoes and rubbers, is the oldest firm of its kind in the city of Toledo, having been in business since 1854, when it was established by W. W. Griffith and Robert and John Cummings, under the firm name of W. W. Griffith & Company. They were the pioneers in the shoe industry and but few men today remember the beginning of the old firm. In a few years, Mr. Griffith sold his interest to his former partners, who carried on the business until 1885, when they

retired and were succeeded by the present firm of R. H. Lane & Company, composed of R. H. Lane and J. F. Cummings. The concern has always been located in the immediate neighborhood of its present quarters—126-128 St. Clair street—where a four-story building and basement is well stocked with only the best quality of goods on the market. The firm enjoys the respect of the trade and the patronage of many dealers throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

The Simmons Boot & Shoe Company is known as far west as Iowa and Missouri, east to Connecticut, and from Northern Michigan to the Ohio river on the south, as manufacturers and wholesalers of boots, shoes and rubbers. This concern dates back to 1865, when the late William H. Simmons came to Toledo and launched forth in the leather industry, with a young man named Orlando C. Smith. The firm was styled Smith & Simmons, and its place of business was in a small structure on Summit street. In 1879, George H. Peabody, at that time a capitalist at Boston, Mass., was given an interest in the firm, which became Smith, Simmons & Peabody, and the scope of the business was so enlarged as to include the manufacture and jobbing of boots and shoes. As the years passed the firm met with such success that it was incorporated, in the year 1894, under the title of the Simmons Boot & Shoe Company, and from that time on the capital has been increased till today it stands at $150,000. William H. Simmons, the founder, who had spent forty-one years as the father of the business, was the president and treasurer of the company until his death, which occurred in 1906, and he was succeeded by his son, Francis W. Simmons. Twenty-five sales representatives are continuously busy calling on the trade and placing before the public the two brands of men's shoes—"Argo" and "Right O' Way"—for which the house is so well known. The motto has always been "Reliable Goods," and the Simmons stamp stands for quality. For twenty-three years the headquarters of the firm has been at 122-124 Huron stret and the concern is considered to be one of the largest in the State. The company has outgrown its present quarters, and Mr. Simmons has recently purchased a site and expects at an early date to erect a suitable building, which will practically double the present floor space. The officers of the company are: F. W. Simmons, president and treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Simmons, first vice-president; Charles M. Dederick, second vice-president; and E. F. Overmier, secretary.

What is known as the Western Shoe Company, with many patrons in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and parts of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia, was established, in 1865, by W. B. Messinger and Gen. John Fuller, and was then styled the W. B. Messinger & Company. In 1867, General Fuller withdrew his interest, but remained in the employ of W. B. Messinger as bookkeeper and manager. In the fall of 1867, Messinger failed, General Fuller and T. W. Childs bought the stock, and the firm then became Fuller & Childs. Five years later, Dr. S. S. Stambaugh purchased an interest, and for three years the firm was Fuller, Childs & Company. In 1875, Childs

withdrew and J. H. Ainsworth entered as a partner, continuing till 1879. Harry DeGraffe was also given an interest, in 1875, and remained until 1886, he having been in the employ of the company for nine years prior to 1875, as a salesman. General Fuller's death, in 1891, caused a reorganization, and the firm became Childs, Lee & Dunlap, consisting of T. W. Childs, Robert R. Lee and Thomas Dunlap, Mr. Lee having purchased an interest in 1875 and Mr. Dunlap just prior to 1891. Mr. Dunlap withdrew shortly after the death of General Fuller and the name of the company was again changed to Childs, Lee & Company. In 1893, E. G. Evans bought an interest, and is the president today. In 1899, the Western Shoe Company, a stock concern, was organized and it purchased the interest of the old concern. The men connected are: E. G. Evans, president; Homer S. Comstock, vice-president; Charles A. Haviland, secretary and treasurer. The company has five floors, well stocked, at 220 and 222 Summit street, where it has made its home since 1872, originally being at 62 Summit street. The company gives its attention to the wholesaling of boots, shoes and rubbers.

One of the conservative shoe companies of the city is that of the Ainsworth Shoe Company. This company was organized and incorporated, in 1902, with a capital stock of $100,000. The present officers of the concern are: W. W. Ainsworth, president; J. M. Longnecker, vice-president; and E. W. Eastell, secretary and treasurer. The company is located at 209-211 St. Clair street, in a three-story brick structure, and it does a wholesale business in shoes and rubbers in the three states adjacent to Toledo.

WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSES

The Church & McConnell wholesale grocery house is doing a successful business throughout Ohio, Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. The concern gives its attention strictly to the wholesale trade and is making a name for its large dealings in cigars and coffees. The firm occupies a large six-story structure, on the corner of Jefferson avenue and St. Clair street, and in addition has the use of a five-story building, adjoining, with a total floor space of nearly 80,000 square feet. Some twenty salesmen are busy, calling on the patrons, and the officers are: W. G. Church, president; H. H. Hewitt, vice-president; and G. S. Harnit, secretary and treasurer. The concern has an incorporated capital stock of $200,000 and was established in 1899.

Several years ago, the firm of Wood & Acklin started in the wholesale grocery business in Toledo. Soon after entering the business field of the city, Mr. Acklin withdrew and the firm was continued as the S. B. Wood & Company. Later, the name became H. D. Wood & Company, due to a change in the personnel of the company and, in 1896, J. H. Paddock and A. E. Obermyer succeeded to the business of H. D. Wood & Company, the new firm being incorporated as The Paddock-Obermyer Company, with a capitalization of $100,000. Various business locations were held by the former concerns

until 1896, when the company was quartered at 210-212 Superior street. In December, 1903, the growth of the business made it necessary to seek other quarters and the company located at 20-22-24 Huron street, where they are today. Other arrangements must be made in the near future to accommodate the recent increase of the business. Early in 1910, Mr. Paddock withdrew, and the style of the company is now The Obermyer Company, consisting of A. E. Obermyer, president and general manager, and A. L. Schunck, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock of the company is $125,000, and the business is confined strictly to that of a wholesale grocery house, with a patronage in the Middle West.

Among the busy business concerns of the city, in the wholesale grocery business, is the Fielbach Company, located at 25-27-29 Superior street. Originally started as The J. H. Feilbach & Company, in 1884, in the commission business, the growth of the business was so rapid that the company made six changes in location, each time securing better and larger quarters. The company occupied quarters at 114 to 118 Superior street prior to 1909, and, in August of that year, its new building on South Superior was ready for occupancy. The structure is of brick, consisting of six floors, each 60x110, and built especially for the grocery business. It is a modern structure in every way, with spacious offices and the best of shipping facilities. The company enjoys a rapidly increasing trade in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, sending out ten sales representatives. The men at the head of the concern are: Charles Feilbach, president; J. H. Feilbach, vice-president; F. M. Feilbach, secretary, and George Schaffer, treasurer. The company was incorporated, in 1899, and has a capital stock of $200,000.

The history of the wholesale grocery house of R. A. Bartley is one of interest and goes back to 1867, when Mr. Bartley was a young man of sixteen years of age. At that time he came to Toledo from Oregon township, in Lucas county, in what was known as the Big Ditch district. He entered the city to look for a position and was immediately engaged as a clerk in the grocery store of H. & F. Barnes, with whom he remained a year. The next four years were spent in the employ of the grocery house of J. A. Speyer, at the corner of Summit and Orange streets. In 1872, he had saved $200 and, by borrowing $100 more, he had enough to enter the grocery business, in partnership with Enos Cousino, in a small store, at 310 Summit street. The business was prosperous and, in 1882, R. A. Bartley bought the interests of his partner. In the same year he succeeded the J. C. Wuerfel Company and moved into larger quarters, next door to the store in which he and Cousino had started in business. In 1887, he decided to venture into the wholesale business, and moved into the five-story Messenger Building, at the corner of Summit and Cherry streets. For twenty-one years the business prospered and an enormous trade was established, but, on Oct. 26, 1908, fire destroyed the entire stock. By Jan. 1, 1909, Mr. Bartley was again in business, with an entire new stock, at the corner of St. Clair and Monroe streets, in the building formerly occupied by the

Bostwick-Braun Company, and there he is located today. The fire of two years ago is but a memory, as far as affecting the business of R. A. Bartley. Mr. Bartley has always had the interests of his employes at heart and, in 1903, introduced the profit-sharing system among them, with the result that in four years he had divided with them $39,000. The business gives employment to thirty-eight people, and some twelve salesmen are out in the territory looking after the trade of the firm, which ships its goods to various parts of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Mr. Bartley is well known in Toledo, having spent all his business life within its borders, and he is connected with many of the commercial clubs and institutions of the city.

The history of Berdan & Company goes back to 1836, when Valentine H. Ketcham came to Toledo, from New York, and opened a small grocery business, in the building that stood at the head of Perry street on St. Clair. Later, it was moved to Summit street, near Perry; again to the corner of Summit and LaGrange streets; and then to 32 Summit street, where it began to develop, in 1841, from a retail field into a wholesale house; and then to the corner of St. Clair and Jefferson streets. In 1846, Mr. Ketcham associated with himself Joseph K. Secor, and the firm continued until 1854, when Mr. Ketcham retired to go into the banking business. Mr. Ketcham was succeeded by Peter F. Berdan, who formed a partnership with Joseph K. Secor and George J. Secor. The latter retired, in 1856, and two years later, James Secor, Maro Wheeler and John B. Ketcham—former salesmen—were admitted to the firm. In 1864, John B. Ketcham retired, and, one year later, Joseph K. Secor also withdrew. Peter F. Berdan, the senior member, withdrew in 1877, after twenty-three years of continuous service. In 1880, Maro Wheeler retired and was succeeded by Arthur Secor, a son of J. K. Secor. James Secor was a member of the firm for over thirty years, and Arthur Secor for eight years. There were no further changes in the personnel of the firm till June 26, 1902, when the death of John Berdan left Sinclair Berdan, S. C. Walbridge and Marshall Sheppey to continue the business. The business, throughout all the changes in the membership, kept growing, and eventually, by 1900, it was necessary to have larger quarters. In 1902, the Empire Building, occupying one entire square, on Washington, Erie and Huron streets, was erected and the company took possession. The Empire Building is a four-story brick structure, with a total floor space of 167,356 feet. The building is modern in all its equipment, with the best of shipping facilities. The house of Berdan reaches today several thousand customers in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, and each year many new friends are made. Each department is so complete that the company handles its immense volume of business with machine-like ease and regularity. The Berdan Company in the past few years has given much attention to the coffee and cigar business, both having a department by themselves. The firm has a small army of salesmen out, calling on the trade, and there are but few articles in the general grocery business that they do not handle.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

In 1883, the Miller brothers—Dan W., Herman, George and Fred C.—opened a small retail grocery store on Summit street, between Walnut and Cherry streets, the firm being promoted by the elder brother, Dan, and known as Miller Brothers. Outgrowing that location, the firm re-[illegible] corner of Walnut and Summit streets, in 1898. Ten years leater, the magnitude of the business again caused a change, the present location was chosen and now, in less than three years, the five-story building will not accomodate the increasing trade. New arrangements will be made, and the company contemplates entering the wholesale line, in order to give the consumer the advantage of lower prices from the manufacturer. During the past years of success, the company has branched out and established seven retail stores throughout the city, each one doing an excellent business and within reach of the patrons, located as follows: 1801 Superior, 2101 La Grange, 821 Monroe, corner Phillips and Detroit avenue, 1906 Monroe, 751 Dorr, and 601 East Broadway. All of these branches are visited by and are under the personal direction of the members of the company. The company handles everything in groceries and meats, besides doing an immense business with the hotels and the river and take traffic. Some 100 people are employed and large warehouse rooms are necessary to handle the constantly moving stock. In 1905, the firm was incorporated, with a capital stock of $125,000, and Edward J.—son of George—and Carl D.—son of Dan W.—were each given an interest, the style of the concern being Miller Brothers Grocery Company.

One of the most modern and busy retail stores of the city is that of the Tiedtke Brothers, dealers in general merchandise and provisions. This firm, composed of Charles and Ernest Tiedtke, is the largest institution of its kind in the city and does an enormous business in table supplies, catering to families, hotels, restaurants, etc. The firm began the table supply business, in 1893, on the plat now occupied by the Bostwick-Braun structure, and later it moved to 140-142 Summit street. The second location proved inadequate, by 1902, and the business was again re-located at 210 to 218 inclusive, Summit street, in a four-story building, with entrances on both Summit and Water streets. Shortly after moving into the latter structure, a line of general merchandise was added, consisting of drygoods, shoes, house-furnishings, etc. The marine trade in provisions is given special attention and two boats are constantly employed, in the busy season, delivering goods. The firm is erecting, at the present writing, a six-story building, on Water, Summit and Adams, that will provide an acre to a floor and late in 1910 it will be occupied. The firm employs over 300 people, who are constantly busy, looking after the trade. The warehouses are conveniently located, at Nos. 403 to 417 Water street, adjoining the new structure.

HARDWARE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Toledo has two wholesale hardware houses that are making a name for themselves in the Middle West, and one of them is strictly a

Toledo institution. The Bostwick-Braun Company had such a modest beginning that one can hardly realize its growth. It has an interesting history, beginning in 1855, in which year W. and C. B. Roff started in the hardware trade on the present site of the Bostwick-Braun big plant. In 1864, C. A. Bostwick secured an interest in the business and the firm name became Roff & Company. In 1873, C. B. Roff disposed of his interest to George A. and C. F. Braun, the name of the firm being again changed to Bostwick Braun & Company. The business was continued in the old store, at the foot of Monroe street, until 1878, when quarters at the corner of St. Clair and Monroe streets were leased. In 1893, the firm of Bostwick-Braun & Company was reorganized and incorporated, with a capital stock of $150,000, as the Bostwick-Braun Company, under the laws of the State of Ohio. At that time Mr. Bostwick retired from active business life and several of the younger employes were taken in as minor stockholders. This change was followed by the election of C. F. Braun as president, George A. Braun as vice-president, and Charles Dustin as secretary and treasurer. In 1904, C. F. Braun withdrew, and George A. Braun became the president, H. L. Thompson the vice-president and general manager, W. W. Knight secretary, and H. M. Kelsey treasurer. The above arrangement prevails today. Several years ago, the company outgrew its quarters at the corner of St. Clair and Monroe, and, by 1907, the business had reached such proportions that the concern was no longer able to handle it in these cramped quarters, so a whole block, bounded by Monroe, Summit and Perry streets and the west bank of the river, which includes the spot occupied by the business in 1855, was purchased. On this site a mammoth concrete building, consisting of eight floors and basement, with a floor space of approximately seven and one-half acres, was constructed. The total force of people number about 100, and the house keeps some twenty-seven salesmen busy, in West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. The company is strictly a wholesale house and has twice increased its capital—in 1904 to $300,000, and again, in 1906, to $700,000.

Toledo has many men who, realizing the possibilities of the city's growth, have builded accordingly—Milner's, The Lion Dry Goods, Bostwick-Braun and others—but recently another has established itself in the business field and justified the belief of its founders, and that is the Standart-Simmons Hardware Company. This company erected a new building in Toledo and, Aug. 1, 1906, opened its doors to the trade. The building is a modern brick of eight floors, with spacious offices and the best of shipping facilities, located on the corner of Erie and Lafayette streets. This company is a branch of the Simmons Wholesale Hardware Company, of St. Louis, one of the largest, if not the largest, of its kind in the world, with a floor space of over one million square feet and covering several acres. The history of the St. Louis house dates back to 1860, and in its trade dealing it covers parts of Canada, Mexico and the entire United States, and recently it has sent representatives to Europe with gratifying success. Branches are located at Toledo, Minneapolis, Sioux City, Wichita, New York and

Ogden. The Toledo branch devotes its attention exclusively to wholesaling hardware and employs some thirty salesmen, in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The company is the distributor of the "Keen Kutter" tools. The officers of the concern are: W. D. Simmons, president; W. L. Standart, vice-president and manager; and Daniel Segur, secretary and treasurer.

The Auburndale Hardware Company was established, in 1895, by William Von Behren, the sole proprietor of the company, and has always been located in a large structure, 100x100, on Monroe street, opposite the plant of the Milburn Wagon Company. All lines of general hardware are handled for the retail trade, special attention being given to the products of the manufacturing concerns of the home city of Toledo, as well as those necessarily purchased abroad.

The Heavy Hardware Company was incorporated, in 1892, with a capital stock of $30,000. The company began business with quarters at 412-414 Summit street, but, in 1905, owing to lack of floor space, moved to the present location, 26-28-30 Huron street. Several salesmen are kept busy in the adjacent territory, looking after the business of the company, which deals in a wholesale way in iron and steel, factory and mill supplies, and horseshoers', blacksmiths' and wagon makers' supplies. The officers of the company are: E. D. Cray, president; G. H. Cray, treasurer; and W. W. Cray, secretary. E. D. Cray is a resident of Cleveland and the others of Toledo.

The Stollberg Hardware Company was established, in 1880, and began business in a small way in the wholesaling of general hardware. The business had reached such proportions, in 1890, that articles of incorporation were taken out, with a capital stock of $300,000. The company originally occupied the same building—corner of Huron and Cherry—in which it is quartered today, from time to time making additions, until it now occupies some 62,000 square feet of floor space. The men directly connected with the active business of the company are: John Stollberg, president; L. D. Redick, vice-president; and Lawrence Rabb, secretary and treasurer. The company handle a general line of hardware and builders' supplies. Several salesmen are out in the adjacent territory, calling on the trade.

COMMISSION MEN IN FRUITS, PRODUCE, HAY, ETC.

Within the past fifty years, Toledo has become a central point between Buffalo and Chicago, on the steam roads and the Great Lakes, for its commission business and houses. The name and reputation of these concerns have become well known in all parts of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, adjacent to Toledo. Almost everything known in the line of fruits, vegetables, nuts, etc., are handled. Fruits from the tropics, such as oranges, lemons, pineapples, bananas, grapefruit, etc., are received in car lots. Berries of all kinds from the Southern States are dealt in as well, not to mention the apples, peaches, pears, plums, etc., that are produced throughout the Northern and Central States. Produce, such as cabbage, potatoes, etc., is brought to Toledo in great quantities from the North and South, and are either shipped to the smaller buyers ad-

jacent or distributed among the home merchants. The commission houses of the city conduct the most of their business by mail or telephone, or, as in the case of the larger firms, send personal representatives to the field.

The commission house of Jackson, Lee & Company, located at 31-33-35 North Huron street, was founded, in 1889, by J. G. Jackson, H. R. Lee and G. R. Nettleman. In 1905, Mr. Jackson withdrew from the firm, leaving Messrs. Lee and Nettleman to continue the business as a co-partnership. The company, for several years prior to 1907, occupied quarters at 120-122 Superior street, but in that year moved to its present location, in order to have better facilities and a greater floor space, having outgrown the old home. The present building used is a modern brick of four-stories and has a total floor space of 40,000 square feet. Eighteen men are employed in handling the city and shipping trade. The company is a large dealer in fruits and produce and ships in car lots to all parts of the country.

The Chiesa Company, one of the oldest, most reliable, and best known houses in the city, was established, in 1878, by George B. Chiesa, with quarters at 312 Monroe street, the style of the firm being G. B. Chiesa & Co. The business was so successfully conducted by Mr. Chiesa that, in 1890, he was compelled to seek larger quarters, at 509-511 Monroe street, the present location, and he engaged in a strictly wholesale business. In 1904, Harry Chiesa—a brother of G. B. Chiesa—and Remus L. Gazzolo each purchased an interest in the firm, the name of the concern remaining the same as in former years. This partnership arrangement was continued until 1906, when George B. Chiesa withdrew his interests and retired, after twenty-eight years, from active business life. Messrs. Harry Chiesa and R. L. Gazzolo then became the joint proprietors, and the name of the firm became the Chiesa Company. The firm deals in a wholesale way in fruits, produce, nuts, etc., making a specialty of foreign importations of fruits and nuts. Four representatives are busy, within a radius of 100 miles of Toledo, looking after the interests of the company. The company has a membership in the Wholesale Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board, and Mr. Gazzolo is a member of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce.

The Geroe Company, with quarters at 505-507 Monroe street, was established, in 1870, by A. A. Geroe and son, W. B., under name of Geroe & Son. The firm was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, in 1904, under name of Geroe Company, and, like other concerns of its kind, it deals in a wholesale way in all kinds of fruits, vegetables, etc., in season, some twenty men being constantly busy in handling the stock to and from cars, the warehouse, and about the city. Three men travel for the company in cities in the adjacent territory, looking after the trade. The officers of the company are: W. B. Geroe, president and treasurer; Wm. A. Geroe, secretary, and H. A. Hendricks, manager. Car lot business is made a specialty, and the concern is a member of the National League Commission Merchants' of the United States.

The commission house of M. O. Baker & Company began business, in 1898, M. O. Baker being the sole proprietor and owner. He began, in a small way, to handle fruits and produce by wholesale, and has met with a fair share of success in the past twelve years. The first eleven years of his business was carried on in quarters at 121 Superior street, but, in 1909, the company moved across to the opposite side, at 122 Superior street, which is the present location. He has made a specialty in the past few years in potatoes from Michigan and Minnesota, and apples from New York, Michigan and Massachusette, as well as the same products from other States. The company deals in cabbage from Minnesota, York State and the South; berries from North Carolina and Tennessee, and fruits from the tropics, etc. All lines, such as commission men handle, are dealt in, and the trade is confined to Toledo and the adjacent field. Mr. Baker is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, The Merchants & Manufacturers' Association, and the Toledo Business Men's Club.

Another commission merchant, N. L. Ries, who has long been connected with the business life of the city, began to handle fruits and produce in a small way, in 1867, and his firm is perhaps the oldest one in the business. He established himself on Monroe street, near the corner of St. Clair, and continued there till 1880, when a change was made to one room at 417 Monroe street. In 1894, his trade had increased to such an extent that Mr. Ries found it expedient to have larger quarters, and an adjoining room, 419, was added to his business. At the same time the firm was reorganized and the two sons—L. Ries and A. N. Ries—and the son-in-law—S. E. Weil—were taken into partnership, the style of the concern becoming N. L. Ries, Sons & Weil. The firm handles fruits and produce of all kinds, and the business has a wide range throughout the country. Most of the business is transacted by mail and the telephone, also telegraph, and the firm has personal representatives in the field.

The wholesale produce and fruit house of J. C. Deckelman was established, in 1900. Mr. Deckleman was in the employ of Ketcham, Vond & Company, wholesale grocery business, for a period of twelve years; then for two years was with Ketcham's Bank, fifteen years in the sales department of the Woolson Spice Company, and two years on the road for Berdan & Company, prior to the venture in which he is engaged today. Two sons—Will and George—are assisting their father in the conduct of the business at 117-119 Superior street. The business of the firm is devoted to produce and fruits, in a wholesale way, within a radius of 150 miles of Toledo, selling to many dealers, and in addition it handles car lot shipments throughout the entire country. The concern makes a specialty of foreign and California fruits.

GRAIN COMMISSIONERS AND BROKERS.

Toledo is the center of great activity in all lines of business, not only for the business man and the promoter, but also for the producer in the surrounding territory, from whence comes the wealth of the

soil; hence arises the necessity of others—the grain commissioners and brokers—to handle and market the grain and seeds.

A concern prominent in the grain and commission business is that of Southworth & Company. This company was organized, in 1880, by E. L. Southworth, Richard Hallaran and James Hodge. For several years, Mr. Southworth had associated with him men well known in the Toledo grain business, but, until Jan. 1, 1910, was for a few years the sole proprietor. Then he formed a co-partnership with Kenton D. Keilholtz, formerly the secretary and treasurer of the same concern, the name of the company remaining the same. The company does a general grain business and handles corn, wheat, rye, oats and clover seed, on a commission basis. For handling, receiving, storing, selling and shipping, two elevators are available with a capacity of over 150,000 bushels, in addition to those for public use. Most of the grain handled comes from Ohio and other territory adjacent, but consignments are often received from a wider field. The company handles many extensive deals on their own account and are rated as successful operators. It has a valued membership in the Toledo Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Southworth has served as president of the Toledo Produce Exchange in the past, and at present is one of its board of directors.

Perhaps the oldest house to engage in the handling of grain and clover seed is that of C. A. King & Company, which was founded in 1846. C. A. King, one of the original members of the concern, died in 1893, leaving his partner, Frank I. King, to conduct the business under the original name. The firm has been very successful in years past and is widely known for its trade dealings. Frank I. King has been president of the City Council, Produce Exchange, and Chamber of Commerce, and is a trustee of the Newsboys' Association, Second National Bank, Art Museum, and other public institutions.

Men in all lines find it often convenient to locate at some central point, giving them the advantage of both eastern and western markets. This is true of The Goemann Grain Company, which may not be considered a Toledo concern, having its elevators at Mansfield, Ohio, and Frankfort, Mich. This company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, in 1906, with a capital stock of $100,000, and it does a cash grain business, the headquarters being in Toledo. The firm makes a specialty of handling rye and oats, and is under the management of Henry L. Goemann, its president, who has been in the grain business for thirty-five years, having previously been in the same business at Cincinnati and Chicago. The company has two branch offices—one in Chicago and the other at Pittsburg. The elevator at Mansfield is a modern house, with concrete storage, a corn drier, late machinery, and a handling capacity of seventy-five cars per day. W. S. Thompson is the secretary of the company, and the main offices are in the Spitzer Building.

In point of age, W. A. Rundell & Company is the third oldest in the membership of the Produce Exchange in Toledo. This firm was organized by William A. Rundell, now deceased, May 1, 1877, after

he had spent twenty odd years in the grain and milling business at Oswego, N. Y. The present members of the company are: Frederick W. Rundell, who became associated with it in 1880, and James E. Rundell, in 1888. The firm handles consignments of seed and grain of all kinds, and executes trades in futures in grain and clover seed.

The firm of S. W. Flower & Company, which has been in business in Toledo for the past thirty-four years, is among the oldest houses of its kind. The organization in Toledo, several years ago, of a number of good grain, seed and commission houses, was due, no doubt, to the well known market advantages of the city. In 1866, S. W. Flower, the founder of this company, purchased an interest in the flour mill of G. W. Reynolds, at Maumee, Ohio. In 1873, the milling property was sold and S. W. Flower came to Toledo, to take the management of the grain and commission business of G. W. Reynolds & Company, which Mr. Reynolds had established in 1868, but which he had retained at the time that he sold his flour mill. In 1876, G. W. Reynolds retired and, soon afterward, S. W. Flower decided to continue the business under his own name, giving up the commission business and doing a strictly all seed business. The firm soon became well known as wholesalers in seeds, making a specialty of clover, alsike and timothy. The warehouse of the concern has been for years at 802-804-806 LaFayette street, with convenient shipping facilities. Since the death of S. W. Flower, in 1908, the business has been conducted by C. S. Burge, J. A. Smith and R. S. Sheldon. C. S. Burge, who has been connected with the firm since 1882, is an active member of the Produce Exchange and at the present time is the treasurer of that body. J. A. Smith became connected with the company in 1887, and R. S. Sheldon in 1898.

The Paddock Hodge Company, cash dealers in grain, was organized, in 1886, as the Paddock Hodge & Company, consisting of F. O. Paddock and James Hodge. After many transitions, the present company was incorporated, in 1898, with a capital stock of $25,000. The officers of the concern are: Fred O. Paddock, president; Jesse W. Young, vice-president; and Ormond Paddock, secretary and treasurer. This company is one of the largest dealers in cash grain in the Middle West and makes a specialty of handling corn, oats and milling wheat. The company is using at the present time Elevator B of the Lake Shore Railroad for its storage quarters. The company has a membership in the Toledo Produce Exchange, New York Produce Exchange and the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

W. H. Morehouse, who is the sole proprietor of the firm of W. H. Morehouse & Company, began business May 1, 1876, handling grain at first, but later the firm added the seed business. Mr. Morehouse has a membership in the Toledo Produce Exchange and also in the Chicago Board of Trade. He executes orders for Chicago firms and is one of the heaviest supply firms of Toledo. The firm handles grain, clover, timothy and field seed, on a general commission basis.

The concern known as John Wickenhiser & Company is one of the more recent business houses of Toledo, having its origin in 1902. It was established as a co-partnership affair, in that year, by John Wic-

kenhiser and Z. H. Travis. Recently, Mr. Wickenhiser purchased the interest of his former partner and is now the sole proprietor. The firm owns and operates a number of country elevators, as well as receives a large amount of grain which is handled through the public elevators of Toledo. The firm carries on a general grain and commission business, on a commission basis, at the Toledo offices, which are located at 31-32 Produce Exchange. In addition, the concern executes trades in futures, in grain and clover seed, both in Toledo and in Chicago. Mr. Wickenhiser has membership in the Toledo Produce Exchange and also the Chicago Board of Trade.

The firm of H. W. DeVore & Company was organized, in 1887, by H. W. DeVore, who was the successor of the late Henry D. Walbridge, an uncle of the present proprietor. Mr. DeVore does a general grain and seed business, in cash and future delivery, both in Toledo and in Chicago. He is a member of the Toledo Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. The company uses the public elevators for all general storage purposes and the office is at 62 Produce Exchange. Mr. DeVore was in the office of his predecessor for several years prior to 1887, and became thoroughly familiar with grain operations and the methods of making deals on the market. At the present time his son, Harry R. DeVore, is associated in the business, having been connected with the firm for the past ten years.

Another grain and seed concern, which has been established for years in Toledo, is that of the J. F. Zahm & Company, with offices in the Toledo Produce Exchange Building. This house began business, in 1879, when J. F. Zahm opened an office in Toledo for the handling of grain and seeds. In 1880, Fred Mayer and Fred Jaeger began working in the office of the concern, of which J. F. Zahm was the sole owner and proprietor, and, in 1893, they were admitted to a partnership in the company. Upon the death of Mr. Zahm, in 1907, the two younger men assumed the ownership and control. The firm has for years made a specialty of handling cash wheat and seeds, also executing orders for future delivery. Valued memberships are held in the Toledo Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. The company, like other concerns of its class, has issued daily a market circular, which is called the "Red Letter," some 1,500 copies being sent out to all the surrounding country and the trade. Fred Mayer, in addition to his connection with this company, is the president of the J. F. Zahm Tobacco Company, located on Detroit avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS WHOLESALERS.

Among the wholesalers who are doing a successful business, the name of F. W. Lipe is well known as a receiver and shipper of hay. Mr. Lipe is an Eastern man, having engaged in the commission and hay business in New York from 1886 to 1893. Believing that the West offered better opportunities for getting in direct touch with the producing field, Mr. Lipe located in Chicago for seven years, then removed to Jackson, Mich., where he was in business till 1904.

Realizing that Toledo was rapidly becoming the headquarters for wholesalers and shippers of all kinds of commodities, and centrally located between the East and the West, Mr. Lipe established himself in East Toledo. He purchases his hay in large quantities, in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and ships directly from his warehouse to many points east—New York, Boston, Philadelphia—also to the southeast sea-board. His large warehouse has a capacity of 150 cars and he owns forty-five cars, giving him an advantage over other shippers, in being able to fill all consignments immediately.

The Daudt Glass & Crockery Company, doing a wholesale business in earthenware, china and glassware, at 236 Summit and 230-236 water streets, dates back to the year 1860, when S. L. Burnap opened a store in Toledo and commenced to deal largely in coal oil and coal-oil lamps, and later added china and glassware to his stock. After nine years by himself, he was joined by D. LeBaron and the firm became Burnap & LeBaron. They were located at 230 Summit street and enlarged their sales very much by placing salesmen on the road and doing a wholesale business in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. The first of January, 1880, the company sold out to Hassenzahl, Daudt & Company, composed of Louis Hassenzahl, Christopher Daudt, and C. E. Hess, who continued the business. Three years later, Mr. Hess withdrew, and the two remaining partners enlarged the business, under the name of Hassenzahl & Daudt. Larger quarters were needed by 1884, and the firm moved to the present store, 236 Summit street. On the first of January, 1886, Louis Hassenzahl withdrew and a new company was incorporated, under the name of the Daudt Glass & Crockery Company, of which Christopher Daudt has been the president and manager ever since. The business has grown, year by year, and from time to time new lines are added. Branch stores have been opened in other cities, and the company controls the product of many factories in this country and in different parts of Europe. The concern enjoys a large trade over the entire United States.

In 1900, Joseph F. Grosswiller began the business of supplying the gas fitters' and plumbers' trade with all the necessary articles used. The business was conducted individually by Mr. Grosswiller and was quite successful. In 1908 the business was reorganized as the Jos. F. Grosswiller Supply Company, with a capital stock of $75,000, under the co-operative plan suggested and promoted by Mr. Grosswiller, in which the employes were given a share in the profits, the control and management to be retained by Mr. Grosswiller. Today the concern has become well established, dealing in plumbers', natural gas, steam fitters', manufacturers' and railroad supplies. The offices, show-rooms and stores are located at 131-137 Michigan street and have some 50,000 square feet of floor space. The company has a well established trade in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and parts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The officers are: Joseph F. Grosswiller, president, treasurer and general manager; C. B. Grosswiller, vice-president; Charles Keplinger, secretary, and N. Kohn, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

Another firm, attracted by the commercial advantages of Toledo, is that of H. H. Driggs, with warehouses on the East Side, at the corner of Oak and Earl streets. Mr. Driggs has been engaged in the hay, straw and beet sugar feed shipping business in Toledo for the past four years, having previously been located at Palmyra, Mich, since 1888. The agricultural products in his line are secured in the surrounding territory of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and then reshipped to wholesale markets in all parts of the country, wherever the best prices may be had. Mr. Driggs is a member of the National Hay Association.

Toledo, as a wholesale point, has advantages of situation in as great a degree as any city that was ever built. She has many houses of local, as well as national importance, and the members of her mercantile fraternity are well known and respected for their enterprise, equitable and progressive commercial methods and superior business ability. Toledo is one of the most appropriate locations in the Middle West for a wholesale drug business. The history of the Walding, Kinnan & Marvin Company dates back to the month of May, 1877, when the firm commenced business, under the name of W. J. Walding & Company, composed of W. J. Walding, H. E. Marvin, and John S. Kinnan. The following year, the firm was reorganized under the name of Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, which arrangement prevailed until 1892, when the concern was incorporated, with a capital stock of $100,000, and the present style of Walding, Kinnan & Marvin Company was adopted. The firm was originally located at 167 Summit street, the present site of Kobacker's Furniture store. Later, the firm moved to part of the present quarters of Tiedtke Brothers, and, in 1896, it erected the five-story building, 226x40 feet, at 332-334 Summit street, where it is located today. In addition to this building, the company uses a cellar and sub-cellar, and has a warehouse, 35x 120 feet, on Water street, adjoining the main store. The company enjoys a large trade in Northwestern Ohio, Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, within a radius of 100 miles of Toledo. Seventy-five people are kept busy in the house and twelve salesmen are out in the territory, calling on the trade. The stock consists of wholesale drugs, paints, oils, varnishes, liquors, cigars and various sundries. The officers of the company are: W. J. Walding, president; H. E. Marvin, vice-president; and R. H. Bradley, secretary and treasurer. The company has membership in the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, of which Mr. Walding was the president in 1902-3, the annual meeting being held at Monterey, Cal., and locally the members of the concern are connected with the Chamber of Commerce of Toledo.

The pioneer seed house of the Henry Philipps Seed & Implement Company was founded, in 1852, by Henry Philipps, a native of Brunswick, Germany. When Mr. Philipps was in his twenty-first year, he came to America and, coming west, embarked in the seed and implement business. He was very successful from the start and, with his other lines of business, identified himself with the commercial growth of the city of Toledo. Through his long career of nearly forty-eight

years in Toledo, he built up, by energy and integrity, a business of such proportions that, in 1888, he incorporated the above named company, under the state laws of Ohio, with a capital stock of $25,000, giving his sons—C. J. S., F. G. and H. J. Philipps, Jr.—each an interest in after years. Since his death, in 1896, the business has been conducted by the sons, under the direct management of Henry J. Philipps, Jr., who had been brought up to know the business in its minutest detail. The company contracts for seeds, bulbs, etc., years in advance, in this country, Holland, Germany, France, Denmark, China and Japan, and the firm ranks among the foremost in the United States. The establishment has filled successfully several large government contracts, one in Toledo, and one in Washington, D. C. Its first contract with the Department of Agriculture was for filling the entire government seed order, for Congressional distribution, which contract was filled in their warehouse in Toledo, during 1897 and 1898. The second contract was entered into in the year 1901, and, as this contract must be filled in Washington, it necessitated the outlay of over $40,000 in erecting a building for the particular work in the Capitol City. The company introduced a series of elevators, bins and endless belting, which allowed it to put up several hundred thousand packets daily, in order to fill its agreement with the government, and at no time, before or since, according to reports, have better seeds been sent out. This last contract was the largest put up by a single concern in the United States, the Philipps company furnishing everything that was required. The company handles farm implements, wagons, machinery and seeds of all varieties, at their main warehouse, 115-117 St. Clair street. It issues thousands of catalogues every year to all parts of the United States and Canada, and has an excellent reputation for its garden, field and flower seeds, also bulbs and plants. The officers of the company are: C. J. S. Philipps, president; F. G. Philipps, vice-president; and Henry J. Philipps, Jr., secretary and treasurer. The firm is carrying at the present time several contracts for the Department of Agriculture, in connection with its regular business.

Not only is Toledo the home of factories for the manufacture of glass products, but it is also the center for wholesale houses dealing exclusively in glass. The Ohio Glass Company, which was organized by John Stollberg, T. J. Goodsell, Warren Shrock, Lawrence Raab and John M. Frey, in 1902, with a capitalization of $50,000, is one of those devoting their attention to the wholesaling of glass of all kinds. The company handles plate, window, mirror, ornamental, rough ribbed and wire glass. No manufacturing is attempted, the firm shipping its goods to all the adjacent territory, purchasing its stock from the factories at home as well as those in other fields. The building occupied by the company is of brick with some 10,000 square feet of floor space located at the corner of Albion and Baxter streets, in the Auburndale district. The officers of the company are: John Stollberg, president; T. J. Goodsell, vice-president; Max Hascall, manager; and C. H. Carroll, secretary.

A concern that is one of the largest of its kind in the city is that of

Baumgardner & Company, doing a wholesale business in drygoods and notions. The founder of this immense house, L. S. Baumgardner, came to Toledo, in 1866, and opened a store at 76 Summit street, to handle notions and gents' furnishing goods in a wholesale way. In 1881 he decided to remove his store to the Hall Block, and was there in business till 1884, when fire destroyed the building, and Mr. Baumgardner immediately re-established himself in the Bronson Block, eventually locating at the corner of Summit street and Jackson avenue. The business assumed such a volume, in 1888, that Edson W. Baumgardner, a nephew, who is now the senior member of the company, was taken in as a partner. It may be stated that the business of the firm, in 1888, was over $400,000, which will give the reader an idea of the success of the venture. In 1899 the Coghlin Building, at the corner of St. Clair street and Jefferson avenue, was leased, and has been the home of the organization to the present time. The building occupied is a six-story, modern structure (120x120), and is well stocked with the best of everything in the company's line of business. The company enjoys a large patronage in the three states adjoining the city of Toledo and has some ninety people in its employ, fifteen of whom are traveling representatives. January 1, of the present year, brought about a change in the name of the concern to Baumgardner & Company. The members of the company directly interested in the business are: Edson W. and James F., brothers; Frank L. and Ned L., sons of Edson; and J. H. Hilderbrand and Anthony W. Lewis, former salesmen of the house.

The Dosson Carriage Company, originated by James B. Dosson, sole proprietor and owner, in 1907, for the wholesaling and retailing of carriages, is one of the substantial concerns of its kind in the city of Toledo. The wareroom of the company was originally at No. 134 Ontario street, but the business increased to such an extent that, in 1899, it was necessary to seek larger quarters, the second location being in the Chandelier Building, at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Michigan street. Again, in 1907, it became necessary to find larger and better warerooms, and the new building at 1101-1111 Monroe street—corner of Monroe and Eleventh streets—being completed, the firm moved in, the floor space occupied being 90x100, and all open for the display of the various lines of buggies and accessories, automobiles and accessories, harness, etc., all handled on one floor. The concern has long been well known in the city and within a radius of 100 miles, in the three States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

The Churchill Grain & Seed Company, of Toledo and Buffalo, was established, in 1881, by Milton and Leroy S. Churchill—the latter being a nephew of the former—as a co-partnership, under the name of Churchill & Company, with offices in the Produce Exchange. Until 1889, the firm devoted its attention to the grain and commission business, but in that year the seed department was included. In 1893, the present building of the company was erected at the corner of Summit and Vine streets, Nos. 726-728 Summit street, where it has since continued. The partnership arrangement continued until 1906, at which

time the business was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. George W. Bartlett, associated for years prior to that time with the house of Milton Churchill, and Walton E. Stone, who had been with the company since 1891, became members of the new company. The officers are Leroy S. Churchill, president; George W. Bartlett, vice-president; and Walton E. Stone, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Stone manages the Toledo business and represents the firm on the floor of the Produce Exchange. The concern conducts its business on a wholesale basis, the Buffalo branch doing most of the grain business, and the Toledo office dealing in all varieties of seeds, such as clover, timothy and other grass seeds. The company has many elevators scattered throughout the country. Memberships are held in the Toledo Produce Exchange and the Buffalo Corn Exchange. The above officers, together with Charles E. Cameron and Ralph Smith, constitute the board of directors.

The history of the seed concern known as the William T. Philipps & Company begins in the year 1904, when William T. Philipps, of Toledo, and Harry W. Lawrence, of Baltimore, Md., formed a co-partnership, under the present name, to handle seeds, agricultural implements, fertilizers, and florist and dairy supplies, with warerooms and offices at 519 Monroe street. The firm was successful from its inception and, in 1907, Mr. Philipps purchased the interest of his partner and since then has conducted the business as the sole proprietor and owner. He has spent his entire life in the seed business and is well known throughout Northwestern Ohio and Southern Michigan. The larger part of his trade is with the local and surrounding market gardeners and fruit growers.

CLOTHING—RETAIL.

The B. R. Baker Company, retailers of men's furnishing goods, was established, in 1895, by B. R. Baker and F. W. Eversman, as a partnership affair, occupying Nos. 435 and 437 Summit street, one floor only. The business increased in volume and more floor space was added until to-day the concern occupies five floors and in addition has annexed the adjoining building, No. 439, in all about 40,000 square feet of space. The company is widely known for its reliable goods and fair dealing. The company carries a full line of men's and boys' outfits and women's shoes. After the death of F. W. Eversman, in 1905, the son, W. A. Eversman, took his father's interest in the business until 1908, when the company was incorporated, with B. R. Baker as president, W. A. Eversman as vice-president and general manager, J. F. Raab as secretary, and G. M. Comte as treasurer. Since 1905 the business has more than doubled.

The Melvin Clothing House is without doubt the pioneer concern of its kind in the city of Toledo. In 1870, James Melvin came to Toledo from Boston and immediately opened a men's and boys' clothing establishment, with quarters at what is now No. 231 Summit street, under the name of the Boston Square Dealing Store. By care-

ful attention to the details of the business and strict integrity the firm soon secured a permanent and prosperous hold upon the clothing trade of Toledo and its immediate vicinity. In June, 1887, in order to have larger quarters and better facilities, due to the increased growth in business, the firm moved to the present location, 225-227 Summit street, occupying at first the lower floor only, but later the entire three floors of the same building. In 1904, the present company, under the name of The James Melvin Company, was organized, with a capital stock of $100,000, and with James Melvin as president, having associated with him at that time in the business such well-known men as William A. Northrop, Thaddeus F. Poggemeyer, E. L. Thornberry, John W. Northrop, J. A. Hamilton and Clifford T. Hanson, the last two mentioned being sons-in-law of Mr. Melvin. After the death of Mr. Melvin, June 23, 1906, W. A. Northrop, the former vice-president, was elected to the presidency of the company, which position he still retains. He is well qualified for the business, having been for several years connected with the firm of Northrop & Curry, wholesale jobbers and manufacturers of men's clothing, in New York City. Clifford T. Hanson is vice-president and secretary and W. E. Irving is treasurer and general manager. In all the years of successful business conducted by Mr. Melvin and his successors, the firm has always had a single purpose in view—that of dealing with all alike and hewing strictly to the line of honesty and fair business methods.

The John Mockett Company is the outgrowth of twenty-seven years of successful merchandising. Twenty-nine years ago, in January, 1882, John N. Mockett, the president of the present company, entered into a partnership with C. R. Mabley to engage in men's and boys' clothing and furnishing business. In 1883, the Scott Block, Nos. 213 and 215 Summit street, and which is a part of the present building, was leased, and the store was conducted under the name of the C. R. Mabley Company. In August, 1885, Mr. Mabley died, and his part of the business was taken over by Mr. Mockett. It was soon found necessary to take over the adjoining building, at Nos. 215 and 217 Summit street. This enlarged the frontage on Summit street to Nos. 213-215-217-219, four stories high. After Mr. Mabley's death the name was changed to and for a time was known simply as "Mockett's." Years of continual increase brought the business to a point where it was no longer possible for Mr. Mockett to give his personal attention to every detail of the business, and he conceived the idea of making his employes his partners—of letting them not only share the responsibilities of the business, but the profits as well. So, in October, 1904, The John Mockett Company was formed. Mr. Mockett was made the president of the company; C. A. Werdehoff, who has been associated with Mr. Mockett for over twenty-five years, was made vice-president; and S. J. Logan, whose association extends over a period of twenty years, was made secretary and treasurer. New departments were added, to include women's outer apparel, and other departments were enlarged until to-day there are practically five big stores under one roof—hat, furnishing, men's clothing, boys' clothing and furnishing, women's

outer garments — each one in charge of a thoroughly competent manager.

DRY GOODS AND DEPARTMENT STORES.

In 1866, two brothers—Martin and Nicholas Neuhausel—ventured into the dry goods business on Summit street, adjoining their present store, and when you look at their large dry goods house, to-day, it is difficult to realize its modest beginning. Year by year, it has added to its departments and improved and developed, until it stands among the foremost houses of Toledo, in handling dry goods, millinery, carpets, curtains, etc. In 1870, the brothers moved over into the adjoining building, which is the present site, and two other brothers—George and John—were given an interest in the firm. In 1895, the old store building was destroyed by fire and the present modern five-story building, with a total floor space of 25,000 square feet, was erected at Nos. 429, 431 and 433 Summit. Although the four brothers, originally at the head of the concern, are still interested in a general supervision of the management and conduct of the store, the younger generation looks after the active business part of it: Albert, the general manager; Charles, the buyer: and Fred and Lawrence, who each have charge of a department. The four older members of the concern are brothers and the younger members are all sons of Nicholas. The firm employs 125 people, and not only has a large trade in Toledo, but is well known in the northwest part of the State, as a retail and mailing house.

Toledo has some houses in various lines of business that cities of larger population might well be proud to claim, and where one can find any modern commodity that is needed. Such is the W. L. Milner & Company's department store, an importer and retailer of general merchandise. This immense business house was the idea of W. L. Milner and several other men, who, in 1894, established a partnership in the old building on the present site of the Hickok Dry Goods store, at 209-211 Summit street, having previously purchased the stock of R. L. McElroy & Company. The business had a rapid growth, and all the parties interested felt justified in leasing the Coghlin Building, at the corner of Summit and Jefferson avenue. This building had been completed for a year and a half, but no one had imagined that the city would support a store of such magnitude up to the time when the new concern put it into actual existence. A complete department store was developed which sprang into first place among the stores of Toledo for volume of business and aggressive enterprise. In 1901, the business was incorporated, and it has since numbered among its directors many of Toledo's prominent men. The original building had an eighty-foot frontage on Summit, but in two years from the date of incorporating an addition of 100 feet was made and, in 1906, sixty more were added, making a total frontage on Summit street of 240 feet, and 120 feet on Jefferson avenue, giving a total floor space of over 200,000 square feet, including the basement. All modern conveniences were introduced, such as a moving stairway, elevators, rest rooms, etc., together with a complete lighting and heating plant of

sufficient capacity to accommodate a small army of people. The establishment employs several hundred people and is well known in all the counties and other cities about Toledo. The officers today are: W. L. Milner, president; J. K. Secor, vice-president; G. W. Rich, secretary and treasurer; and H. S. Fisher, general manager.

Lamson Brothers, dealers in drygoods, began business in Toledo, in 1885, as a partnership affair, consisting of the two brothers—Julius and John D. R. Lamson. They first occupied a one-room store at 319 Summit street, now used by M. F. Newcomer & Sons in the drug business. The floor space was very limited and, in 1887, it was necessary to make an extension to the alley in the rear, and also to occupy the second and basement floors, increasing the capacity to more than double that of 1885. Two years later, the firm bought the store and lease of the S. H. Frank Company, at 333-335 Summit street, and soon remodeled it into the nucleus of the present store, giving three floors and basement to the business. The following year, 1890, another brother, C. E. B. Lamson, was given an interest, and no further changes have been made in the personnel of the concern. On Feb. 1, 1905, the Lamson Brothers incorporated, with a capital stock of $400,000, and with Julius Lamson as president, John D. R. Lamson as vice-president, and C. E. B. Lamson as secretary and treasurer, which arrangement prevails today. The business soon needed greater quarters and, in 1893, the third and lower floors of the building adjoining on the north were taken over, making a total available area of 22,000 square feet. In 1898, this last structure was torn down and a new five-story building was erected, which gave twice the former floor area. Four years later, the two-story building at 341-343 Summit street was removed to put up an additional five-story building, similar to the one erected in 1898, and in March, 1910, the Clinton-Close Company building was secured, giving the Lamson Brothers a grand total of 94,000 feet space and both a Summit and Adams street entrance, making the establishment one of the largest in Toledo. The company, in the deal made for the Clinton-Close Company building, purchased the stock of the J. C. Evans Company, consisting of cloaks, suits, waists and skirts. The directors—D. S. Hager, W. E. Buckingham, G. E. Moore and S. Monro Rhoades, and including the Lamson brothers—are all actively engaged in the vast business of the store, and with a force of 350 people in their employ, are no small factor in the drygoods business of the city and surrounding community. Recently, the company added a mailing department to the business, which is a feature few other concerns carry, and which has steadily increased so that it requires a department by itself.

Fifteen years ago, the present firm of LaSalle & Koch began business in Toledo, on the corner of Adams and Summit streets, with a capital stock of $150,000, the firm consisting of Jacob LaSalle, Joseph Koch, Sol A. LaSalle, Abe Koch and John J. May. Starting with a modern department store in view, the concern soon outgrew its original quarters and removed, in 1900, to the large six-story building on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Superior street, opposite the new Secor

Hotel. This building, in 1900, had a frontage on Superior street of eighty feet and 120 feet on Jefferson avenue. In 1906, sixty feet were added on Superior, and, in 1908, an additional thirty feet was necessary, making a total in frontage on Superior street of 170 feet, or a floor space of 140,000 square feet for the use of the company. In the year 1908, the business had assumed such proportions that the incorporated capital was increased to $300,000. In 1904, upon the death of Joseph Koch, his son, Alfred, took the father's interest and is the present secretary. Jacob LaSalle is the president, Sol A. LaSalle is treasurer and general manager, Abe Koch is vice-president, and John John J. May is assistant secretary. The store retails drygoods, carpets, furniture, ladies' and misses' shoes, crockery, house-furnishings, in fact everything found in a modern department store.

The Lion Dry Goods Store was established many years ago, as a branch of the old Bee-Hive Store. It was in 1857 that a drygoods business was started by Fred Eaton, in what was then known as the Bee-Hive building, named such on account of its busy interior, and which formerly occupied the present site of W. L. Milner's large six-story commercial block. Mr. Eaton was so successful in his undertaking that, in a short time, he opened a branch store at 325 Summit street and, until 1872, no change was made in the main store and its branch. In that year, fire destroyed the branch at 325 Summit street, and a new building of four floors was immediately constructed, and this then became the main store, and the old Bee-Hive the branch. Beginning with only one floor, in 1872, the concern added, soon afterward, the adjoining rooms—327 and 329. In 1885, after many changes in the personnel of the company, the controlling interest was purchased by George M. Fisher, who had come to Toledo from St. Louis, in 1884, and, until the year 1890, the name of the company was Fisher, Eaton & Company, J. Ellery Eaton being also interested with Fred Eaton. In 1890, Mr. Fisher purchased all other interests and organized what is now the Lion Dry Goods Company, with a capital stock of $200,000, this corporation being affiliated with the United Dry Goods Companies of New York, which has a capital of over $50,000,000, with branches in fifteen of the large cities of the United States. In the last few years the company has increased its capital stock to $250,000. The concern today occupies some 116,000 square feet of floor space, having a frontage of 80 feet on Summit street and 120 feet on St. Clair street, and recently it leased the remaining thirty-six feet on St. Clair to the corner of Adams, making a total of 156 feet in frontage on St. Clair street. The officers of this house are: R. B. Sherburne, president; John W. Lewis, Jr., vice-president and general manager; and F. R. Swalley, secretary and treasurer.

COAL COMPANIES.

One of the greatest issues of the commercial and industrial life and expansion of a city is the question of fuel supply. Toledo is located in the very heart of the commercial traffic between the East and

the West and the Northwest, hence it must seek to supply both the railroads and the lake shipping with fuel, as well as the manufacturing and domestic interests at home. Something over 4,000,000 tons of fuel are handled in Toledo each year.

The Toledo Fuel Company, incorporated in 1905, is one of the largest companies supplying both the city and the shipping interests. The docks and boats of this company are kept busy during the season, transferring fuel. The concern obtains both its coke and coal from mines in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The main offices are located in the Produce Exchange and the yards for the retail trade are in East Toledo, on the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad. The vessels are supplied from docks on the Hocking Valley, Toledo & Ohio Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The company does an enormous business in both retailing and wholesaling hard and soft coal, the largest volume being the steamboat trade. The officers of this company are: A. M. Donovan, president and manager, and C. W. Donovan, secretary and treasurer.

Another aggressive company is that of I. W. Copeland, wholesaler in coal and coke. This concern was established, in 1893, by I. W. Copeland, who for several years prior to that time was associated with the Gosline & Barbour Company, wholesale dealers in coal and coke. Mr. Copeland's long experience gave him a thorough knowledge of the business and he decided to embark in an all rail handling of coal and coke in a wholesale way. Large shipments are made to patrons in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and parts of Illinois. Only the best grades of anthracite and bituminous coals are handled, coming directly from the large fields of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. Copeland's offices are 1125 Nicholas Building.

The Jackson Coal and Coke Company, attracted by the immense field of business and the success of others, began operations, in August, 1902, with a capital stock of $20,000, and, although in the city less than ten years, has placed itself well up among the concerns of its kind. This company was organized to handle the output of the largest producing company in the Jackson county (Ohio) coal fields, from which it derives its name. This is bituminous coal of an excellent grade. In the last five years the company has also gone into the jobbing business on Ohio steam coal and West Virginia and Kentucky coal. The concern does its shipping directly by rail, and orders are received from patrons as far west as Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas. It ships to all the Central States, but to none east of Ohio. The company has the use of the various railway docks and tracks in the city and is under the efficient management of such men as C. H. Sternberger, the president, and E. V. O'Dwyer, the secretary and treasurer. The offices are in the Ohio Building.

Another company of recent years is that of George M. Jones, wholesaler of coal and coke, with offices in the Ohio Building. Doing business with a capitalization of $100,000 since its organization, in 1901, this company secures its coal from Belmont and Perry county coal fields, in the State of Ohio. The concern ships to dealers in Ohio,

Indiana and Michigan, and to many lake ports as far north as Duluth, Minn. The company deals in bituminous coal for both domestic and steam purposes, being the agents for Pittsburg No. 8 and Hocking Valley. George M. Jones is the president, W. I. Jones is vice-president, T. B. Earl is secretary and G. S. Jones is treasurer.

The enterprising firm of the A. G. Blair Mining Company, wholesalers, jobbers and miners of coal, was organized, in 1897, by A. G. Blair, Sr., A. G. Blair, Jr., and J. C. Blair, as a partnership affair. In 1905, the company incorporated for $100,000 as the A. G. Blair Mining Company, which controls the output of coal from mines in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. In 1908, the death of the senior Blair left A. G. Blair, Jr., and J. C. Blair to continue the business. The business is mostly by rail, in direct shipments from the mines to points as far west as Minnesota and Wisconsin and the greater part of the trade is in the three States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

Perhaps the oldest company dealing in coal in Toledo is the W. A. Gosline firm. It was organized, in 1872, by W. A. Gosline and a Mr. Barbour, and was styled Gosline & Barbour, for the purpose of doing a wholesale and retail business in Toledo and the immediate vicinity. In 1901, Mr. Barbour retired and his interest was taken by W. A. Gosline, Jr., a son of the founder of the business. The name was then changed to the W. A. Gosline & Company. H. J. Heywood became the partner, about 1904. W. A. Gosline, the senior member, died March 18, 1910, since which time no new arrangement has been formed. Not only was the company among the earliest to commence the wholesale and retail coal and coke business, but it was the first and is the oldest as a mining company, having been engaged in producing in both the Hocking and Jackson districts for nearly twenty-five years. The company operates three mines in the State of Ohio at the present time and are large jobbers of West Virginia, Kentucky and Pittsburg coals as well. The retail part of the business has been successfully established since the firm first had its inception, in 1872. A large bulk of the trade is in the three States adjacent to Toledo, and the balance to the northwest of Lake Michigan. The offices are in the Ohio Building.

The West Fuel Company was organized and incorporated, in 1907, with a capital stock of $10,000, which since has been increased to $25,000. The concern is the successor of the Leeper, West & Terry Company, R. J. West having become associated with the last mentioned corporation in 1900, but, in 1907, he purchased the interests of the other men concerned and became the sole proprietor and owner. The company has established in Toledo and its immediate vicinity a large trade in both anthracite and bituminous coals, doing a retail business in the city and wholesale shipping to the surrounding country. The supply of coal is obtained in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The retail yards are located in connection with the Hocking Valley and the Pennsylvania railroad tracks in the city of Toledo. The wholesale business is done by rail. R. J. West has been the president and manager since the inception of the company, in 1907, and F. W. Metz-

ger is the secretary and treasurer, the offices being on the first floor of the Spitzer Building.

The Big Four Coal Company was organized, in 1907, being the outgrowth of a merger of four other companies—the Carland Coal Company, the East Toledo Coal Company, the Jaxon Coal Company and the City Coal Company. The company has a capital stock of $85,000 and has always received its supply of fuel of both anthracite and bituminous coal, from fields in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. It has conducted both a wholesale and retail business in the city of Toledo and the surrounding country. The four retail yards are located in various parts of the city, convenient to the handling of the city trade. The incorporators of the company were W. M. Carlisle, C. O. Minninger, W. L. Vail, H. D. Powell and H. C. Adams. The offices are located at No. 1102 Cherry street, and the men managing the business are: William M. Carlisle, president; W. C. Carlisle,—son of William H.,—secretary and treasurer; and W. L. Vail, manager. J. C. Carland, formerly at the head of the Carland Coal Company, is a member of the board of directors, having retained his interest since the merger of 1907.

East Toledo has a few companies that look directly after the interest of that part of the city and assist the business and industrial affairs. Such is the work of the Bingham Koal & Kartage Company, which began to serve the public in 1890, being conceived by Nye S. and Clarence E. Bingham, under the style of Bingham Brothers, as a co-partnership. The firm met with such success in the first few years that articles of incorporation were secured, in 1895, with a capital stock of $15,000, the name then being changed to the Bingham Koal & Kartage Company, as it exists today. The present officers of the concern are: Nye S. Bingham, president and manager; Clarence E. Bingham, vice-president; and Elmer E. Richards, secretary and treasurer, the latter becoming associated with the company in 1895. The concern has always been located at 3009 Front street, in Ironville, and does a general line of teaming and trucking of all kinds including excavating, etc. A building on Garnett street is used for storage purposes of household goods, etc. The coal business consists of retailing, both bituminous and anthracite for domestic purposes in Ironville and East Toledo. In addition to the above lines of business, the company has completed many contracts of hoisting and rigging, moving, setting, packing and shipping machinery of any weight up to twenty tons, being fully equipped for such work, not only locally but within a radius of 100 miles of the city. Some such classes of contracts have been executed in cities like Detroit, Pittsburg, Columbus and Cleveland.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

Prominent among the insurance agencies and dealers in real estate, is the firm of Merrill, Dodge & Jackson Company. This agency was founded by E. O. Brown and F. B. Dodge, as Dodge & Brown, in 1867. Eighteen years later, E. A. Pope was given an interest in

the concern and it was styled Brown, Dodge & Pope. In 1895, upon the death of F. B. Dodge, F. H. Dodge entered as a partner, and it became Brown & Dodge, Mr. Pope having retired. One year later, E. O. Brown, the founder, retired and the firm continued as F. H. Dodge & Company. In 1898, Mr. Dodge combined his interest with those of Isaac T. Merrill and Merwin Jackson and formed the Merrill, Dodge & Jackson Company. In 1906, the firm incorporated, with a capital stock of $75,000, under the old name, being formed originally from the agencies of Brown & Dodge (1867), Merrill & Jackson (1884), and Holton & Clark (1897). This company, with offices in the Produce Exchange building, is widely known, in the fire, marine, accident, liability and casualty insurance fields, and also deals in surety bonds. The officers are: Isaac T. Merrill, president; F. H. Dodge and C. A. Holton, vice-presidents; Merwin Jackson, secretary; and F. A. Clark, treasurer.

In 1878, Calvin Barker, for several years prior to that time well known in the commercial life of the city, decided to enter the general insurance field, which presented many opportunities to one ambitious of success. For the brief period of a year, Mr. Barker was located in the old Ft. Industry Block, corner of Monroe and Summit streets, and then he was joined by L. W. Frost, and the firm name became Barker & Frost, with offices at No. 65 Madison avenue, now 411 (new number). In 1894, L. L. Chapman was admitted to the firm, the location being the same as in former years. On March 1, 1910, the company removed to large spacious offices on the second floor of the Nicholas Building, Nos. 210-211-212. This concern is one of the largest insurance agencies in the city today. It carries the agency of eighteen fire companies, among them some of the oldest and strongest American and foreign underwriters, besides being the agents for life, accident, liability, burglary, plate glass, steam boiler, marine, surety bonds and automobile companies.

In 1877, H. S. Walbridge organized the firm which bears the name of H. S. Walbridge & Company, composed of himself and son, Thomas H. Walbridge. H. S. Walbridge was, for thirty-seven years prior to that time, engaged in various enterprises, among them being banking, loan, real estate and insurance, having come to Toledo in 1830. After the death of the founder of the company, in 1891, the offices, which had formerly been on Summit street, were located in the Nasby Building, in rooms 729 to 739 inclusive, and where they are today. After the death of his father, Thomas H. Walbridge became the head of the company and devoted a large part of his time to estate matters, as well as insurance. In 1901, he took into partnership, Clement F. Souders, who was well versed in the insurance business, having been associated for several years with Frost & Chapman. Greater and more extensive operations were immediately planned and new departments were added. Continued under the old name, gradually the firm branched out into fire indemnity, employers' liability, life, health, accident and surety bond departments. Soon the real estate business was given a department by itself and later stocks and bonds were included in the

business. There is hardly any kind of policy that this company can not write, and they are well known in Northwestern Ohio.

The firm of Irving B. Hiett & Company was organized, in 1907, with a capital stock of $200,000, to handle real estate, insurance and rentals. This business had its origin in 1881, at which time Mr. Hiett opened offices in the Boody House building, on St. Clair street. In 1906, owing to the increase of the business, larger quarters were necessary and the firm moved into spacious offices on the ground floor of the Nicholas Building, on Madison avenue. The company is prepared to handle all lines of property and, in the years of business in the past, has promoted many of the best additions in the city, such as Parkwood, Collingwood and Scottwood, and sections of suburban property, in all some thirty or forty parcels of real estate having been subdivided. The company has the credit of constructing no less than 2,400 houses in its past history, or an average of about 100 per year. Several years ago, Mr. Hiett handled such plats as those upon which the Nicholas Building and the LaSalle & Koch Building were constructed, the value of each at that time being but a few hundred dollars. Today they are worth from six to seven times as much. When the Wabash Railroad Company wished to enter the city, Mr. Hiett's concern undertook to overcome all difficulties in the way for the line to cross the city. This gigantic task was accomplished successfully, the firm handling over two-thirds of the undertaking. The business of the company is confined to the city, and Mr. Hiett is interested in several other concerns, among them being the Investors Realty Company, the Realty Trust Company, the Monroe Building Company, the Reserve Building Company and the Buckeye Realty Company.

The northwestern part of Ohio contains many resources in the way of raw materials for manufacturing purposes, such as oil, clay, sand and iron. The oil field has proved to be of much value when properly developed, and several men and companies have devoted much attention to that industry. The T. B. Allen & Company, of which T. B. Allen is the sole promoter, originated in 1908. At that time Mr. Allen ventured into the real estate business on a small scale, and later became interested in the oil business. He handled many real estate properties in and adjacent to Toledo for several years, but, in the past three years, has devoted his time and attention to the promotion of Toledo Beach, on the shore of Lake Erie, a few miles north of the city of Toledo, which has recently become the summer home and outing place of many of Toledo's citizens and visitors. He has constructed some forty-five or fifty cottages and has materially made part of the beach desirable for health and pleasure seekers. In 1901 he connected himself with the oil industry in Lucas, Wood, Ottawa, Wyandotte and Hancock counties, in the northwestern part of the State of Ohio. He developed some seventy-five wells, which produced an average of 3,000 barrels per month, but lately he has been closing out this branch of his interests. He is also interested in ranch property, in White county, Nev., which is devoted to the raising of sheep and the culture of alfalfa. He has given considerable attention to local real

estate business in Toledo and maintains offices at No. 312, in the Gardner Building.

B. B. Grantham began the real estate business when he entered the employ of the Detwiler Company, a concern prominent in real estate circles of the city of Toledo, in 1901. His duties were to attend to the outside business errands and as general utility man about the office. He proved so efficient and quick to master the details of portions of the business that he was promoted the same year to the management of the rental department. For a period of nearly three years he looked after that end of the business and, in 1903, resigned that position to enter the sales department. Two years later, he severed his connection with the Detwiler Company and, in 1905, engaged in partnership with Alonzo Hoiles in the real estate business, with offices at No. 301, in the Gardner Building, the style of the firm being Hoiles & Grantham. In 1906, James A. Murphy was admitted to the concern and it became known as Hoiles, Grantham & Murphy. In the latter part of 1906, while Mr. Grantham was confined to the hospital through sickness, the firm was dissolved. Upon his recovery, Mr. Grantham opened an office at the same location in the same business, Jan. 7, 1907, and he has continued to be the sole proprietor since that time. In 1910, he removed his offices to the fourth floor of the Gardner Building, at Nos. 403-5, where he conducts a general real estate business of buying and selling and exchanging properties, mostly of a local nature.

The firm of Kirschner, Wideman & Uhl, with offices on the main floor of the National Union Building, at No. 328 Huron street, is one of the most reliable real estate, surety bond, fire insurance and loan houses in the city of Toledo. Charles J. Kirschner, whose death occurred in 1909, founded this business in 1888, under the name of Charles J. Kirschner & Company, he being the sole proprietor for two years. In 1890, he was joined by George J. Wideman, the name of the firm remaining the same until 1895, when it was styled Kirschner & Wideman. In the latter year, Lucas Raab associated himself with the concern, but withdrew five years later. In 1898, Philip E. Uhl was admitted to the firm and, two years later, the style became Kirschner, Wideman & Uhl, which prevails today. In 1909, C. Edward Kirschner, upon the death of his father, succeeeded to the latter's interest in the firm. C. Edward Kirschner is the assistant cashier and secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Savings Bank and Trust Company. George J. Wideman and Philip E. Uhl were both associated with the commercial life of the city of Toledo for several years prior to their connection with the present firm. The offices of the concern were originally located at No. 512 Madison avenue, moved thence to the Nasby Building, and, in 1905, to the present quarters. The firm may be considered as general brokers in real estate, buying and selling and doing some building, such as the Charles Flats on Franklin avenue, and other useful properties. In addition to the above business, the house handles a full line of fire insurance, negotiates loans and conducts a rental agency.

Kountz, Stieg & Company is another of the strong firms of Toledo,

engaged in the general insurance—not including life—and real estate business. It had its conception in 1877, being established by John S. Kountz, who was the sole proprietor until 1893. In that year his two sons—Fred J. and Walter J.—were given an interest in the concern, and the title became John S. Kountz & Sons. This arrangement prevailed until June, 1901, when the death of Fred J. occurred. On July 1, of that year, a reorganization was effected under the style of Kountz, Stieg & Company, consisting of John S. Kountz, George W. Stieg and Walter J. Kountz, on a partnership basis. The founder, John S. Kountz, originally was located on Summit street, till the year 1879, at which time he secured quarters on the first floor of the Produce Exchange Building, adjoining the present Northern National Bank, the apartment occupied now being a part of that concern's offices. He continued at that place for a period of twenty-seven years and, in 1906, removed to the present commodious quarters on the second floor of the Nicholas Building, Nos. 213-214. June 14, 1909, brought about the death of the father and founder, and the two men—George W. Stieg and Walter J. Kountz—have continued the business under the former name on a co-partnership basis. Until the death of the father, only fire insurance was carried, but since that time general insurance, not including life, has been handled. A notable fact of this long established firm is that it has been the agent of two companies—The Royal, of Liverpool, England, and the Fire Association, of Philadelphia, both fire companies, continuously since the firm was established, in 1877. In general insurance the firm includes liability, accident, marine, surety bond, plate glass, etc. In real estate it does a buying commission business, and does not list properties for sale or rent as do many other firms. The business is confined to Toledo, and the firm has membership in the Chamber of Commerce, Toledo Business Men's Club, Toledo Credit Men's Association and the Toledo Fire Underwriters' Association.

The business of the George E. Pomeroy Company was founded Jan. 1, 1863, by George E. Pomeroy, Sr., who came to Toledo at that time. As he was a pioneer in Southern Michigan, before 1840, he was familiar with Toledo, its surroundings and its land values. In 1864, George E. Pomeroy, Jr., as a very young man, joined his father, and the business has been continued since that period by him. This company has been instrumental in many of the large real estate transactions that have been completed since the date before referred to. Many of the large additions were platted and handled by it, and among them may be mentioned Harvard Terrace, Bronson Place, Lagrange Manor, Lake Shore Addition, Woodside Addition, W. S. Williams' Addition and many others. In industrial lines, some of the largest institutions of the city have been established largely through the instrumentality of this company. Among these may be mentioned the Libbey Glass Company, which has grown to be such an important factor of Toledo; the Federal Creosoting Company, the Buckeye Clay Pot Company, the Sterling Cork & Seal Company and many others. Many of the largest loans in the city of Toledo have been handled by

this company. Its relations to Eastern capital have made it one of the important channels through which large sums of money may be handled for real estate purposes. The acquaintance of its officers with prominent capitalists in Europe enables it to do all kinds of business abroad as well as on the continent of North America. Undertakings requiring influence and capital abroad are readily handled through this company. Its president, George E. Pomeroy, has been for twenty-five years the president of the First National Bank of Bellevue, Ohio, and is interested in banking institutions in Toledo. He is a representative of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, of the city of New York, one of the largest trust companies in that city, his relations with that company having existed for the past fifteen years. Through his instrumentality, it has become the fiscal agent of the city of Toledo, and is one of the strongest financial backers of the city.

The E. H. Close Realty Company, with offices on the ground floor of the Spitzer Building, is less than two years old, but in that short period it has established for itself a clientele of enviable proportions. It owns and controls Harvard Terrace, Halsted Heights, Homewood Park, Hillcrest Gardens and other suburban additions in and surrounding the city. A large portion of its business consists of the sale of city property of all descriptions, while it also maintains a rental department that controls some of the principal office buildings and flats in Toledo. An exceptionally desirable list of houses for rent is one of its chief assets. Its insurance department represents some of the largest fire insurance companies in America and does a flourishing business.

The Macomber Brothers Company, at present controlled and managed by Irving E. Macomber, is one of the oldest real estate concerns in the city of Toledo. The business was started, in 1867, by Albert E. Macomber. He was at that time engaged in the practice of law, as a member of the firm of Macomber, Moore & McDonnell. In connection with his legal work he then ventured into the general real estate business. Large tracts of land in different sections of the city were platted, drained, sewered and paved, establishing beautiful and comfortable residence districts. As his real estate interests increased Mr. Macomber gradually withdrew from his legal work, and his entire time and energy became absorbed by land improvements. Always progressive and far sighted, he anticipated the large growth of Toledo and guided the development of his real-estate operations in such a way as to meet the demands and necessities of a rapidly growing city. In the year 1900, Mr. Macomber turned the active management of his business over to his sons—Irving E. Macomber and Franklin S. Macomber. This was done under the firm name of A. E. Macomber & Company. Shortly afterward Mr. Macomber retired entirely, the firm name was changed to Macomber Brothers, and the business was continued under that style until after the death of Franklin S. Macomber, in 1908. The business being then of great volume, it was incorporated under the name of The Macomber Brothers Company, and operated by the surviving brother. The management of the Macomber business in the past ten years has been marked by great executive ability, has been highly successful in results accomplished, and has been con-

ducted in complete harmony with the most advanced civic spirit. In a general way the company does a real estate investment and security business. In the past ten years it has made distinctive improvements in many parts of Toledo, but its largest operation has been the reclaiming of the low land lying between Adams street and Woodruff avenue, and Vermont avenue and North Twelfth street—a section known as the Central Addition. Much of this property has been filled from ten to fifteen feet, sewers constructed, all street and alleys paved, sidewalks built, and the entire property planted with trees, shrubs, vines and grass. This work, characterized by careful attention to detail and planned with perception and vision, has made a beautiful and attractive residence district of the most unsightly and badly neglected land in the central part of Toledo. The Macombers have further contributed notably to the improvement of the city by the erection of the Lincoln Apartments, at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Monroe street; the Empire Apartments, at the corner of Empire and North Fourteenth streets, and the Jackson Apartments, at the corner of Jackson avenue and North Twelfth street. The Macomber Brothers Company and its predecessors have further owned and operated The Auburndale Brick Works since 1885. A sketch of this concern appears elsewhere. The Macomber Brothers Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, with a capital stock of $100,000, and has its office in the Nicholas Building. The officers of the company are Irving E. Macomber, president; Louis H. Paine, vice-president and counsel; Anna M. Friedrichs, secretary and treasurer.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

One of the oldest and perhaps the best known of the printing houses in Northwestern Ohio is that of B. F. Wade & Sons, which has been doing business in the city of Toledo for the past thirty-seven years, Benjamin F. Wade, the founder and president, having been associated with it during all that time. This concern was originally established at Bucyrus, Ohio, by Benjamin F. Wade and Abel Eastwood, as a copartnership affair, to do job printing, in the year 1870. One year later, the firm thought to better their business opportunities by removing to Mansfield, Ohio, where two years were spent with varied success. In 1873, desiring a still larger field, arrangements were made whereby Thomas Coughlin, of Bucyrus, Ohio, took over the interest of Mr. Eastwood and the Messrs. Wade and Coughlin immediately located in Toledo, establishing their business at the foot of St. Clair street, in the old Page Building. In 1874, Mr. Coughlin sold his interest to Frank Monroe and Frank Bainbridge and the business was conducted as a tri-partnership affair until 1881, when articles of incorporation were taken out, with a capital stock of $50,000. In 1891, Frank F. McManus was admitted to a partnership in the company. In the course of a few years, the establishment was removed to the Lutz Block, on St. Clair street, the personnel of the firm remaining the same until 1900, when Mr. Bainbridge withdrew. In 1902, the business having outgrown its quarters at that location, the present large four-story

building, at 228-230 Superior street, was erected by the company. This gave better facilities and the firm branched out into a broader line of business. In 1907, the capital stock was increased to $60,000 and the company was reorganized as the B. F. Wade & Sons Company, with Benjamin F. Wade as president, Thomas A. Wade as vice-president, Earl H. Wade as treasurer, and Frank Monroe as secretary. The board of directors of the company consists of the officers and James F. McManus. William Beatty, of Toledo, was for several years a director and still retains his stock in the concern. The company ranks among the foremost in the city for its high grade of work in printing and bookbinding. It also deals extensively in stationery and leather goods and gives special attention to bank and office supplies.

The Blade Printing & Paper Company, one of the most widely known stationery and printing houses in Toledo, was established and incorporated, under its present name, in 1873. Prior to that date the business was in the hands of the *Toledo Blade*, the well known political organ of "Petroleum V. Nasby." The present officers of the company are: M. W. Young, president; E. H. Rhoades, vice-president; George D. Claflin, secretary and treasurer; Charles H. Shields, manager of the mechanical department; and H. F. Bliemeister, manager of the merchandise department. All of the above men, together with John Cummings and Rathbun Fuller, make up the board of directors. The company has five salesmen on the road, engaged in introducing the goods carried by the concern and taking orders for printing and other lines of work contracted. Something over 100 people are given employment in the building, occupied at 318-320-322-324 St. Clair street, where four floors are fully used in storing all kinds of printers' supplies, stationery supplies, book and job printing department, wholesale paper, paper box and electrotype department, in addition to which a retail stationery department is conducted. The first floor is used for office and retail business; the second floor is devoted to the job printing, where the most modern and up-to-date presses and machinery are installed; the third floor is given over to the machinery and devices of all kinds necessary for all kinds of binding work in books, pamphlets, magazines, etc., in all styles known to the modern library and business uses; the fourth floor is used for box-manufacture in every variety, style and size, for any and all purposes; and the same floor is also used for the electrotyping and engraving department which employs men of skill and experience and executes orders promptly and successfully to meet all criticism as to par excellence. The company was originally located at Nos. 126-128 St. Clair street,—the present quarters of the R. H. Lane & Company wholesale shoe house—until 1892, when the present building was completed and the company at once took possession.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Toledo Transfer Company was established, in 1876, by Gen. Patrick H. Dowling and Michael J. Enright, near the postoffice, on St.

Clair street. A few years later, it was moved to the present site of the Spitzer Building, and when that structure was erected was again moved to 311 North Huron street. Early in 1910, the present location, at 221 to 229 Ontario street, was secured, in the quarters formerly used by the Crescent Livery Company. Several changes were made in the partnership arrangement of the concern until 1905, when it became an incorporated company with a capitalization of $100,000. The officers are: C. F. Wall, president; Thomas Davies, secretary; D. T. Davies, vice-president; and J. H. Pheatt, treasurer and general manager. The company does a general passenger, baggage and theatrical transfer business, with offices at all the depots, hotels and boat docks of the city. Recently, motor trucking was added, to more rapidly handle the traffic, and the large business of the company is a testimonial of its excellent service.

Many concerns in Toledo may well be proud of their past history as well as their present achievements. This may be said of the Morrell Company, which was established, in 1865, by Thomas H. Morrell, the father of the present president of the company, John B. Morrell. The business, which started in a small way in agricultural implements, etc., has grown to include a wholesale distribution of farming implements of all kinds, hardware, specialties, gasoline engines, vehicles, and all associated lines of every description. The company for years has been located in the three-story building, at 507 to 513 Superior street, where the offices and sample rooms are maintained, the most of the stock being in the large three-story warehouse, situated at the corner of LaGrange and George streets, with convenient railway trackage for shipping purposes. J. B. Morrell succeeded his father as the head of the company, in 1885, and, in 1901, the men interested in the firm incorporated with a capital stock of $150,000. J. B. Morrell is the president, A. H. Morrell the vice-president, and W. E. Rook, secretary and treasurer.

The McManus-Kelly Company, advertising agency, is one of the late concerns in the history of the city, having its conception in 1903. It was organized by Theodore F. McManus and Martin V. Kelly, as the promoters, including Noah H. Swayne, Fred B. Shoemaker, J. D. Robinson, F. I. King and W. J. Walding in the company, which started with a capital stock of $25,000. The object of this organization is to place and prepare advertising in the national publications. The success of the company may be seen in the fact that it did a volume of business, in 1903—the first year of its existence—amounting to $100,000, and its business will reach $1,500,000, in 1910. The main offices of the company are in the Ford Building, at Detroit, with E. A. McManus as general manager, and W. H. Porter is the resident manager in the Toledo branch office, with quarters in the Nicholas Building. Toledo has about 10 per cent. of the business, 90 per cent. being in other parts of the country. Martin Kelly is the president and Theodore F. McManus is the treasurer.

Howard R. T. Radcliffe, dealer in carpets and draperies, embarked in business for himself, in Toledo, in 1899, being the successor of Ster-

ling & Company, whose employ he entered, in 1880, in Cleveland, where the main office of the company was located, and, in 1894, he came to Toledo to become the general manager for the Toledo branch, which was established in 1879. In 1899, Mr. Radcliffe took over the Toledo interests of Sterling & Company and has been located at 327 Superior street since that time. The display rooms usurp the three floors and basement, in all some 12,000 square feet of floor, besides the factory in the rear, wherein about fifty expert designers and decorators are employed in making up the draperies and carpets for the trade. The business consists in supplying carpets, draperies and interior decorations for individual residences, the contracts made sometimes including the complete furnishing, as to furniture, etc., in order to have the general effect artistic and beautiful. The business has a large patronage in Toledo and also in the three States adjacent, as well as New York and Pennsylvania.

Natural gas was piped to Toledo, in the year 1887, by two different companies, which obtained the gas from Wood, Hancock and Sandusky counties, Ohio. The two companies were merged into the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, in 1889. In the same year, the city of Toledo established a municipal line and for a short time furnished gas to the city, but, as the gas fields from which it acquired this product soon failed, the city plant was demolished. The Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company extended the pipe lines to Fairfield county, in 1900, and, when that field declined, extended on east to West Virginia, where the supply of gas is now obtained. Toledo is further from the source of supply than any other city now using natural gas, but the service of the company is good and the supply of gas ample. There are about 30,000 consumers that are being cared for at this writing. The officers of the company are: A. C. Bedford, of New York, president; M. B. Daly, of Cleveland, vice-president; John W. Crawford, of New York, comptroller; George H. Jones, of New York, secretary and treasurer; R. J. Burkhalter, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; and James W. McMahan, general manager—the last two mentioned both being Toledo men. The business of the company is conducted in the offices, at the corner of Jefferson avnue and Huron street, in Toledo.

In the year 1860, W. W. Whitney founded the piano house that bears his name today. His first place of business was on Summit street, in a one-room store, in which he handled pianos, organs and various musical instruments. Eight years after Mr. Whitney engaged in his line, William H. Currier also opened a small store in the Campbell Block, now the Jefferson Hotel building. In 1870, the two men decided to try their fortunes together and the Messrs. Whitney and Currier formed a partnership, which remained unbroken for many years. The firm rented the Bronson Building on Summit street, and no changes were made for eighteen years. In 1888, the business was incorporated as the Whitney & Currier Company, and W. W. Whitney became the vice-president, William H. Currier the president and treasurer, and W. S. Tuell secretary, the concern having a capitali-

zation of $25,000. In the early '90's, it became necessary to have greater facilities, and Mr. Currier erected the present structure, known as Currier Hall, on Madison avenue, and the company took possession in 1896. In 1892, Mr. Whitney disposed of a part of his interest to C. W. Hickok, who had entered the employ of the concern in 1884. In 1904, Mr. Hickok became the president and treasurer, W. H. Currier vice-president, and M. C. Moore, secretary, and the capitalization was increased to $100,000. As early as 1875, the firm had entered the manufacturing field by purchasing the business of the Loring & Blake Organ Company, at Worcester, Mass., and for thirteen years manufactured the Palace organs. The firm sold this plant the same year of incorporating, 1888. Again, in 1885, it took an interest in the manufacturing business, this time in the piano company of Boardman & Gray, at Albany, N. Y. Mr. Whitney withdrew from the Albany factory, in 1890, and Mr. Currier in 1898. Having been established for so many years, the company is widely known as wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and pianolas, and it also does a jobbing business in talking machines. The Steinway & Sons pianos have been the leader for years. About thirty-five counties are covered by the representatives of the company, in Northwestern Ohio and Southern Michigan. The firm has a name for its reliable dealings, the men connected with it all being interested in the commercial welfare of the city. Currier Hall is a six-story building, 35x120, and the firm uses all the floors. Mr. Whitney withdrew from the company in 1894.

John Daiber & Sons is one of the older tailoring establishments in Toledo, having been founded in 1871. For several years prior to that time, John Daiber was in the employ of Lehman Kraus and spent the last two years of his connection with that house as a partner. He was located for many years at 107 Summit street, but, in 1902, the firm moved to No. 517 Madison avenue, to be in closer touch with the great office buildings. In 1898, the two sons—Henry F. and John, Jr.—received an interest in the father's business. The concern is well known for its reliable goods and workmanship, in and about the city, and handles both domestic and imported weaves.

V. W. Granger, now in his eighty-fourth year, is still active in the business of custom tailoring, in which he established himself in 1849. His first shop was at 145 Summit street, and for a period of fifty-four years he was in the one location. In 1905, he gave up his half-century quarters and removed to the Gardner Building. Mr. Granger has the honor at this writing of being the oldest living business man in the city. He has added to the growth of the city by erecting many buildings, for residences and business purposes. In his shop he handles the best of both domestic and imported weaves.

In the month of June, 1858, T. J. Brown came to Toledo, from Newark, N. J., and decided to establish a news-depot, in partnership with his cousin, George W. Baldwin, of Mansfield, Ohio. Brown & Baldwin located on what was then California Row, a row of wooden buildings on the north side of Summit street, extending from the corner of Adams street. The building was a one-story affair, 12x15 feet,

and the enterprising firm used just half of it, at a rental of $2 per week. Mr. Baldwin remained in Mansfield and Mr. Brown received $4 per week as the manager. Business was so good that the owner of the building ordered them out that he might start in the same line for himself. Brown & Baldwin then purchased a frame building—at that time the ticket office of the Michigan Southern Railroad, now the Lake Shore—of J. W. Walterhouse, and moved it to 219 Summit street, remaining there till 1860. This second store was next door to the first place of business. In 1860, J. F. Patton bought the interest of George W. Baldwin and, one year later, Mr. Brown purchased the entire business. The same year it was necessary to have larger quarters, and one-half the store-room at 218 Summit street was rented. By 1863, another change was made to 167 Summit street, in a new building erected by H. S. Walbridge. Six years later, Mr. Brown bought the building at 165 Summit street and soon added a second story and basement. The same year, George B. Hull was given an interest, having been a clerk for several years, and the firm became T. J. Brown & Company. In 1873, William H. Eager, formerly with Bailey & Eager, booksellers, became a third partner, and the concern's name was changed to read T. J. Brown, Eager & Hull. Brown eventually purchased the building where S. H. Knox & Company is now located, and the business was conducted there till 1893, at which time a reorganization was made, the firm incorporated as a company and became Brown, Eager & Hull, with T. J. Brown as president, William H. Eager as vice-president, and George B. Hull as secretary. In 1893, the concern moved to the original site of Mr. Brown's first place of business and remained there till fire destroyed the building, in 1909, after which the company leased the present structure at 232-234-236 Huron street. In the same year of the fire, the company purchased the stock of stationery and book supplies of a competitive firm—Dunscombe & Company—Daniel Dunscombe still retaining an interest. The present quarters of the company is a five-story building, 60x100 feet, and the business of the company has nearly doubled in the last two years. The company are large wholesalers, jobbers and retailers of books, stationery, pictures, office supplies, fancy goods and toys. Three city and six traveling salesmen look after the interests of the company, in Toledo and throughout the States of the Middle West. The officers of the concern are: W. F. Day, president and treasurer; W. D. Mudge, vice-president; and E. B. Ainsworth, who received an interest in 1893, after having been in the employ of the firm many years prior to that time, is the secretary.

The Banting Machine & Supply Company, jobbers of threshing machinery, farm implements, seeds and automobiles, was organized in December, 1900, with a capital stock of $50,000. The sales rooms and offices have been at 114 to 118 Superior street since the firm engaged in business. The volume of business, in 1900, was $75,000, compared to $300,000 today, and the capital stock of the company has been increased to $150,000. The house is well known in the surrounding States, five men looking after the business in the territory. The shops

of the company are situated on Smead avenue, convenient to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad for shipping and receiving purposes. The officers are: J. W. Banting, president; P. W. Feilbach, treasurer; C. C. Banting, secretary; and J. F. Sanders, vice-president.

The Arbuckle-Ryan Company is one of the old and reliable companies of the city, its history dating back to 1871, when it was established by John M. Arbuckle and Charles Ryan, as a copartnership affair. The firm was originally located at Nos. 509-511 Monroe street, and was engaged in handling general hardware and seeds. Gradually, the business merged into that of small farm implements and larger machinery for threshing purposes. Within the last few years the company has added a department, styled the automatic department, for the erection of complete power plants, such as the Owens Bottle Machine plant, etc. In 1881, J. W. Ryan was given an interest in the firm, and the business increased to such an extent that it became necessary to seek larger quarters. In 1893-4, the large four-story brick building, on the corner of Monroe and Ontario streets, was erected and the firm took possession in the latter year. In 1896, the firm decided to incorporate with a capital stock of $200,000, and the officers elected were: Charles W. Ryan, president and treasurer; J. W. Ryan, vice-president; Frank Schwin, secretary, and Edward J. Wehrly, general manager. The above arrangement prevails today, with the exception that J. H. Ryan is the secretary, Mr. Schwin being a member of the present board of directors. The company has two branch offices—one at Goshen, Ind. and the other at Hillsdale, Mich. A force of twelve men are employed in the general business, and in the automatic department two salesmen and two draftsmen are used. The company handles a general line of farm machinery and machinery supplies.

The Fisk Electric Company was established in 1906, by James Fisk, who is the sole proprietor. The firm is located at 326 North Erie street and deals in electric supplies, repairs, etc., catering to the trade in the city of Toledo. In addition, the firm does general repairing and installing of electrical apparatus.

The firm of Riggs & Sherman, consulting engineers, was organized, in 1896, by H. E. Riggs and W. J. Sherman, each member of the concern having had several years experience in the active practice of his profession prior to that time. The firm has made a specialty of the design and superintendence of construction of all classes of public utilities, such as water works, sewerage, street improvements, and has given expert engineering evidence for pending litigation. The firm has a long list of water-works and sewerage systems that they have been interested in throughout the three States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Mr. Riggs is a graduate of Kansas University and Mr. Sherman of Cornell University. Both are members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Michigan Engineering Society and the Toledo Society of Engineers; and Mr. Sherman is a member of the American Public Water Works Association, the American Public Health Association, the British Association of Sewer Managers and the

Ohio Engineering Society. Both partners were many years in the steam railway service, holding positions as chief engineers.

The history of the J. W. Greene Company, wholesalers and retailers of pianos, player pianos and organs, began in 1871, when J. W. Greene, a veteran of the Civil war, decided to embark in the line of musical instruments in Toledo. He secured quarters at the corner of Jefferson avenue and St. Clair street, now the site of the Jefferson Hotel, and opened a retail store, which later broadened out to include the wholesale business. Owing to the steady growth of the business, several changes were made in location, each giving better facilities and meeting future requirements as they arose. In 1876, the firm was quartered at 177 Summit street and, in 1878, removed to No. 153, on the same street. Again, in 1881, another change was made, to the corner of Adams and Summit streets. Five years later, the firm moved to the corner of Summit and Madison. The present home of the company, Nos. 801-803-805 Jefferson avenue, was secured, in 1891, upon the completion of the Pythian Castle at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Ontario street. Spacious offices, parlors and ware-rooms are occupied on the first floor and the basement of the building, all arranged in the most modern and convenient style to accomodate the business. By 1899, the business had reached such proportions that it was decided to incorporate under the state laws of Ohio, with a capital stock of $40,000, the style of the firm being the J. W. Greene Company, J. W. Greene becoming the president and W. W. Smith, the secretary and treasurer. Mr. Greene, who for so many years was at the head of this old and well established firm, died Aug. 12, 1908, and he was succeeded by W. W. Smith as president and treasurer, Mr. Smith having been associated with the concern for some twelve years, in various capacities, and having a thorough and proficient knowledge of the business. The other officers are: Mrs. J. W. Greene, vice-president, and John Landgraf, Jr., secretary. The company today employs some twenty-five people in the conducting of the business, which is transacted in Toledo and within a radius of 100 miles of the city, in Northwestern Ohio and Southern Michigan. Instruments of only the most reliable make and quality are handled. The motto of the company has always been reliability and integrity in all its dealings, and the members connected with the concern are progressive and well known in the commercial life of the community.

The Ashley Realty Company was incorporated, in 1907, with a capital stock of $10,000, and later was increased to $100,000. The company owns much valuable real estate, at the intersection of Jefferson avenue and Michigan street, consisting of the Zenobia, Monticello, Meredith and Ashley buildings, and other property fronting on Michigan street, between Jefferson and Madison avenues, well known as office buildings for the use of professional men. The officers of the company are Charles S. Ashley, president, and M. D. Whelan, secretary and treasurer, with offices ocupying Nos. 5 and 6 in the Zenobia Building.

The Citizens' Lighting & Heating Company, with its plant in the

rear of the Meredith Building, at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Michigan street, was established and incorporated, in 1907, with a capital stock of $200,000. The company installed complete machinery for furnishing electric light to patrons in the vicinity of the plant, and also a steam and hot water system for heating purposes. The venture has met with much success, and the company recently added a new feature by installing meters for measuring the quantity of steam used. Charles S. Ashley is the president and M. D. Whelan the secretary and treasurer, with offices in connection with those of the Ashley Realty Company, in the Zenobia building. The plant was formerly the property of the Home Heating & Lighting Company, and it is the original Yaryan plant, where the system of heating a large district by pumping hot water around the circuit was originated. The system has proved a great success in the matter of economy for the consumer.

The history of the McGettigan Cartage & Storage Company began in 1854, when James McGettigan embarked in the drayage business, with one of the old-fashioned two-wheeled drays, or carts. He had his headquarters adjoining his residence, at the corner of Huron and Washington streets, where the present large structure of Berdan & Company, wholesale grocers, is today. He continued in business at that location for many years, but, in 1888, a change was made to the present location, at Nos. 513-15-17-19-21-23 Washington street. The business prospered and after his death, in 1900, it passed into the hands of his five sons and one daughter: James, Daniel, John, Edward, Thomas and Mrs. Jane Gramling. In 1900, the members of the firm adopted the name of the McGettigan Cartage & Storage Company, and at that time added the feature of storage of all classes of household goods and other property. The company conducts a general trucking business for many of the concerns of the city, such as the Toledo Traction Company, Berdan & Company, and many others. An average of fifty men are constantly employed in handling the volume of business, teaming, storing, etc. The building used for offices, barn and storage is 40x90 feet, with two floors and a basement. In 1900, the firm began to deal extensively in the marketing of horses, buying in Illinois, Iowa, and other western fields as well as locally, draft and general purpose animals. The father was a lover of good horses and was considered a competent judge of them, but never ventured into the business on a commercial basis. Car-load lots are received and disposed of in Toledo and other places, many concerns relying on this firm to supply them with what they need in the line of horses. In the last few years the firm has given some attention to thorough-bred track stock, buying them when young and, after developing them on the track, finding a purchaser. At the present writing the firm own Harry H., a trotter with a record of 2.14¼; and Central G., another trotter with a record of 2.09¼. In the past they have trained and sold several famous speed steppers, among which were Pacolot, trotter, 2.14¼; Long John, pacer, 2.12½; Fred D., pacer, 2.04¼, and others equally as well known on the Michigan circuit and other circuits of the same class. Daniel McGettigan is the manager of the company and his brother, John, looks after the

outside interests of the same. James is associated with the wholesale liquor house of O'Neil & Weill, a sketch of which appears elsewhere in this chapter, and Edward is connected in the active conduct of his own firm, as is also Thomas, the assistant manager. The McGettigan Horse Remedy company, an auxiliary concern to the above company, came into existence in 1900, giving its attention to the manufacture of cures for distemper and colic, as well as making various liniments. This part of the business is conducted in connection with the other line at the same location.

The works or factory of the Lloyd Brothers Company, dealers in and manufacturers of all kinds of interior marble finishing and cemetery work, had its origin in 1870, when the brothers—Oliver C. and John H. Lloyd—formed a co-partnership under the name of Lloyd Brothers. The plant was originally located at the corner of Adams and Eleventh streets, in what was then a rather unsettled portion of the city. But, by 1895, needing more room, and the city having grown up around them, the firm moved to its present site, opposite the entrance to Woodlawn Cemetery, at the corner of Auburn and West Central avenues. Here, larger works with better facilities in every way were erected, few similar plants of the kind being as complete in Northwestern Ohio. In 1907, a fine brick office building was erected on the corner, the interior being finished in marble. The company receives orders for practically everything in monuments, mausoleums and interior building marble and material. They have in the past few years furnished the interior marble finish for the Ohio, Nasby, Secor, and many other notable structures in the city of Toledo. About twenty-five men are constantly employed, and the firm transacts business in portions of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, adjacent to the city. It uses marble from Italy and granite from Sweden and other quarries, as well as from Vermont and Massachusetts, in the United States. The volume of business was such, in 1895, that the firm incorporated under the present style of Lloyd Brothers Company, with a capital stock of $20,000. Oliver C. Lloyd is the president and treasurer, and John H. Lloyd is the secretary and manager. Both of these gentlemen are well known in the social and commercial life of the city.

The Holmes Snow-Flake Laundry Company was conceived in 1908, being a combination of two other concerns, known as the Holmes Laundry Company and the Snow-Flake Laundry Company. It has a capital stock of $100,000, amply sufficient to conduct its constantly increasing business, and occupies the large six-story building at Nos. 609-611 Jefferson avenue, known as the Snow-Flake Building. The building was erected in 1906, being built along lines suggested for laundry purposes, with heavy walls and cement floors, and the equipment is modern in every way. The company uses the first three floors and basement, each 60x120 feet, and some 125 people find employment in the concern. Boilers and power machinery are installed in the basement and the offices are on the main floor front. The officers for the year 1910 are: Oliver W. Holmes, president and treasurer; Harold W. Fraser, vice-president, and Louis N. Bardol, secretary.

Mr. Holmes gives his personal attention to the conduct of the business. The above men, together with F. W. Simmons, of the Simmons Boot & Shoe Company, and H. M. Bash, constitute the board of directors. The field of business is local. The Holmes Laundry Company, one of the companies merged, in 1908, of which O. W. Holmes was the sole proprietor, was established in 1896, with quarters at No. 420 St. Clair street, but, in 1900, larger quarters were needed, and Mr. Holmes moved to 412-414 Superior street. In 1906, B. B. Truax, in conjunction with several men, organized what was known as the Snow-Flake Laundry Company—the second company merged later—with a capital stock of $50,000, with quarters in the present Snow-Flake Building. In 1905, Mr. Truax and others purchased the O. W. Holmes laundry on Superior street, and, in the ensuing two years—while nominally in the hands of the same men—the two concerns were managed in competition with each other with rather unsuccessful results. Hence the merger of 1908, uniting both concerns under the name of the Holmes Snow-Flake Laundry Company. From 1905 to 1907, Mr. Holmes was engaged in outside real estate matters, but in the latter year he promoted the present company.

The Kirk Brothers Automobile Company is one of the oldest establishments of that kind in the city of Toledo. The history of the concern begins in 1901, when the firm embarked in the automobile garage and sales business. At that time an incorporated company was organized by six Toledo men, Edward A. Kirk being among the number, with garage and offices at Nos. 713- 715, in the Ontario building, on Jefferson avenue, under the name of the Toledo Motor Carriage Company. After various changes in the personnel of the concern, the control passed into the hands of Edward A. Kirk and Charles M. Hall, as a co-partnership affair, under the name of the Kirk-Hall Company, at the same location. The above arrangement was made in the spring of 1903 and, in the fall of the same year, the firm incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, under the same name. Soon after that, Edward A. Kirk purchased the interests of his partner and, in 1904, moved to 235-237-239 Ontario street, which is the present quarters of the Standard Garage. In August, 1905, he disposed of his interests in the business and, after a few months, organized, in April, 1906, the Kirk Brothers Automobile Company, with a capital stock of $10,000, the men interested being the brothers—Edward A. and Ezra E. The new company secured quarters at Nos. 713-715 Jefferson avenue, the same as in 1901, and remained there till 1907, when, having outgrown that location, they moved to Nos. 915-917-919 Jefferson avenue, where larger and more commodious quarters were built for them, especially modeled along the lines of their business. In 1908, Edward A. Kirk purchased the interest of his brother in the company and continued the garage and sales business till March, 1910. At that time the United Garage Company sprang into existence, taking over the general garage business of the Kirk Brothers Automobile Company, and being organized with a capital stock of $10,000, the officers being Malcolm R. Himes, president and general manager; Harold W. Fraser, vice-

president; and Harry M. Bash, secretary and treasurer. The Kirk Brothers Automobile Company, since March, 1910, has given its entire attention to the sale of the Thomas Flyer, having the agency of that machine for the northwestern counties of the State of Ohio. The officers are Harold W. Fraser, president, and Edward A. Kirk, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The present quarters of the two companies consist of a main floor and basement, each 50x100 feet. The basement is equipped with machinery for all classes of repair work, and the main floor, with offices in the rear, is used for general storage and display of automobiles.

In the last few years the automobile business has become so vast that many companies have been organized to conduct garages for storing and repairs, and at the same time act as the agents for various manufacturers. One of the largest concerns of this kind in the city of Toledo is the Atwood Automobile Company, which was organized. in 1905, with a capital stock of $40,000, by several men of prominence in Toledo. The company built a large garage at 2815 Monroe street, the building being one floor 100x200 feet, fire-proof, cement floors, modernly and completely equipped in every way with repair department, accessory supplies, electrical charging apparatus and other good features. It is convenient for business and professional men, who store machines, and also is used for a display room for various machines of which the company is the agent. Among the promoters were Abram M. Chesbrough, R. E. Hamblin, A. A. Atwood, R. H. Baker, and others. The present officers are: R. E. Hamblin, president; A. A. Atwood, vice-president and general manager; Howard M. Smith, treasurer, and R. H. Baker, secretary. The company is the agent for the Overland, Marion, Stoddart-Dayton, Marmon, and Ohio and Waverly electrics, and others, its territory being counties in the northwestern part of the State of Ohio and Southeastern Michigan. Nearly forty sub-agencies are established throughout the territory. A nicely equipped salesroom is maintained at 1012 and 1014 Madison avenue.

The Paragon Refining Company of Toledo is perhaps the most widely known independent refinery in Northwestern Ohio. Its history begins in 1888, when the company was organized. The refinery was completed in the following year and immediately commenced active operations. Ohio crude oil at that time was quite difficult to refine, but the Paragon refinery, with its process, solved the question to a great extent and was among the pioneers in the successful production of crude oil products to compete with those refined from the wells of Pennsylvania. The refining of oil was, at that time, a new venture west of Pennsylvania and the results were soon shown by the organization of other successful companies. The Paragon Refining Company has always produced from its own wells, the oil being gathered through its own pipelines and refined in its own plant, thus making it absolutely independent. The refinery and offices are located in Ironville, on Front street, and the officers of the company are: George H. Van Vleck, president; F. H. Steel, vice-president; and Thomas D. Kelly, secretary and treasurer.

The Sun Oil Company had its inception in 1890, at a time when the oil industry began to attract the attention of capital and promoters in Northwestern Ohio. The company was organized by such enterprising men as J. N. Pew, of Pittsburg, now of Philadelphia; Robert C. Pew, of Toledo; E. O. Emerson, of Titusville, Pa.; John C. McKisson, of Toledo, and Samuel M. Warren, of Wooster, O., all of whom were members of the original board of directors. Originally the refinery owned some fifteen acres of ground, which gradually was increased till sixty-five acres are now in the tract at the city limits on Woodville street, in East Toledo. Part of this tract was originally owned by the Joseph Gates family and the Steven's heirs. In 1890, the refinery consisted of a few tanks and stills, but, year by year, it was necessary to increase the number, till today nearly six times as many are in operation and about one-half the total acreage of the company is used. The offices of the company occupy the octagonal building, which was the old Steven's homestead—now sixty years old—and it was not until a short time ago that any changes were made in the building. Lately, however, additions and modern facilities have been made, but it is yet an object of historic interest. The supply of crude petroleum is piped by independent lines from Ohio and Pennsylvania fields and the products are the usual ones from a general refining plant. They are shipped to various parts of the United States and Canada, and also to many European countries. Several men are traveling in the interests of the company, and branch supply and sales offices are maintained at Detroit and Jackson, Mich., Chicago, and other points. In all 250 men are given employment. The capital stock of the company, $300,000, in 1890, was increased to $600,000, and later to $1,000,000. The shipping facilities of the concern are excellent, being located on the Bay Terminal railroad. Several changes have been made in the past twenty years in the personnel of the company. The president and manager is Robert C. Pew, a man well known in Toledo business circles. He is also president of the United States Malleable Iron Company of Toledo.

The Craig Oil Company was organized, in 1890, with Joseph W. Craig, of Pittsburg, Pa., as president; A. J. Minke, of Wheeling, W. Va., vice-president; Presley T. Craig, of Toledo, secretary and treasurer; T. J. Watson, of Toledo, general manager, and John H. Carll, also of Toledo, superintendent. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000, under the State laws of Ohio, and a refining plant was erected in Ironville, being located on the Wheeling and Terminal Belt railroads. The original capacity was 15,000 barrels per month, which, up to the present time, has been increased to 40,000 barrels per month. The crude oil is obtained from the nearby fields in Wood and Sandusky counties and the company manufactures all the known products used for commercial purposes. Messrs. Minke and Presley T. Craig have retired from official life in the company, though still numbered among its stockholders, and the following men are its present officials: Joseph W. Craig, president; T. J. Watson, vice-president and general manager; Arthur C. Budd, secretary and treasurer. The company maintains offices at 317-18-19, Produce Exchange.

Among the large commercial industries of the city of Toledo, The National Supply Company merits a place in this work. When the oil business was rapidly developing in the northwestern part of the State of Ohio, this company was organized, among others, to supply the trade with the requisite apparatus for the production of oil and gas, not only in the Ohio fields but in the Central West as well. In 1889, the Buckeye Supply Company was organized by such men as Daniel C. Shaw, Cornelius Kendall, Joseph L. Wolcott, William Hardee and William C. Hillman, all but the last mentioned being formerly associated in an earlier company, under the name of the Shaw, Kendall & Company, in the same business. In 1896, the two companies mentioned above were merged with the National Supply Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., and formed the present concern known as the National Supply Company, of Toledo, Ohio, the interests of the three companies being identical to a certain extent. This merger gave rise to the Shaw-Kendall Engineering Company, which was formed the same year to handle another branch of the oil and gas industry and also to give employment to the men that would otherwise have been idle. The offices of the National Supply Company were located at first at the foot of Superior street; then for several years were at the corner of Washington and St. Clair streets, in the large warehouse and store of the company; were later removed to the Spitzer Building, and today occupy spacious quarters in the new building which was necessarily erected in 1906, at 136 Huron street. The men managing the affairs of the concern are James H. Barr, of Pittsburg, Pa., president; C. M. Foster, Frank Collins and C. W. Mascho, respectively, first, second and third vice-presidents; C. R. Clapp, secretary and treasurer, and R. J. Fields, assistant secretary and treasurer; all except the first named, being well known in the Toledo business world. W. C. Hardee, one of the founders and promoters of the company, is actively engaged in looking after the interests of the company in all quarters. The company is one of several associated concerns under the same name, with headquarters in Pittsburg, Pa., Parkersburg, W. Va., Toledo, Ohio, and other places, giving their attention to the manufacturing and supplying of oil well apparatus, which goes to all parts of the world or wherever the oil industry has been developed and promoted. A large supply store is maintained at the corner of Washington and St. Clair streets in Toledo, and a large factory is also operated in Auburndale, Toledo. The Toledo concern gives its attention mostly to the fields of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Texas as well.

In the heart of the city, convenient to all the various consumers needing the product, is the plant of the Citizens Ice & Cold Storage Company. This company was organized and promoted in April, 1906, by such well known Toledo men as Jay K. Secor, Isaac E. Knisely, Joseph M. Murphy, Thomas J. Marlowe and George W. Sawkins. The capitalization at that time was $50,000. In the early history of the concern the plant was located at 19-21-23 South Erie street, two floors, to a depth of 120 feet. In 1907, the company purchased ground at 20 South Huron street and built stables which were essential to house the many horses used in delivering the product of the factory to all

parts of the city. In 1909, ground was purchased at 25 South Erie, adjoining the original plant, and offices and storage rooms were built—two floors, 40x120 feet—an all brick structure. So successful was the business, although of such recent origin, that, in 1910, another modern plant of brick and cement was built on Council street—two floors, 90x280 feet—and equipped throughout for manufacturing ice, using what is known as Bishop's Cell Block System, in which no brine is used. The capacity of the South Erie and the Council street plants average 100 tons per day each. Not only is the business of the company transacted in Toledo, but some shipping is done within a radius of fifty miles of the city. The present officers are: Jay K. Secor, president; J. M. Murphy, secretary and manager; and Isaac E. Knisely, treasurer.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

In mentioning the industries of a city, not only the manufacturing interests, which give the city a distinct home-made brand of products, but the wholesale life is equally as vital to distribute these products as well as those of other places. Toledo is the home of the Lenk Wine Company, which was founded, in 1867, by Carl Lenk, now deceased. This concern manufactures and wholesales several grades of wine and brandy, for which there is a large demand wherever they have been introduced in the United States. The officers of the company are: George C. Schon, president and manager; George H. Beckwith, vice-president; T. H. Beckmann, secretary and treasurer; and Walter S. Lenk, assistant secretary and assistant manager; with offices, vineyards and vaults located on Detroit avenue, in West Toledo. The company uses an enormous quantity of grapes, the wine-vaults having a capacity of over 800,000 gallons.

The oldest wholesale liquor house in Toledo—the R. Brand Company—began business in the year 1849, under the name of Lenk & Brand, as a co-partnership affair, composed of Peter Lenk and Rudolph Brand, with warerooms on Monroe street, near Summit. In a few years, Peter Lenk sold his interest to Guido Marx, and after the death of the founder—Rudolph Brand—his nephew, Adolph, entered the firm. After the withdrawal of Mr. Lenk, the firm was styled R. Brand & Company. In 1891, the business had grown to such proportions that the firm incorporated, with a capital stock of $20,000, and took the name of R. Brand & Company. In 1901, a reorganization was made and the employes of the company purchased the business, retaining the old name. The officers are: Conrad Rehmann, president; John B. Alter, vice-president; and Frederick Seubert, secretary and treasurer. The original company of Lenk & Brand was the first wholesaler in the West to introduce liquor in the copper country, around Lake Superior. The business of the present company is in the surrounding States, and the warerooms are at 122 St. Clair street.

Franc, Heyn & Company, wholesale dealers in wines and liquors, began business in the city, in 1869, as a partnership affair, consisting of Leopold Franc and Julius Heyn, under the name of L. Franc & Com-

pany, located at 64 Summit street. In 1873, Isaac Rosenthal was admitted as a member of the company, the style of the concern remaining the same. In the course of a few years, the company removed to 123 St. Clair street, and later to their present commodious quarters, at 130-132 Huron street. No changes were made in the personnel of the company until the death of the founder, Leopold Franc, in September, 1899, leaving his two former partners to continue the business under the old name until the following year, 1900, when a reorganization was made and the firm became Franc, Heyn & Company, composed of Ida Franc—widow of Leopold—Julius Heyn and Harry L. Franc, the son of Leopold. Mr. Rosenthal sold his interest to the new company and retired from active business life. The company is a wholesale dealer in wines and liquors and has a large number of customers throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and West Virginia.

The original brewery from which the present Buckeye Brewing Company has arisen, was built in 1840. The plant was purchased, in 1885, by Dennis Coghlin and others, who incorporated a company with a capital stock of $300,000, Dennis Coghlin being elected president and Edward M. Coghlin, secretary and treasurer, under whose direction the principal part of the present brewery was built and the business developed. Both Mr. Coghlin and his son held office, as president and secretary and treasurer, respectively, until the time of their deaths, E. M. Coghlin's demise occurring in 1893 and D. Coghlin dying in 1900. The present officers are: John T. Coghlin, President; James E. Rundell, vice-president, and H. R. Wilson, secretary and treasurer. The output of the plant is about 100,000 barrels, 25 per cent of it being in bottles. Extensive additions are being planned and work will be begun on an enlargement of both brewing and bottling departments during the fall and winter of 1910. The offices and brewery are located at the corner of Bush and Champlain streets in Toledo.

The Huebner Toledo Breweries Company is the outgrowth of the earliest enterprise in the brewing business in the city of Toledo. The oldest and parent plant was first known as Lenk's Brewery, and was built at the foot of Superior street, near Swan Creek, in 1856, but subsequently, in 1859, the main cellars were constructed upon the site of the present immense brewery buildings, on the corner of Hamilton and Division streets. Soon thereafter, Mr. Lenk found his competitors in the persons of Brand, Grasser, Stephan and, still later William J. Finlay. Together, these men constituted the pioneers in the brewing interest of Northwestern Ohio, and the work of all these men, now passed away, survives them under the name of the Huebner Toledo Breweries Company. This company has now an annual output of 250,000 barrels of beer, and enjoys an excellent reputation for its product, throughout Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, some of its trade extending as far as West Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut and New York. As result of the consolidation of the brewing interests in this town, under the modern plan of capitalization, the offices of the company are located in the Curtis Block, at the corner of Adams and Ontario streets, branch offices being maintained at the plants. The officers

for the year 1910 are: James E. Pilliod, president; Edward J. Grasser, vice-president; John J. Huebner, secretary and treasurer. These gentlemen represent an overwhelming majority of the capital stock of the company and are the practical owners of the same.

The wholesale liquor house of O'Neil & Weill, with warerooms and offices at No. 118 St. Clair street, in Toledo, was established in 1875, by Samuel Stettiner. He began business at 118 Summit street, where he continued for several years as the sole owner and proprietor. In 1898, an incorporated company was organized with a capital stock of $25,000, consisting of Samuel Stettiner, Patrick J. O'Neil, Maurice Weill, Henry Schmassman, and James McGettigan, Jr. This arrangement prevailed for three years, at the end of which time the company was dissolved. The style of the above corporation was the S. Stettiner Company. In 1901, Samuel Stettiner, Patrick J. O'Neil and Maurice Weill formed a tri-partnership, taking over the interests of the above company, under the name of Sam Stettiner & Company. In 1902, the name was again changed—the partnership remaining the same—to Stettiner, O'Neil & Weill, which continued until the death of Samuel Stettiner, in 1904. Since that time the two surviving members have conducted the business as a co-partnership. In 1905, a change was made in the location to No. 118 St. Clair street, where the firm is now located. It handles a general line of liquors, doing a wholesale business in Toledo and also within a radius of 200 miles of the city. It has a membership in the Toledo Chamber of Commerce and also in the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

STATEMENT BY PUBLISHERS.

The industries mentioned in the foregoing pages of this chapter fairly represent the business interests of the city of Toledo. The list of course is not complete, for to mention every establishment, large and small, in the space alloted in this volume, would be an impossibility. However, there are some regrettable omissions, due to no lack of effort on the part of the publishers. A number of concerns, not mentioned in this chapter, were asked repeatedly to furnish the data for an industrial sketch, but either through carelessness on their part, lack of interest, or for some other reason, they neglected and, in some instances, refused to do so. Nevertheless, a good conception of the magnitude of the industrial life of Toledo may be obtained by a perusal of this chapter.

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